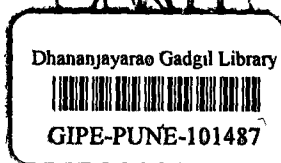


SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CL.—NEW SERIES.

—————
PAPERS



RELATING TO THE

REVISION OF THE RATES OF ASSESSMENT ON THE
EXPIRATION OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT

IN THE

OLD MA'DHA, SHOLA'PUR, MOHOL, BA'RSI, AND KARMA'LA
TALUKAS

OF THE

SHOLA'PUR COLLECTORATE.

~~CHIND~~
Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1877.

X723.23115

A877

101487

CONTENTS.

REVISION OF THE ASSESSMENT OF THE MA'DHA TALUKA OF THE SHOLA'PUR COLLECTORATE.

	PAGE.
Letter No. 424, dated 13th February 1871, from the Collector of Poona, to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., submitting a report by the Acting Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey	3
Report addressed by the Acting Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, to the Collector of Sholápur, No. 40, dated 12th January 1871, submitting proposals for the re-assessment of the villages of the Mádha Taluka . . .	5
Accompaniments to report—	
1.—Statement of sales and mortgages	18
2.— Do. of prices of grain	20
3.—Contrasted statement of number of houses and wells, &c.	22
4.—Statement of details of cultivation	40
5.— Do. do. population	41
6.— Do. showing occupations of the people	43
7.— Do. of houses, wells, &c.	44
8.— Do. of detail of occupancy	45
9.— Do. of average of population and assessment	45
10.— Do. of proportion of different crops	46
11.—Report No. 86, dated 15th June 1839, addressed by Captain Wingate, to the Collector of Poona, on the assessment of the Mádha Taluka	47
12.—Statement of price of jowári for nineteen years	74
13.— Do. of mortgages of land	75
14.— Do. of revenue realizations	79
15.—Letter dated 20th May 1839, from Lieutenant Davidson, to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, regarding assessment of Mohol Taluka	80
16.—Letter from Revenue Commissioner, No. 1301, dated 12th July 1839, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, handing up the foregoing letters from Captain Wingate and Lieutenant Davidson	92
17.—Letter from Acting Chief Secretary to Government, No. 3447, dated 21st November 1839, to the Revenue Commissioner	97
18.—Letter from do. to do., No. 3779, dated the 31st December 1839, communicating orders of Government on the proposed settlement of the Mohol and Mádha Parganas	93
Memorandum by Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D., No. 250, dated 14th March 1871, reviewing proposals submitted for the revision settlement of the Mádha Taluka	107
Memorandum by Revenue Commissioner, S.D., No. 1441, dated 13th April 1871, submitting for the orders of Government the above correspondence.	122
Government Resolution thereon, No. 2757, dated the 9th June 1871 .. .	125
Letter No. 1101, dated 31st July 1871, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., to the Chief Secretary to Government, on the subject of assessing lands irrigated by wells, discussed in para. 7 of the above Resolution	124

	PAGE.
Government Resolution thereon, No. 4050, dated the 22nd August 1871...	130
Government Resolution No. 325, dated 22nd January 1872, communicating despatch of the Secretary of State for India in regard to the proposed revision of assessment in the Mádhá Taluka	131
CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE REDUCTION ORDERED TO BE MADE IN 1874 IN THE REVISION SETTLEMENTS INTRODUCED INTO THE POONA AND SHOLA'PUR COLLECTORATES.	
Government Resolution No. 5739, dated 29th October 1874	133
Government Resolution No. 4506, dated 10th August 1875, cancelling para. 7, as also Rule I., para. 12, of Government Resolution No. 5739, dated 29th October 1874	133
Letter No. 759, dated 28th May 1875, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., to the Acting Secretary to Government, showing reduction proposed to be made in the revised assessment of the Mádhá Taluka, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 5739, dated 29th October 1874	138
Letter No. 3624, dated 26th June 1875, from the Acting Secretary to Government, to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., calling for an estimate of the total assessment of the Mádhá Taluka at the maximum rates of Re 1-2 and Re 1, but with the reduced classification annas applied to all instead of a few villages only	140
Survey and Settlement Commissioner's reply, No. 937, dated 28th idem	140
Government Resolution thereon, No. 4515, dated 11th August 1875	141
Letter No. 223, dated 23rd March 1876, from the Acting Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., submitting a statement showing the alteration made in the revised assessment of the Mádhá Taluka, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 4515, dated 11th August 1875	145
Memorandum by Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., No. 751, dated the 16th May 1876, submitting the above letter and accompanying statement from the Superintendent of Survey for the information of Government	152
Government Resolution thereon, No. 3133, dated 26th May 1876	152
REVISION OF THE ASSESSMENT OF THE SHOLA'PUR TALUKA.	
Letter No. 558, dated 15th March 1872, from the Acting Collector of Sholápur, to the Survey Commissioner, N.D., forwarding a report (No. 33) from the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey	155
Report No. 33, dated 15th January 1872, by the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, to the address of the Collector of Sholápur, proposing revised rates of assessment for the Sholápur Taluka	159
Accompaniments to Superintendent's report—	
1.—Statement of sales and mortgages of land	175
2.—Do. of rain-fall... ..	176
3.—Statements exhibiting results of new and former survey	177
4.—Measurement test statement	178
5.—Classification do.	179
6.—Details of cultivation	180
7.—Report, dated 26th June 1839, by Captain Bellasis, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, on the rates of assessment for the Sholapur Pargana	181

	PAGE
8.—Statement showing price of grain	192
9.—Statement of collections and cultivation of the Sholápur Pargana ..	193
10.— Do. do. do. of Ahirwári Pargana ...	194
11.—Remarks by Captain Bellasis, Assistant Superintendent of Survey, regarding the cultivation of the Mauritius sugarcane and the potatoe in the Sholápur Taluka	195
12.—Report, dated 1st August 1840, by Ensign Robertson, Assistant Superintendent of Survey, on the Mandrup Pargana ...	197
13.—Letter No. 63, dated 29th April 1840, from Captain Wingate, Superintendent of Survey, to the First Assistant Collector in charge Sholápur, forwarding the above-mentioned reports of Captain Bellasis and Ensign Robertson ...	210
14.—Letter No. 139, dated 7th May 1840, from the First Assistant Collector in charge Sholápur, to the Revenue Commissioner, forwarding Captain Wingate's letter (No. 63)	217
15.—Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, No. 603, dated the 30th May 1840, to the Chief Secretary to Government, forwarding the above papers	218
16.—Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, No. 2587, dated 8th August 1840, to the Revenue Commissioner, communicating the orders of Government on the proposed settlement of the villages of the Sholápur Taluka	220
Memorandum No. 436, dated 30th March 1872, by the Survey Commissioner, N.D., reviewing the proposals submitted for revising the assessment of the villages of the Sholápur Taluka... ..	222
Memorandum No. 1965, dated 17th April 1872, by the Acting Revenue Commissioner, S.D., submitting the above correspondence for the orders of Government	233
Government Resolution thereon, No. 2033, dated 27th April 1872	239
Letter No. 646, dated 27th September 1872, from the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, to the Survey and Settlement-Commissioner, N.D., reporting result of the revised rates of assessment introduced into the Sholápur Taluka	241
Memorandum on the above by the Survey Commissioner, N.D., No. 1563, dated 23rd October 1872	244
Memorandum No. 5651, dated 12th November 1872, by the Revenue Commissioner, S.D., forwarding the above to Government	246
Government Resolution thereon, No. 6380, dated 24th December 1872 ...	249
Letter No. 1407, dated 13th September 1875, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., to the Acting Secretary to Government, showing reductions proposed to be made in the revised assessment of the Sholápur Taluka, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 5739 of the 29th October 1874	250
Government Resolution thereon, No. 5874, dated 19th October 1875 ...	254
Letter No. 222, dated 23rd March 1876, from the Acting Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., submitting a statement showing the result of the reduction made in the revised assessment of the Sholápur Taluka, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 5874, dated 19th October 1875	259
Memorandum by Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., No. 1407, dated the 9th September 1876, forwarding the above to Government { ...	268
Government Resolution thereon, No. 5516, dated 27th September 1876 ...	268

	PAGE
REVISION OF THE ASSESSMENT OF THIRTY-THREE VILLAGES OF THE PANDHARPUR TALUKA.	
Letter No. 2226, dated 12th October 1872, from the Collector of Sholapur, to the Survey Commissioner, N.D., forwarding a report (No. 621 of 1872) by the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey	269
Report No. 621, dated 12th September 1872, by the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, submitting proposals for revising the assessment of thirty-three villages of the Pandharpur Taluka	270
Accompaniments to Superintendent's report—	
1 —Statements of measurement and classification test	273
2 —Comparative statement of old and new survey	273
Memorandum No. 1504, dated 16th October 1872, by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., reviewing the Superintendent's proposals ...	274
Memorandum No. 5281, dated 21st October 1872, by the Revenue Commissioner, S.D., submitting the above for the orders of Government ...	276
Government Resolution No. 798, dated 11th February 1873, returning the above correspondence for re-consideration	281
Memorandum No. 290, dated 18th February 1873, by Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington, in charge of the Survey Commissioner's Office, submitting to Government a memorandum left by Colonel Francis before his departure to Calcutta on special duty, upon the question raised by the Revenue Commissioner, as to the expediency of modifying the rates of individual villages in cases where the increase is unusually large	281
Government Resolution thereon, No. 1355, dated 8th March 1873 ...	283
Memorandum No. 1820, dated 26th September 1873, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., submitting to Government a letter No. 87, dated 19th idem, by the Superintendent of the Poona and Násik Survey, giving the result of the revised rates of assessment introduced into thirty-three villages of the Pandharpur Taluka	283
Memorandum thereon by Revenue Commissioner, S.D., No. 4029, dated 6th October 1873	285
Government memorandum No. 5717, dated 16th October 1873, returning the above correspondence for re-consideration	286
Memorandum No. 2154, dated 17th November 1873, by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D.	287
Memorandum No. 1912, dated 19th November 1873, by the Survey Commissioner, S.D.	289
Government Resolution thereon, No. 6643, dated 10th December 1873 ...	291
Letter No. 1258, dated 21st August 1875, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., to the Acting Secretary to Government, showing reduction proposed to be made in the revised assessment of thirty-three villages of the Pandharpur Taluka	291
Government Resolution thereon, No. 5133, dated the 9th September 1875.	292
Letter No. 1020, dated 25th November 1875, from the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., submitting a statement showing the result of the reduction made in the revised assessment of thirty-three villages of the Pandharpur Taluka, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 5133, dated the 9th September 1875	294

	PAGE.
Memorandum No. 761, dated 19th May 1876, by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., submitting the Superintendent's letter and accompanying statement for the information of Government	300
REVISION OF THE ASSESSMENT OF THE BĀRSI TALUKA.	
Letter No. 2392, dated 30th October 1872, from the Acting Collector of Sholápur to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., forwarding a report (No. 564-A.) by the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey ...	303
Report No. 564-A., dated 14th August 1872, by the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, on the revision of the assessment of the Bārsi Taluka.	304
Accompaniments to Superintendent's report—	
1.—Statement of cultivation	319
2.— Do. of classification and measurement test	320
3.—Contrasted statement of number of houses, inhabitants, wells, &c....	322
4.— Do. Do. of results of new and former survey... ..	329
5.—Letter No. 122, dated 16th September 1840, from Captain Wingate, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to the Collector of Sholápur, proposing rates of assessment for the Bārsi Taluka	329
6.—Statement of revenue collections	339
7.—Letter No. 1301, dated 6th October 1840, from the Revenue Commissioner, to the Chief Secretary to Government, forwarding one from the Collector of Sholápur, together with the above letter from Captain Wingate	340
8.—Reply of the Chief Secretary to Government, No. 3427, dated 7th November 1840	341
Memorandum No. 1816, dated 11th December 1872, by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., reviewing the proposals submitted for the revision of the assessment of the Bārsi Taluka	343
Letter No. 102, dated 17th January 1873, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., to the Revenue Commissioner, S.D., forwarding extracts from letters from the Cotton Commissioner, together with a return showing export of cotton from the Bārsi Railway Station	354
Letter No. 20, dated 4th January 1873, from the Revenue Commissioner, S.D., to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., calling for certain information regarding the proposed revision of the assessment of the Bārsi Taluka	357
Reply of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., No. 148, dated 23rd January 1873, forwarding a memorandum by the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, supplying the information called for by the Revenue Commissioner, S.D.	361
Memorandum No. 429, dated 7th February 1873, by the Revenue Commissioner, S.D., submitting, for the orders of Government, the foregoing papers regarding the revision of the assessment of the Bārsi Taluka ...	367
Government Resolution thereon, No. 1031, dated the 31st February 1873...	381
Memorandum No. 1416, dated 16th September 1875, by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., to the Acting Secretary to Government, reporting the reduction proposed to be made in the revised assessment of the Bārsi Taluka	384
Government Resolution thereon, No. 5875, dated 19th October 1875 ...	387
Letter No. 216, dated 22nd March 1876, from the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., submitting a statement showing the result of the reductions made in the	

	PAGE.
revised assessment of the Bārsi Taluka, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 5875 of the 19th October 1875	390
Memorandum No. 1406, dated 9th September 1876, by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., forwarding the above letter and statement for the information of Government	400
Government Resolution thereon, No. 5516, dated 27th September 1876 ...	400

REVISION OF THE ASSESSMENT OF THE KARMA'LA TALUKA.

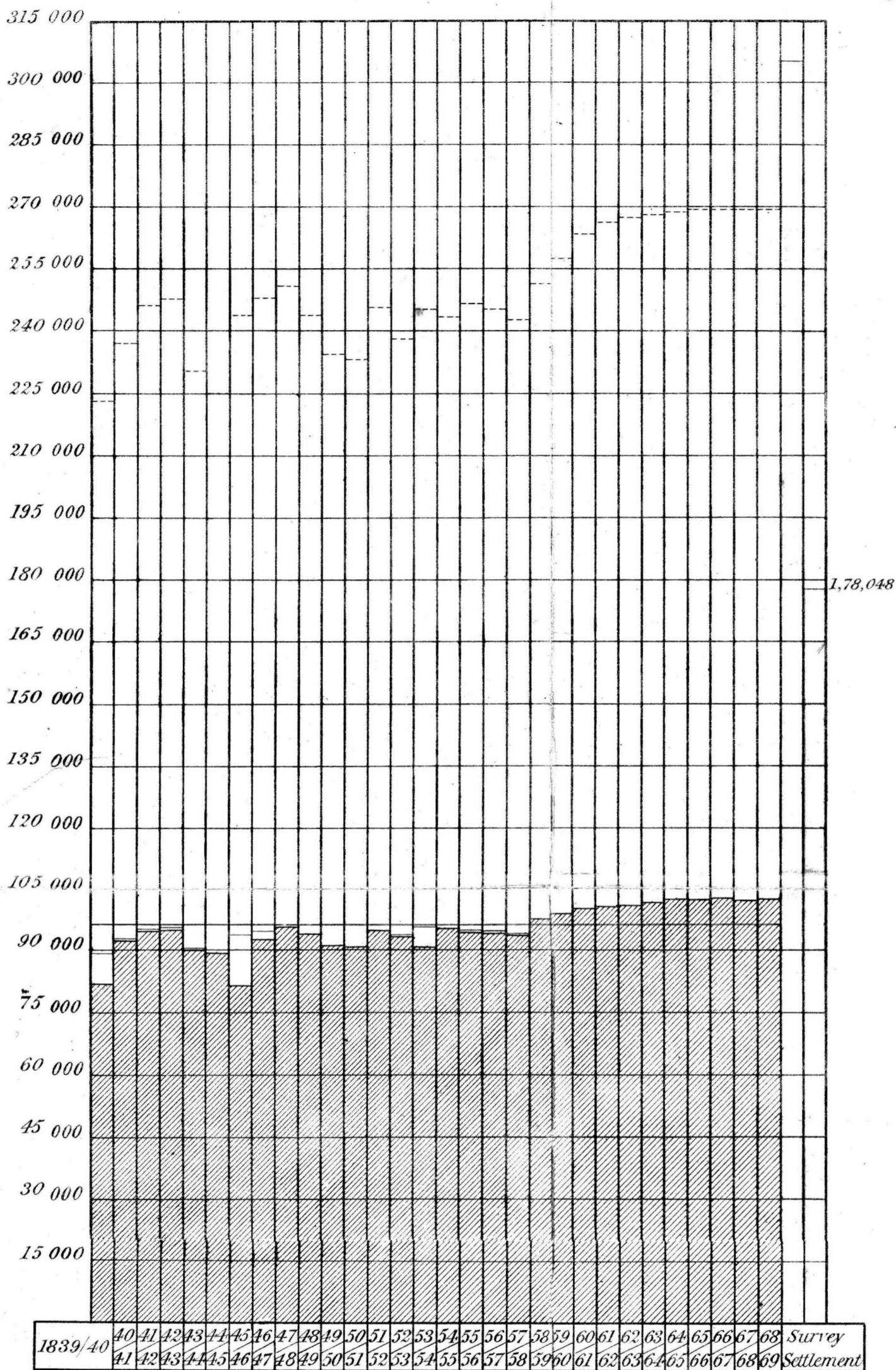
Letter No. 2695, dated 25th November 1873, from the Collector of Sholapur, to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., forwarding a report (No. 921) from the Superintendent, Poona and Nāsik Survey	403
Report No. 921, dated 3rd October 1873, by the Superintendent, Poona and Nāsik Survey, submitting proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Karmāla Taluka	406
Accompaniments to Superintendent's report—	
1.—Letter No. 226, dated 19th September 1842, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Deccan, to the Collector of Sholapur, reporting on the proposed rates of assessment for the Ropla Petha of the Karmāla District	424
2.—Letter No. 3, dated 25th July 1842, from Mr. Price, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to Lieutenant Nash, Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, proposing rates of assessment for the Ropla Division of Karmāla Taluka	430
3.—Statement of cultivation and collections, &c.	442
4.—Contrasted statement of price of grain	443
5.—Do. do. of average price of jowāri	443
6.—Letter No. 367, dated 28th September 1842, from the Collector, Sholapur, to the Revenue Commissioner, forwarding the above letters from Lieutenant Nash and Mr. Price	444
7.—Letter No. 1565, dated 8th November 1842, from the Revenue Commissioner, to the Collector, Sholapur,	445
8.—Letter No. 1457, dated 11th October 1842, from the Revenue Commissioner, to the Chief Secretary to Government, forwarding the above letters from Collector, Sholapur, Lieutenant Nash, and Mr. Price	446
9.—Reply of the Chief Secretary to Government, No. 3134, dated 31st October 1842	449
10.—Letter No. 166, dated 24th July 1843, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Deccan, to the First Assistant Collector in charge Sholapur, proposing rates of assessment for the Subha Division of the Karmāla Taluka	450
11.—Settlement of cultivation and collections, &c.	455
12.—Letter No. 117, dated 18th July 1843, from Mr. Price, Assistant Superintendent of Survey, to the Superintendent of Survey, proposing rates of assessment for the Subha Division of the Karmāla Taluka	462
13.—Statement of cultivation and collections	468
14.—Do. of assessment under proposed rates	470
15.—Letter No. 330, dated 5th August 1843, from the First Assistant Collector in charge Sholapur, to the Revenue Commissioner, S.D., forwarding the above-mentioned letters from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, and his Assistant, Mr. Price	472

CONTENTS.

vii

	PAGE.
16.—Extract from a letter No. 926, dated the 30th August 1843, from the Revenue Commissioner, S.D., to the Chief Secretary to Government	474
17.—Letter No. 3302, dated 12th October 1843, from the Chief Secretary to Government, to the Revenue Commissioner, S.D., communicating the orders of Government on the proposed survey settlement of the Subha Division of the Karmála Taluka	475
Memorandum No. 2297, dated 13th December 1873, by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., reviewing the proposals submitted for the revision of the assessment of the Karmála Taluka	478
Memorandum No. 149, dated 14th January 1874, by the Revenue Commissioner, S.D., submitting, for the orders of Government, the above correspondence, regarding revision of the assessment of the Karmála Taluka	485
Government Resolution thereon, No. 707, dated 7th February 1874... ..	500
Memorandum No. 792, dated 21st May 1874, by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., submitting to Government a draft notification of the guarantee given to the revised settlement introduced into ninety-six villages of the Karmála Taluka	503
Government memorandum thereon, No. 2781, dated 3rd June 1874, pointing out that the draft notification includes ninety-six villages, whereas only ninety-three are mentioned in the revision settlement report, and calling for explanation in the matter... ..	504
Memorandum No. 965, dated 19th June 1874, by the Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., submitting a memorandum No. 478 and accompanying statement from the Acting Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, containing the explanation called for by Government memorandum No. 2781	504
Government Resolution thereon, No. 3494, dated 8th July 1874	508
Letter No. 629, dated 3rd August 1874, from the Acting Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., forwarding a statement showing the result of the revised rates of assessment introduced into the Karmála Taluka	508
Memorandum No. 1260, dated 7th August 1877, by the Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., submitting the foregoing letter and statement for the information of Government	514
Government Resolution thereon, No. 5430, dated 13th October 1874	515
Letter No. 1843, dated 27th November 1875, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., to the Acting Secretary to Government, submitting proposals for reducing the revised assessment of the villages of the Karmála Taluka, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 5739 of the 29th October 1874	516
Government Resolution thereon, No. 6967, dated 11th December 1875	517

**DIAGRAM EXHIBITING THE EXTENT OF GOVERNMENT LAND
ANNUALLY UNDER CULTIVATION FOR THE LAST 30 YEARS IN 77 VILLAGES
OF THE MADEH TALOOKA & ITS GROSS & NET REVENUE.**

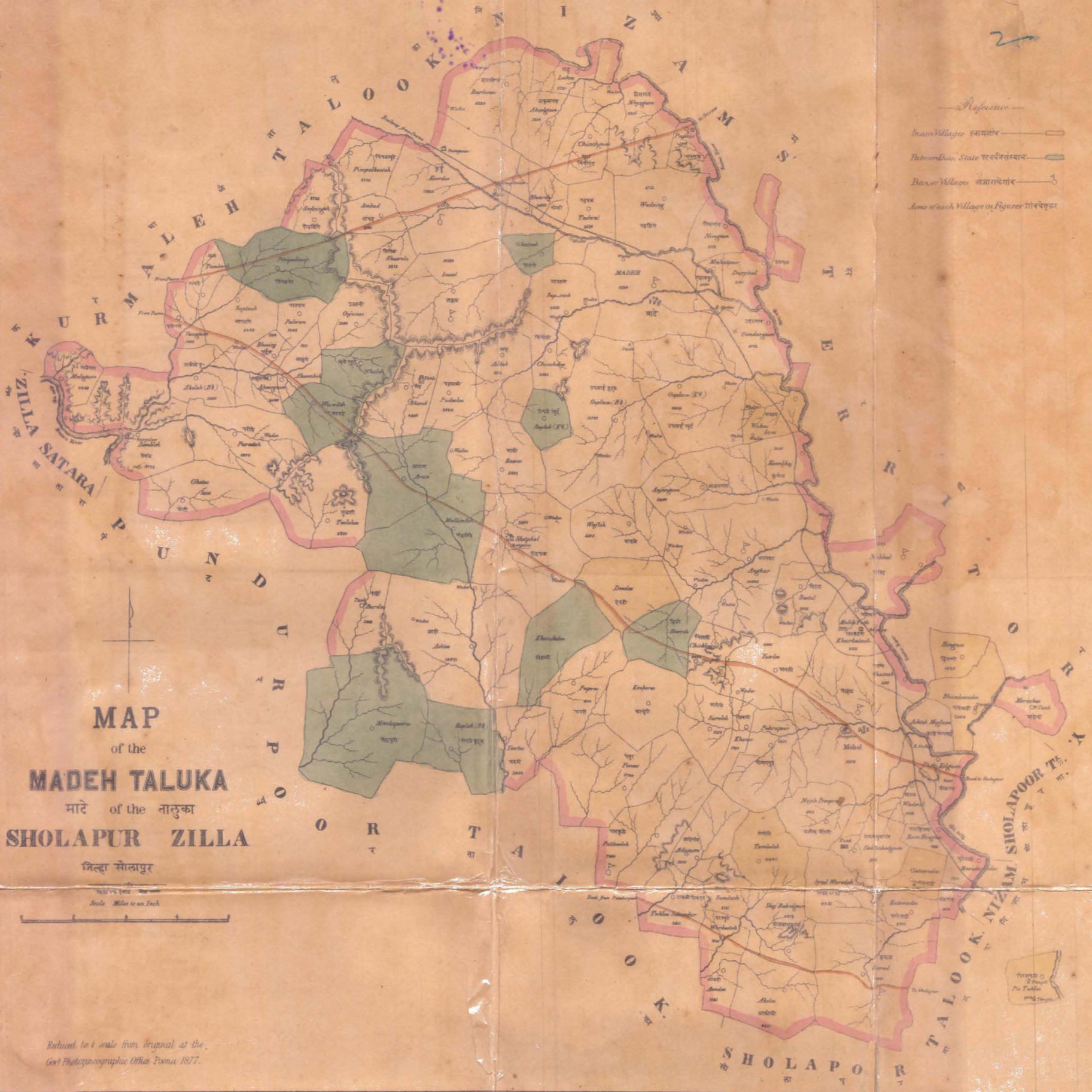


EXPLANATION

- 1 The various items are measured by the Scale of Acres and Rupees across the Diagram
- 2 The summit of the Darker Shaded portion indicates the Rental and of the Lighter the
 „ Gross Assessment on the Cultivated land, the intermediate spaces the Remissions
- 3 The Horizontal broken lines show the amount of cultivation in Acres for each year
- 4 The Red line shows the average Net Rental for 30 Years
- 5 The Yellow Column shows total Acres by the new measurement and the Blue the
 „ estimated Rental according to proposed Rates of Assessment.

(Sd) H. M. Grant
Acting Superint^t Rev. Survey.

MA'DHA TALUKA.



Reference

Inam Villages इनामगांव ————

Ribwarthoo State रिवरथुलस्थान ————

Baroo Villages बरुवागांव ————

Area of each Village in Figures गांवचे क्षेत्र

MAP
of the
MADEH TALUKA
माहेरे of the शारुका
SHOLAPUR ZILLA
जिल्हा सोलापूर

Scale Miles to an Inch

Reduced to 4 scale from original at the
Govt Photodupographic Office Poona 1877.

SHOLAPUR

No. 424 OF 1871.

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Sholápur Collector's Office,

Camp Jehur, 13th February 1871.

SIR,

I have the honour to annex a letter from Mr. H. M. Grant, Superintendent of Survey, Poona and Násik, No. 40 of the 12th ultimo, with accompaniments.

2. The present proposals will, if carried out, have the effect of raising the revenue assessment 75 per cent. This is a very large increase, and should have very careful consideration before it be finally adopted.

3. You are aware, that by the Bombay Local Funds Act of 1869, every ryot is obliged to pay an additional local cess of one anna for every rupee of revenue. An increase of 75 per cent. is therefore an increase of 75 Rupees 75 annas per cent., or of Rs. 79-11.

4. Another point deserves consideration. By the recent orders of the Government of India, cultivators are not altogether exempted from Income Tax. Persons whose total rental is equal to Rs. 250, and whose income from all sources is equal to Rs. 250, are made liable to the Income Tax. If the increasing of the revenue will have the effect of making any person who was not before liable to pay the Income Tax to be now liable, this point ought, I think, to be taken into consideration in determining the increase that is to be made.

5. Lieutenant Wingate has, in his report made in 1839, well remarked upon the peculiar position occupied by the State, as a landlord, and of the great care that should be taken that the pressure put upon tenants by the State should not be excessive.

6. If the State as landlord determine that a tenant can be justly deemed able to pay a certain proportion as rent, it is impolitic as well as unreasonable subsequently to place upon him an additional burden under the name of Income Tax.

7. I am of opinion, that the proper course for the State to adopt would be to allow a man, holding a rental of Rs. 250 in land, and having an income from all sources equal to Rs. 500, to be

taxed under the Income Tax Act for that income; but I think that, by a special enactment, the portion of tax paid on account of income derived from land on which rent has been paid by him to Government, should be subsequently refunded to him.

8. If this be not done, the money so paid ought, at least, as an act of simple justice, to be deducted from the land revenue to be realized from the same person in the following year.

9. The State occupies two positions, one as Government of the country, the other as landlord of the tenant. It is not right that while in both capacities it receives the whole rent due from the land and the Income Tax due on the profit of the cultivator, it should as landlord refuse in every instance to pay any portion of the Income Tax.

10. It has been remarked by Lieutenant Wingate, that in England, unless land be given on a very long lease, all the farm buildings and other permanent improvements are effected at the expense of the landlord. Government escape all these expenses. They ought, therefore, to take them into some consideration when determining the rent to be demanded.

11. On the other side I must, however, draw attention to what has been said in the 38th paragraph of Lieutenant Wingate's report in 1839. Lieutenant Wingate has remarked that the result of very high assessment will be to lower the price of grain, the reason being that the high assessment compels the ryots to sell a large portion of their grain at one time, in order to pay their revenue. At the present time it is well known that in most parts of the Deccan the ryots store up their grain for long periods and can scarcely be induced to sell it when a bad season comes. That the price of grain has increased, as it has done during the last few years all over the country, would seem to show how very low the assessment of the land revenue is in proportion to what it ought to be.

12. Mr. Grant has brought forward a very forcible argument for an enhancement of the present assessment, in the fact of the greatly increased facilities offered to the cultivators by the Railway for the transmission of their produce to distant markets.

13. Considering the altered condition of the country since 1839, I think that a large enhancement of the assessment should be made, and that so large an increase as Rs. 79-11 would be reasonable. I fear, however, that so large an increase so suddenly made might give rise to some discontent. The Survey Officers

who, in their survey operations, have been brought into constant communication with the cultivators, ought however to be the best judges of this.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. BOSANQUET,

Acting Collector.

No. 40 of 1871.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF SHOLA'PUR.

Camp Chincholi, 12th January 1871.

SIR,

I have the honour to report the completion of the re-measurement and classification of the Mádha Taluka, and to submit proposals for its re-assessment.

2. This is the second district in which the original 30 years' survey lease has expired, and in this, as in the first district (Indápur), the settlement was made by Lieutenant (now Sir George) Wingate.

3. The measurement of this district was originally effected by Mr. Pringle, and the work was not done over again, but only examined and corrected by Lieutenants Wingate and Davidson, and their measurements only embraced the arable land, unarable waste being left unmeasured. The boundary marks were not erected till some 8 or 10 years after the survey was made, and the village maps which were then constructed were merely rough kind of plans, showing the relative position of the village numbers to each other and nothing more, and are of no value in determining the actual position or boundaries of numbers as they were not drawn to scale. It has consequently been found necessary to re-measure the whole district. Owing to the great difference in the areas of numbers caused by waste having been included, and to many changes in the old boundaries, the classification values also were found to be vitiated to such an extent as to render it more satisfactory and expeditious to re-class the whole than to attempt to correct the original classification.

Lieutenant Wingate's Reports on the settlement of the Mádha Taluka, paras. 14 and 15.

4. The Mádha Taluka, as it now stands, does not unfortunately correspond with the Mádha Taluka of Lieutenant Wingate's time. The present taluka consists of 42* villages of the old Mádha Taluka, 36† of the old Mohol Taluka, and 11 villages of Karmála Taluka. Parts of three talukas being thus included in one, renders it somewhat inconvenient to show any comparison between

* 40 Khalsa.
2 Dumalla.
† 31 Khalsa.
5 Dumalla.
11 Khalsa.

89

the present and past state of the district. The total area according to the new survey amounts to 390,322 acres, distributed as under :—

Culturable.	Unculturable.	Gairan.	Inam.	Total.
339,947	22,565	11,330	16,480	390,322

5. The Mádha Taluka is described by Mr. Fletcher as being of irregular shape, its greatest length, which is from north-east to south-west, measures about 40 miles, and in breadth it varies from twenty-five to thirty miles in its northern portion to eighteen or twenty in the south. Its eastern boundary, roughly speaking, is formed by the River Sina, though five villages on the east of this river are included in the taluka. The river Bhima touches the north-western corner of the district, and its western and southern sides adjoin the Pandharpur and Sholápur Talukas.

6. The general appearance of the district is far from prepossessing, as it is merely a bare undulating plain, the tops of its undulations often covered with yellow stunted spear grass, the sure sign of a barren soil, and its monotony almost unrelieved by trees. The water shed traverses the taluka in the direction of its greatest length, viz., from north-west to south-east, and its streams flow eastward into the Sina, and southward into the Bhima, which latter is at no point many miles from the south-western boundary; none of these tributary nullas are of any size or importance, owing to the low elevation at which they take their rise and the short distance they have to flow; and none of them, except the Bhend, which is the largest, maintain a running stream all through the year. This nulla, which rises near Kem in the Karmála Taluka, empties itself into the Sina, little to the north of the village of Undargaon.

7. That part of the valley of the Sina which lies in its eastern bank, and therefore is included in this taluka, is nowhere of any considerable breadth, while the district does not extend far enough towards the west, to include any of the plain of the Bhima. It will be seen, therefore, that by far the larger portion of the district consists of comparatively high lying land, whose soil is generally shallow, though it varies very much both in depth and quality; the villages along the bank of the Sina form the richest part of the district, and, as might be expected, are mostly of black soil of great depth and excellent quality.

8. The state of the district when the present settlement was introduced is forcibly described in Lieutenants Wingate and Davidson's reports, copies of which are annexed.

9. When the present settlement was introduced, the district was supposed to be suffering from the evils of over-assessment, and the present rates were fixed with a view to afford substantial relief; the reduction in the revenue caused by them amounted to Rs. 25,000.

10. A recent article in the *Indian Economist* attributes the terrible depression which marked the agriculture of the country—some 30 or 40 years back, not to over-assessment, to which the Revenue Officers of the day ascribed it, but to the contraction of the currency of the country (under the exaction of foreign rule) and the continuous fall in the price of produce that resulted from it.

11. Whatever may have been the real cause of the depression which is admitted to have existed then, the only remedy which lay in the hands of the Revenue Officers was to reduce the assessment, which, under the then existing circumstances, was higher than the people could pay. This was accordingly done, and the very low rates fixed have continued in force till now. But a few years after the introduction of these rates the real cause of depression, according to the *Economist*, was removed by the influx of bullion into the country, consequent on the discovery of the gold-fields of California in 1847, followed almost immediately by those of Australia. "The gold-fields," says the *Economist*, "set the industry of the world in motion. It was discovered in the Crimean war that India could grow oil-seeds as well as Russia, and the moment that a stream of silver in payment of these new exports was directed upon the thirsty land, the ryot's emancipation came. We heard no more complaints of over-assessment or outstanding balances."

12. The correctness of this view is apparently borne out by the returns of cultivation and price of produce in this district for the last 30 years. For the first 10 years after the introduction of the survey, the average assessment on waste land was Rs. 8,461, and the total remissions were Rs. 2,344. During the second decennial period the amount of waste land remained the same, but the improved condition of the country is evidenced by the decrease in remissions, the average of which is only Rs. 525. For the last 10 years the average amount of assessment on waste land was only Rs. 750, while the average remissions are nil.

13. It appears then that reduced rates of assessment have continued in force long after the cause which led to their introduction has ceased to exist, and I cannot but think from my own observations of the state of agriculture in the district, that the lightness of the assessment, so far from being beneficial, has been a bar to improvement during the last 8 or 10 years.

14. That an unduly low assessment is prejudicial to agricultural industry of a district is proved by McCulloch, who thus writes on this subject: "It is difficult to say whether the over or under-renting of land be most injurious. If a farm be too high-rented, that is, if no exertion of skill or reasonable outlay on the part of the tenant will enable him to pay his rent and obtain a fair return for his trouble, he gets dispirited. The farm is in consequence ill-managed, scourging crops are resorted to, and ultimately it is thrown on the landlord's hands in an impoverished and deteriorated condition. But the disadvantages attending the under-renting of land are hardly less obvious. To make farmers leave those routine practices to which they are very strongly attached and become really industrious and enterprising, they must not only have the power of rising in the world, but their rent must be such as to impress them with a conviction that if they do not exert themselves their ruin will assuredly follow. Estates that are under-rented are, uniformly almost, farmed in an inferior style compared with those that are let at their fair value; and the tenants are not generally in good circumstances."

15. On this subject Mr. Fletcher, who conducted the classification of this district, and has had an opportunity of seeing the state of every village, thus writes: "The cultivation of dry-crop land is very lax and careless, though not perhaps more so than is usual in this part of the Deccan. The land is never ploughed more than once in 3 or 4 years, and little or no attention is paid to any order of rotation in the raising of different-crops. I believe it would be a mistake to suppose that this slovenly agriculture is the result of the ryots holding more land than they have oxen and

means to cultivate efficiently. The proportion of land to cattle is about $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres to every ox. In the Neriad Taluka of Guzerat, which may perhaps be taken as the Indian ideal of a highly cultivated district, the proportion is one ox to 9 acres of land. But considering the rich deep soil, extensive irrigation, and expensive crops raised in the latter Taluka, there is no doubt that a very much smaller proportion would suffice for the efficient cultivation of light soil and common crops such as prevail in Mádha. The slovenly system of agriculture now practised in the latter district, cannot then be attributed to the poverty of the ryots at the present time, though it was probably induced by this cause. The present assessment, designedly a light one, when introduced some 30 years ago, has by the rise in prices since that time been practically reduced some 75 per cent. with regard to the proportion it then bore to the produce of the soil. The ryots on the introduction of the survey, encouraged by the favorable terms of the settlement offered them, took up far more land than they then had means to cultivate, and the slovenly agriculture, which naturally resulted, has long survived the poverty which was formerly its excuse. When the demand for cotton doubled or trebled the value of his produce, the ryot found that his fields almost untilled produced sufficient for his wants, and has characteristically rested content ever since. The considerable increase, which I presume the present revision will impose, may be expected therefore to give a beneficial impulse to agriculture."

16. As an indication that an independent and enterprising spirit is not altogether wanting, however, Mr. Fletcher instances the case of the village of Kurul called "Malliacha," from its pre-eminence as a garden village in former days. Here nine new wells only have been added to the original thirty-nine, owing to the poorness of the soil, which would not repay any outlay of capital in well-sinking; but failing this mode of employing their capital, it is interesting to observe that the inhabitants have invested in carts and ply for hire between Sholápur and Satara, the road between which places passes through their village. There are nearly 80 carts belonging to this village, and no less than three workshops in the village itself for their manufacture and repairs. The villages on the Bársi road also have taken largely to the carrying trade, and indeed seem to depend on it for their living almost as much as on their land. In Mhaisgaon on this road there are 94 carts. The rates of hire from Bársi to the Bársi Road Station, a distance of about 21 miles, vary according to demand from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 3.

17. The statistical information collected during the recent survey, affords unmistakable testimony to the improvement

in the state of the district. According to a statement prepared from the Mámílatdár's records, it appears that there were at the time of settlement 1,282 wells, of which 190 were out of repair and useless; 98 of these have subsequently been repaired and put in working order, and 861 new wells have been constructed. The following tabular statement shows these results more clearly :—

Total number of wells in 1839-40.	Deduct wells out of repair.	Remaining in working order.	Old wells subsequently repaired.	New wells subsequently constructed.	Total present number of wells in working order.
1,282	190	1,092	98	861	2,051

As in Indápur, keeping pace with the growth of capital, these improvements have been gradually increasing: during the first 10 years after the settlement, 57 new wells only were constructed, during the next 10 years 214, and in the last decennial period 590. Assuming, as has been done in the Indápur Report, that each of these new wells represents an outlay of Rs. 400, and each old well repaired a sum of Rs. 150 to 175, we find that capital amounting to more than three and a half lakhs of rupees has been expended on wells alone.

18. The cultivators of the district have also contributed over seven thousand rupees towards the construction of new chowris and dharamshálas, as shown in the following statement of buildings of this description recently constructed :—

Description and Number of Buildings.	Contribution by Government.	Ryots' payments.	Total cost of buildings.
Chowris 45	3,048	4,821	7,869
Dharamshálas 21	4,275	2,687	6,962
Total...66	7,323	7,508	14,831

19. The extent to which the floating capital of the district has been increased during the past thirty years' lease may be learnt from a statement appended, which shows for each village the result

of two different census of inhabitants, cattle, agricultural implements, carts, &c., taken in 1839-40 and 1868-69, respectively, and of which the following is an abstract ;—

Description.	Numerical Return according to Census taken in		Increase in favour of 1868-69.	
	1839-40.	1868-69.	Numerical	Percentage.
Inhabitants	64,195	80,676	16,481	26
Bullocks employed in farming.	24,793	28,490	3,697	15
Cattle of other descriptions ...	66,345	59,193	7,152	11 decrease.
Carts	435	1,323	888	204
Ploughs	1,758	2,423	665	38

From the above it will be seen that the numerical difference in the population is 16,481, which is equivalent to an increase of rather less than 26 per cent. only. This is a very small increase, and is even less than in the adjoining district of Indápur, where the population was found to have increased 31 per cent. The number of souls to the square mile, however, is greater than in Indápur, there being 146 souls to every square mile of culturable area in this district, against 119 in Indápur.

20. There is an addition of 15 per cent. only to the number of cattle used for agricultural purposes, which, considering the large expansion of cultivation which has taken place, is less than might have been expected; and this paucity of cattle is doubtless, in some measure, the reason of the slovenly and lax system of cultivation noticed in paragraph 12.

21. Compared with the return of carts in 1839-40, our present return shows an increase of 888 carts; the total number now in the district being 1,323.

22. The present condition of the cultivators of this district is happily a complete contrast to what it was when the present settlement was introduced; the whole district is in a state of prosperity, the waste land amounts to only $\frac{1}{10}$ of the whole culturable area, and the cultivators are nearly all well off and independent, while for many years there has not been a single rupee of outstanding revenue.

23. With regard to the value of land 30 years ago, Lieutenant Wingate states (para. 24): "Were instances to be found of the better descriptions of Jirayet land bearing some value in the market, were they at all saleable or could loans of however trifling amount be raised upon their security, we should have, I apprehend, satisfactory proof of the assessment on such lands not being oppressive. And, I think, we are entitled to expect some instances of the kind, as the practice of mortgaging land obtains in many parts of India, and even here is very common in the cases of Bágáyēt and Inam lands, several instances of which, obtained from original deeds, are given in my appendix B. After considerable inquiry, however, I have been unable to find a single recent case of a price being given for the privilege of occupying Government Jirayet land; the absence of such contracts among the cultivators would seem to afford negative evidence of the oppressive nature of the present assessment, or at least of its absorbing the whole natural rent of the land."

24. As a contrast to the above, I may mention the following cases which came under my notice, while I was at Mádha, last season. In the village of Mádha itself, 18 acres of land, assessed at Rs. 18 and containing two wells, one paká and one half-built, sold last year for Rs. 1,000. Two Jirayet numbers containing 3 acres 21 goontas, assessed at Rs. 1-12, sold for Rs. 30 in the same village. In the village of Dárphal a number of 4 acres, assessed at Rs. 3, sold last year for Rupees 30. Mr. Fletcher mentions a case where a number of 23 acres, assessed at Rs. 10, in the village of Padsáli, was bought by the village Wáni for Rs. 350, and such a bargain was it considered, and so anxious were the villagers to get possession of the field, that some Kunbis clubbed together and offered him Rs. 2,000 for the field which he refused to take; a well has been built in this number within the last 10 or 12 years. The Wáni let out this field for one year for Rs. 125, he, the Wáni, paying the assessment of Rs. 10, and the cultivator bearing all expenses of cultivation, seed, &c.

25. Some instances of money raised on the security of land are given in a statement appended. These facts speak for themselves, and need no comment from me. To show the lightness of the present assessment, I may notice a case which I remarked when testing the village of Bhosra with Mr. Fletcher. The owner of a number containing 27 acres planted with cotton, sold his crop to a sowkar *in advance* for Rs. 100. The assessment on this number is Rs. 15, and the village Kulkarni informed me that though the crop of cotton was sold last year for Rs. 100 in advance (on which

the sowkar would be a considerable loser as the crop entirely failed), sometimes the crop from the field realized as much as Rs. 200.

26. Great changes have taken place in the facilities for internal communication since the last settlement. The district has been opened up by the line of railway passing through and along its northern border, and has three stations within its limits, viz., Mohol, Mádha, and Bársi Road; the Sholápur, Pandharpur, and Satara road passes through the south of the district, and the old Sholápur and Poona road through its centre. In addition to these, there is a cross road from Bársi to the Bársi Road Station, which is continued to Temburni. In fact, the district is so thoroughly accessible in every part, that, in point of communication, nearly all the villages are equally favourably situated, except, perhaps, 4 or 5 in the extreme west of the Taluka, which, though not far from the Poona and Sholápur road, are nevertheless somewhat inaccessible, owing to the rough and hilly nature of the country about there.

27. In respect of markets also, this district is particularly well supplied; with a few exceptions on the north-west corner, no village is more than 4 or 5 miles from one or other of them; they are, however, mostly small and unimportant. This is to be attributed to the vicinity of the several large markets of Sholápur, Bársi, Kurkumb, and Temburni, where better prices being generally obtainable, the principal part of the produce of the district finds its way. There are markets in the villages noted in the margin,

1. Mádha.
2. Lowul.
3. Ashti.
4. Narkhed.
5. Uplai Bk.
6. Angar.
7. Kurdu.
8. Mohol.
9. Pátkul.
10. Kurul.

and the markets of Kurkumb and Temburni are close outside the border. Mr. Fletcher reports that Mádha is said to have been the principal of these till the establishment of a Municipality there. The tolls levied by that body have had the effect of reducing the market to a fourth of its original size and importance, and according to the statements of the people themselves, the chief purchasers there now on market days are inhabitants of the town itself. At present Mohol is the market most largely attended, but there is a most useful and promising market at the Bársi Road Station, which is yearly increasing in size and importance. A small number of Wánis have established themselves here, attracted by the facilities afforded for the purchase of cotton, which arrives in large quantities from Bársi and the Nizam's Dominion. These Wánis have built a large dharamsála for their caste people, who come here for the purpose of trade; and goods brought here meet with a ready sale, though there is no particular day of the week fixed as market day.

28. The only manufacture of any importance carried on in this Taluka is that of weaving. There are weavers in about 20 villages, the principal of which are Narkhed, Bárloni, Pátkul and Bembleh. Both cotton cloth and woollen blankets are made; but they are of inferior quality, and do not seem to be in more than local demand.

29. The rates applied to this district by Lieutenant Wingate were for Mohol an advance of 10 per cent. on the Indápur rates, and for Mádha an advance of 5 per cent.; these, taking the Indápur rates to have been 12 as., give 13 as. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pies about as the maximum rate for Mohol, and 12 as. $7\frac{1}{4}$ pies the maximum rate for Mádha.

Government letter
No. 3779 of 1839, to
the Revenue Commis-
sioner, para. 12.

30. The above rates were sanctioned by Government in the following terms:—

“The rates for Mohol are proposed at 10 per cent., and those for Mádha at 5 per cent., in advance of those of Indápur. These rates, as has already been intimated to you, are sanctioned, as all parties concur in recommending them, and the reasons upon which they are founded seem good and sufficient. The Governor in Council relies greatly in his decision on this point, on the practised experience of the Survey Officers, and he trusts that these rates are sufficiently safe for the people and sufficiently low to bring them back, or perhaps more correctly, to establish them in a state of fair promise of prosperity.”

31. When the present rates were fixed, Mohol was assessed at 10 per cent. higher than Indápur, and Mádha at 5 per cent. higher, the reasons for keeping the Mádha rates 5 per cent. lower than Mohol are given in Lieutenant Wingate's 26th and 27th paragraphs, and one of the principal ones appears to have been the difference in the price of grain in Mohol and Mádha,—a difference which, Lieutenant Wingate in his 16th paragraph anticipates, the abolition of the transit rates, improvements in the means of transport, and increase of enterprise among the people, would tend to remove. This has actually taken place, there being now no material difference in prices at Mohol and Mádha. From the appended statement of the price of grain for the last 30 years, it will be seen that for the first ten years after the introduction of the survey, the average price of Jowari is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lower in Mádha than in Mohol; for the next ten years it is 6 per cent. lower; but for the last ten years the average difference is little more than one-half per cent. There has been even less difference in the price of Bajri, the

comparative rates for this grain being as under: for the first ten years 2 per cent. *higher* at Mádha than in Mohol, for the second ten years $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lower at Mádha, and for the last ten years $2\frac{1}{2}$ lower at Mádha than Mohol. The district moreover has been so opened up by the Railway and by the various roads which traverse it in all directions, that I do not consider that any appreciable difference remains in the capabilities of the parts of the two districts of Mohol and Mádha now under revision, and consequently I see no reason to keep up the difference in their respective rate.

32. I therefore propose a general rate of Rs. 1-2 for the whole district, and a special rate of Rs. 1-4 for the 15 villages marginally noted, in consideration of the advantages resulting from their situation with regard to the Railway stations of Mohol, Mádha and Bársi road (Kurdu).
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Mádha. | 8. Tadwal. |
| 2. Mahádpur. | 9. Chinchgaon. |
| 3. Undargaon. | 10. Akulgaon. |
| 4. Dárphal. | 11. Bárloni. |
| 5. Nimgaon. | 12. Mohol. |
| 6. Kurdu. | 13. Wadwal. |
| 7. Bhosra. | 14. Kolgaon. |
| | 15. Ghátna. |

33. The effect of these rates will be seen from the accompanying contrasted statement, which shows the amount of past payments and new assessment according to proposed rates for 77* villages in which the settlement is now to be introduced. There are five villages settled in 1856-57 and 1857-58, regarding which there is some doubt whether their survey lease was guaranteed for 30 years, or expires with the rest of the Taluka; inquiry is being made on this point, and these villages will be settled accordingly. For the present I shall confine my remarks to the 77 villages of which the 30 years' lease has or will immediately expire.

34. The proposed rates show an increase, of Rs. 77,469, over last year's collections, according to the following abstract:—

	Cultivated Land.	Waste Land.	Total.
Assessment according to proposed rates.	1,77,933	115	1,78,048
Do. do. present do.	1,00,531	48	1,00,579
	77,402	67	77,469

This is an increase of 77 per cent. on the present assessment. With this large addition however the average rate per acre is only 9 annas 4 pies.

35. No extra assessment has been placed upon well garden lands, the maximum rate for which is the same as for first class dry-crop lands. Great care has been taken in the classification to prevent the lower and least productive soils being too highly classed, and I feel confident that in spite of the large increase over present revenue, the proposed rates will be found generally suitable to the district.

36. I may here remark that the necessity for re-measurement in early settled districts, where, as in the present case, the waste lands were not surveyed when the present rates were introduced, is proved by the result of re-measurement of this Taluka. The area of land actually under cultivation is now found to be 35,600 acres in excess of what has hitherto paid revenue; in other words, there has been so much concealed cultivation; the assessment on this land alone at the average rate for the whole Taluka amounts to:—

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{as. p.} \\ 35,600 \times 9.4 = 20,766 \end{array} \quad \text{Rs. } 20,766.$$

37. I have the honour to request you to be good enough to forward this Report, together with any remarks you may wish to make, to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

38. I should explain that this Report was prepared in November last, and a copy furnished to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.; but owing to some alterations in the Statistical Returns, and some slight modifications suggested by the Survey Commissioner in the original grouping of villages, I have re-cast the Report, and the rates now proposed are those approved by the Survey Commissioner, N. D.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. M. GRANT,

Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey
and Assessment, Poona and Násik.

Statement.

B 210-c

*STATEMENT giving the Particulars of several recent Sales and Mortgages of Khalsa Lands in the
Mádha Taluka.*

No. of Acres in Field mortgaged.		No. of Acres usually under Irrigation.		Assesment on the whole Field inclusive of extra Bagayet cess.	Portion of Field mortgaged or sold.	Amount of Loan raised upon mortgage or price for which sold.	Conditions of Mortgage and Particulars of Sale.
A.	g.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
45	8	1	0	13 0 0	The whole.	200 0 0	SOLD. Two Gatkuli Numbers and a small house in the village. There is a well in one of the numbers. Date of deed A.D. 1869.
28	5	0	0	8 0 0	Do	150 0 0	The lender is to hold this number for 5 years, the owner paying the assessment. In case of the lender having to pay the assessment for any year, he is to hold the land another year after the expiry of the original 5 years, for every year's assessment paid. The debt bears no interest. Date of Deed A.D. 1868.
34	38	0	0	17 0 0	One-half.	400 0 0	SOLD. The right of ownership in half a Survey Number and half a well on which no assessment has hitherto been levied. Date of Deed A.D. 1868.
15	27	0	0	8 0 0	Two-thirds.	100 0 0	MORTGAGED. The lender is to hold the land, paying the assessment for 11 years, at the end of which time the debt is to be considered discharged. The debt bears no interest. There is a well (untaxed) in the number, of which the lender is to have the use, and in case of his making repairs to the well or "Tal" the amount so expended is to be repaid with interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. Date of Deed A.D. 1868.
23	23	0	0	17 8 0	The whole.	100 0 0	SOLD.
41	5	0	0	13 0 0	Do.	80 0 0	SOLD.

29	14	0	0	8 13 0	The whole.	250 0 0	MORTGAGED. The lender is to cultivate the land and take a "batai" of $\frac{1}{3}$ for first year and $\frac{2}{3}$ for next two years, the owner paying the assessment; at the expiration of three years, the debt to be paid off with interest at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
13	38	0	0	7 0 0	Do.	50 0 0	Sold by order of Civil Court. Particulars not forthcoming.
3	34	0	0	9 8 0	One-half,	275 0 0	Do. do. do.
29	33	0	0	5 0 0	The whole.	75 0 0	Do. do. do.
2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	20	3 4 0	Do.	400 0 0	MORTGAGED. The lender is to hold the garden and have the use of trees, &c., for 5 years, when the debt is to be repaid with interest at 1 per cent. In the event of principal and interest not being paid in 5 years, the lender is to continue to hold the land till paid. Government assessment to be paid by lender and he is to have use of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the water of the well. Date of Deed A.D. 1868.
2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	20	3 4 0	Do.	100 0 0	SOLD.
53	30	3	0	30 0 0	Do.	400 0 0	The lender is to receive a "batai" of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole produce, the owner cultivating the land, paying the Government assessment, and keeping boundary marks in repair. When the owner pays the money he is to repay it at the end of a year Date of Deed A.D. 1868.
40	14	3	10	25 8 0	Do.	450 0 0	MORTGAGED. The lender is to hold the land and pay the assessment until such time as the original debt shall be repaid. The debt bears no interest. Date of Deed A.D. 1868.
49	5	0	0	12 0 0	Do.	100 0 0	SOLD.
13	0	0	0	4 0 0	One-sixth.	150 0 0	The lender is to pay the assessment on the 6th share of 13 acres, but the owner pays assessment for the $\frac{1}{2}$ share of 2 acres 28 gts. The lender to hold the land for 5 years, when the debt is to be repaid; if not then paid, compound interest at rate of 3 pies per rupee per mensem to be charged. Whenever the money is paid off it is to be paid at the end of year. Date of Deed A.D. 1868.
2	28	2	0	9 12 0	Do.		

H. M. GRANT,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,

Statement showing the Average Yearly Price of Grain at Mohol and Mádha for 30 Years, in Seers.

	MOHOL		MA'DHA.		REMARKS.
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	
1839/40	78	72	91	70	Average 10 years' price of Jowari is 3½ per cent. lower at Mádha than Mohol. Bajri 2 per cent. higher at Mádha than Mohol.
1840/41	84	78	84	63	
1841/42	108	96	102	68	
1842/43	72	60	70	63	
1843/44	54	47	56	49	
1844/45	15	14	21	17	
1845/46	47	36	49	35	
1846/47	30	24	31	26	
1847/48	36	30	35	28	
1848/49	47	36	49	35	
AVERAGE.	57	49	59	48	
1849/50	47	42	49	42	Average 10 years' price of Jowari 6 per cent. lower at Mádha than Mohol. Bajri 2½rd per cent. lower at Mádha than Mohol.
1850/51	54	36	56	35	
1851/52	47	36	56	42	
1852/53	42	36	42	35	
1853/54	36	24	35	26	
1854/55	16	15	17	16	
1855/56	23	16	24	17	
1856/57	31	27	35	28	
1857/58	27	17	26	19	
1858/59	17	24	19	24	
AVERAGE.	34	27	36	28	
1859/60	46	38	45	38	Average 10 years' price of Jowari 0.7 per cent. lower at Mádha than Mohol. Bajri 2¼ per cent. lower at Mádha than Mohol.
1860/61	30	36	30	26	
1861/62	24	21	26	23	
1862/63	22	18	23	19	
1863/64	15	12	16	14	
1864/65	18	14	19	16	
1865/66	24	19	26	21	
1866/67	23	19	24	21	
1867/68	24	21	24	21	
1868/69	31	28	26	23	
AVERAGE.	25.7	21½	25.9	22	

H. M. GRANT,

Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Statement.

*Contrasted Statement of the Number of Houses, Inhabitants,
according to two Census taken res*

No.	Names of Villages.	Houses	INHABITANTS.							Total Columns 6 and 9.
			Males.			Females.				
			Below 15 years old.	Above 15 years old.	Total.	Below 15 years old.	Married.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Tadwal ...	13	11	14	25	4	17	21	45	
		109	117	184	301	45	180	225	526	
2	Bhosra ...	112	145	277	422	88	315	403	825	
		201	184	361	545	147	375	522	1,067	
3	Nimbgaon ...	19	15	40	55	14	31	48	103	
		51	48	78	126	32	68	100	226	
4	Mahadpur ...	75	81	142	223	55	136	191	414	
		128	136	192	328	103	204	307	635	
5	Dárfhal ...	175	135	276	411	122	283	405	816	
		215	211	319	530	188	336	524	1,054	
6	Undirgaon ...	93	174	182	356	83	108	191	547	
		303	228	301	529	140	330	470	999	
7	Anjangaon ...	243	245	431	676	150	458	608	1,284	
		280	230	489	719	194	503	697	1,416	
8	Uplai Khurd ...	195	205	360	565	150	371	521	1,086	
		493	339	674	1,013	280	692	972	1,985	
9	Mádha ...	879	800	1,655	2,475	547	1,713	2,260	4,715	
		1,039	1,006	1,409	2,415	627	1,551	2,178	4,593	
10	Chincholi ...	49	56	135	191	37	159	196	387	
		176	192	272	464	152	274	426	890	

Cattle, &c., in Taluka Mádha of the Sholápur Collectorate, respectively in 1839-40 and 1868-69.

CATTLE.							Carts.	Ploughs.	REMARKS.
Bullocks and Male Buffaloes.		Cows and Calves.	She-Buffaloes and their young ones.	Horses and Ponies, Mares and their young ones, Elephants and Camels.	Sheep and Goats, &c.	Total.			
Kept for agricultural purposes.	Kept for other purposes.								
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
..	..	27	5	33	95	190			The red figures show the numbers according to returns in 1839-40.
277	3	111	45	5	..	441	38	12	
357	..	367	85	11	181	931	7	21	
269	24	194	38	19	487	1,031	19	22	
51	..	44	20	5	243	368	1	4	
101	12	53	16	8	193	383	11	7	
164	..	143	33		14	259	5	12	
251	8	194	41	10	93	597	10	6	
352	..	334	140	20	339	1,185	8	32	
416	29	232	149	12	335	1,173	10	12	
181	..	293	29	4	438	945	11	19	
448	35	278	107	22	729	1,619	32	4	
437	..	337	173	21	1,293	2,231	3	48	
490	25	289	77	21	1,363	2,265	28	32	
374	..	504	128	19	541	1,566	10	30	
698	57	350	125	27	1,516	2,773	42	50	
1,193	..	1,005	439	99	594	3,330	19	43	
909	76	463	275	93	409	2,225	69	31	
160	..	168	33	4	212	607	5	5	
259	13	129	54	12	243	810	12	15	

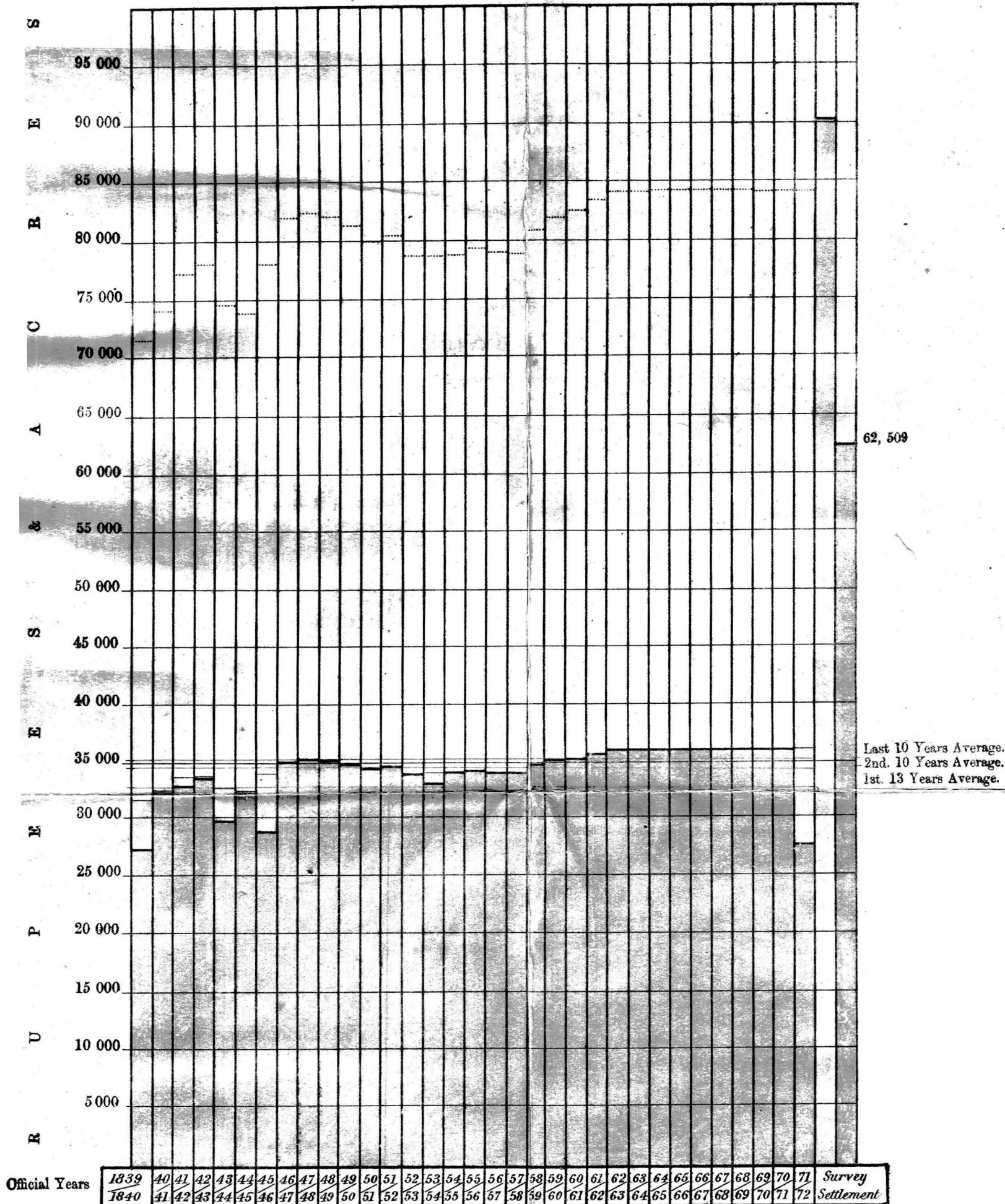
*Contrasted Statement of the Number of Houses, Inhabitants,
according to two Census taken res*

No.	Names of Villages.	Houses	INHABITANTS.							Total Columns 6 and 9.
			Males.			Females.				
			Below 15 years old.	Above 15 years old.	Total.	Below 15 years old.	Married.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
11	Báwi	199	191	324	315	124	358	482	997	
		238	220	442	662	221	405	626	1,288	
12	Uplai Budruk ...	462	431	868	1,299	278	853	1,131	2,430	
		535	511	810	1,321	372	779	1,151	2,472	
13	Wáphla	184	158	283	446	105	314	419	865	
		206	231	376	607	170	419	589	1,196	
14	Shetphal	404	333	692	1,023	195	623	818	1,842	
		441	467	657	1,124	327	693	1,020	2,144	
15	Ashti	609	581	920	1,501	386	1,015	1,401	2,902	
		792	653	1,119	1,772	443	1,166	1,609	3,381	
16	Angar	779	618	1,207	1,823	405	1,021	1,096	3,431	
		884	754	1,364	2,118	475	1,449	1,924	4,042	
17	Pápri	202	157	359	516	108	388	496	1,012	
		221	164	343	507	121	347	468	975	
18	Bárdi	101	101	173	274	57	184	241	515	
		121	136	188	324	88	182	270	594	
19	Padsáli	75	76	117	193	40	155	195	383	
		93	97	171	268	85	163	248	516	
20	Ashta	86	81	159	240	64	159	223	463	
		140	154	221	375	135	242	377	752	

Cattle, &c., in Taluka Mádha of the Sholápur Collectorate, respectively in 1839-40 and 1868-69.

CATTLE.							Carts.	Ploughs.	REMARKS.
Bullocks and Male Buffaloes.		Cows and Calves.	She-Buffaloes and their young ones.	Horses and Ponies, Mares and their young ones, Elephants and Camels, &c.	Sheep and Goats, &c.	Total.			
Kept for agricultural purposes.	Kept for other purposes.						13	14	15	16	17	18	19
412	..	455	120	22	954	1,933	6	14	
450	21	265	84	23	505	1,348	20	26	
895	...	702	228	33	1,218	2,061	21	39	
774	48	558	151	69	701	2,301	11	146	
405	...	399	120	3	693	1,530	19	42	
481	24	268	67	13	607	1,460	21	42	
761	...	633	198	29	767	2,388	12	81	
755	62	332	163	33	650	1,995	19	92	
1,071	..	1,002	398	43	1,039	3,553	25	110	
1,217	101	639	221	62	1,406	3,646	19	41	
1,240	...	1,165	628	69	2,782	5,884	16	121	
1,265	37	607	239	78	1,706	3,932	54	155	
314	...	270	92	13	679	1,368	1	23	
324	30	236	94	10	449	1,143	4	28	
228	...	251	74	8	278	639	25	3	
189	8	132	43	5	132	509	8	13	
163	...	140	30	10	362	705	3	16	
178	14	127	35	5	465	824	4	69	
235	...	213	52	10	122	632	3	22	
311	20	199	57	25	889	1,501	13	21	

DIAGRAM exhibiting the Extent of **GOVERNMENT LAND** annually under **CULTIVATION** for the last 33 years in 33 Villages of the **PANDHARPUR TALOOKA** and the **Net Revenue**.



EXPLANATION.

- 1 The various items are measured by the Scale of Acres and Rupees across the Diagram.
- 2 The summit of the Darker Shaded portion indicates the Rental and of the Lighter the Gross Assessment on the Cultivated land, the intermediate spaces the Remissions.
- 3 The Horizontal broken lines show the amount of cultivation in Acres for each year.
- 4 The Red line shows the average Net Rental for 13, 23 and 33 Years.
- 5 The Yellow Column shows total Acres by the new measurement and the Blue the estimated Rental according to proposed Rates of Assessment.

Lieut. Col.

*Contrasted Statement of the Number of Houses, Inhabitants,
according to two Censuses taken re*

No.	Names of Villages.	Houses.	INHABITANTS.							Total of Columns 6 and 9
			Males.			Females.				
			Below 15 years old.	Above 15 years old.	Total.	Below 15 years old.	Married.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
21	Sapatna ...	207	211	334	545	128	345	473	1,018	
		242	298	411	709	235	389	624	1,333	
22	Parita ...	199	192	407	599	154	427	581	1,180	
		164	288	332	670	179	430	609	1,279	
23	Ghoti ...	259	187	384	571	121	537	658	1,229	
		224	285	455	740	198	474	672	1,412	
24	Tulshi ...	176	181	301	482	110	394	414	876	
		243	241	405	646	152	415	567	1,213	
25	Málegaon ...	85	65	113	175	62	98	160	373	
		69	82	126	208	57	130	187	395	
26	Ahirgaon ...	58	57	94	151	32	96	128	279	
		74	68	146	214	54	128	182	396	
27	Pálwan ...	36	53	50	103	22	63	85	188	
		44	60	83	143	54	81	135	278	
28	Bhning ...	24	16	31	47	11	29	40	87	
		31	31	43	74	29	45	74	148	
29	Bital ...	135	113	234	347	80	249	329	676	
		171	167	246	413	122	266	388	801	
30	Kharkatna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		9	13	9	22	7	13	20	42	

Cattle, &c., in Taluka Mádha of the Sholápur Collectorate, spectively in 1839-40 and 1868-69.

CATTLE.							Carts.	Ploughs.	REMARKS.		
Bullocks and Male Buffaloes.		Cows and Calves.	She-Buffaloes and their young ones.	Horses and Ponies, Mares and their young ones, Elephants and Camels &c.	Sheep and Goats.	Total.					
Kept for agricultural purposes.	Kept for other purposes.						11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
331	...	372	93	11	312	1,172	10	11			
422	46	349	54	24	361	1,256	17	28			
437	...	439	139	21	437	1,573	31	8			
510	7	272	48	18	307	1,162	7	96			
428	...	382	109	20	83	1,022	10	25			
465	...	209	59	17	63	813	14	10			
425	...	332	103	30	317	1,457	7	13			
460	22	191	85	25	1,046	1,829	17	47			
147	...	150	29	12	349	637	8	13			
125	4	80	13	6	200	428	1	5			
135	...	139	25	12	309	617	2	10			
146	8	91	13	4	103	365	6	11			
89	...	78	40	4	15	229	4	13			
122	1	47	17	3	65	255	2	15			
50	...	67	7	7	160	300	...	5			
71	8	33	17	9	219	357	...	8			
372	...	174	63	16	794	1,329	6	23			
335	19	274	47	27	676	1,378	4	14			
...			
30	...	12	2	...	340	384	...	...	

*Contrasted Statement of the Number of Houses, Inhabitants,
according to two Censuses taken re*

No.	Names of Villages.	Houses.	INHABITANTS.							Total Columns 6 and 9.
			Males.			Females.				
			Below 15 years old.	Above 15 years Old.	Total.	Below 15 years old.	Married.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
31	Ghátna ...	32	25	58	83	36	46	82	165	
		50	31	59	90	25	64	89	179	
32	Kolgaon ...	55	47	96	143	43	89	132	275	
		53	93	124	217	95	128	223	440	
33	Rámhingni ...	10	6	21	27	9	16	25	52	
		45	19	63	82	11	52	63	145	
34	Malikpet ...	30	38	57	95	24	56	80	175	
		66	17	188	205	19	180	199	404	
35	Mundhewári ...	14	7	19	26	3	19	22	48	
		33	50	68	118	39	64	103	221	
36	Nándgaon ...	51	57	76	113	28	80	108	221	
		55	55	92	147	45	80	125	272	
37	Kotowdi ...	69	49	109	158	54	115	169	327	
		86	49	128	177	42	132	174	351	
38	Kurul ...	388	229	795	1,024	216	689	905	1,929	
		550	541	834	1,375	371	823	1,194	2,569	
39	Akoli ...	172	153	304	457	100	303	403	850	
		224	174	342	516	161	346	507	1,023	
40	Shez Babulgaon.	111	109	186	295	68	177	245	540	
		169	160	280	440	131	262	393	833	

Cattle, &c., in Taluka Mádha of the Sholápur Collectorate, spectively in 1839-40 and 1868-69.

CATTLE.							Carts.	Ploughs.	REMARKS.
Bullocks and Male Buffaloes.		Cows and Calves.	She-Buffaloes and their young ones.	Horses and Ponies Mares and their young ones, Elephants and Camels, &c.	Sheep and Goats, &c.	Total.			
Kept for agricultural purposes.	Kept for other purposes.								
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
65	...	60	10	3	99	237	...	3	
99	12	38	16	1	50	216	3	16	
94	...	375	66	61	503	1,069	...	8	
194	8	108	24	4	235	573	19	14	
23	...	17	...	3	162	205	...	...
67	8	64	13	1	133	286	3	8	
59	...	89	10	3	131	292	...	3	
126	4	95	24	5	750	1,004	1	...	
20	...	15	15	...	...	48	...	1	
101	5	61	17	2	128	314	6	10	
92	...	63	41	3	75	234	...	9	
110	8	59	17	6	189	389	3	9	
124	...	171	28	3	40	372	1	8	
167	6	75	24	8	174	454	5	15	
675	...	766	226	62	410	2,129	2	59	
944	29	563	200	55	473	2,264	79	100	
304	...	173	100	12	654	1,243	1	23	
328	4	164	73	29	45	643	7	32	
302	...	219	45	0	13	498	...	13	
311	8	217	42	15	155	748	12	22	

*Contrasted Statement, of the Number of Houses, Inhabitants,
according to two Censuses taken re*

No.	Names of Villages:	Houses.	INHABITANTS.						Total of Columns 6 and 9
			Males.			Females.			
			Below 15 years old.	Above 15 years old.	Total.	Below 15 years old.	Married.	Total.	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
41	Warwad Said ...	157	117	247	364	82	237	329	690
		196	165	255	420	106	251	357	777
42	Dhok Bābulgaon	94	79	155	234	62	165	227	461
		126	88	212	300	35	218	253	553
43	Wādwal ...	97	106	138	244	48	157	200	444
		121	134	200	334	113	217	330	664
44	Mohol ...	656	616	1,176	1,792	423	1,193	1,621	3,413
		841	994	1,534	2,528	892	1,638	2,530	5,058
45	Nazik Pimpri ...	95	66	169	235	82	41	123	358
		129	122	203	325	78	207	285	610
46	Pokhrapur ...	121	133	236	339	94	219	313	652
		187	204	276	480	127	294	421	901
47	Yāwuli ...	151	118	239	352	81	232	313	665
		166	175	262	437	143	282	425	862
48	Chikhli ...	35	41	68	109	25	72	97	206
		74	67	102	169	46	105	151	320
49	Sārōla ...	43	56	79	135	21	84	105	240
		92	105	116	221	88	134	222	443
50	Khowni ...	48	20	63	84	22	58	80	165
		74	37	72	109	37	78	115	244

Cattle, &c., in Taluka Mádha of the Sholápur Collectorate, spectively in 1839-40 and 1868-69.

CATTLE.							Carts.	Ploughs.	REMARKS.	
Bullocks and Male Buffaloes.	Kept for agricultural purposes.	Kept for other purposes.	Cows and Calves.	She-Buffaloes and their young ones.	Horses and Ponies, Mares and their young ones, Elephants and Camels &c	Sheep and Goats.				Total.
11							12	13	14		15	16	17	18	19	20
275	...	...	275	60	2	360	981	...	21	
321	8	...	219	64	6	750	1,368	2	44	
161	...	...	126	32	7	400	815	1	19	
230	7	...	108	48	9	299	701	7	38	
145	...	...	190	62	16	221	634	2	8	
242	4	...	107	27	27	...	407	7	17	
320	...	...	755	415	94	2,208	4,407	9	60	
1,314	81	...	712	330	131	2,410	4,978	60	61	
169	...	...	141	53	2	206	1,221	3	19	
228	21	...	168	50	4	1,346	1,817	...	21	
262	...	...	242	36	13	775	1,363	4	31	
381	22	...	194	99	13	1,260	1,969	3	37	
268	...	...	178	54	16	468	1,000	4	23	
309	19	...	188	31	11	1,397	1,955	4	19	
163	...	...	125	23	5	208	459	3	10	
126	14	...	97	25	5	811	1,078	1	13	
146	...	...	163	34	6	56	325	1	14	
167	11	...	130	64	11	461	844	2	15	
77	...	...	92	18	1	75	263	...	9	
96	4	...	54	16	2	320	492	3	9	

*Contrasted Statement of the Number of Houses, Inhabitants
according to two Censuses taken re*

No.	Names of Villages.	Houses	INHABITANTS.						
			Males.			Females.			
			Below 15 years old.	Above 15 years od.	Total.	Below 15 years old.	Married.	Total.	Total Columns 6 and 9,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
51	Pátkul ...	251	212	545	757	252	496	647	1,404
		352	331	603	934	222	600	822	1,756
52	Táklí Sikandar ...	133	95	196	291	74	194	268	559
		130	125	230	355	74	228	302	657
53	Adhegaon ...	98	74	116	190	88	130	188	378
		138	114	180	294	111	192	303	597
54	Sowndana ...	58	41	113	154	83	115	153	307
		100	125	146	271	69	162	231	502
55	Warkuta ...	25	18	36	54	3	36	39	93
		28	17	37	54	17	36	53	107
56	Aodhi ...	227	8	503	511	5	419	424	935
		217	234	310	544	119	345	464	1,008
57	Kurdu ...	599	481	824	1,305	272	847	1,119	2,424
		561	543	1,087	1,630	388	1,085	1,473	3,103
58	Lawal ...	462	436	727	1,163	269	779	1,048	2,211
		447	370	756	1,126	245	764	1,009	2,135
59	Sirál ...	69	70	129	199	51	124	175	374
		112	127	166	293	86	184	270	563
60	Ambád ...	43	38	59	97	24	71	95	192
		55	59	92	151	48	102	150	301

Cattle, &c., in Taluka Mádha of the Sholápur Collectorate, spectively in 1839-40 and 1868-69.

CATTLE.							Carts.	Ploughs.	REMARKS.		
Bullocks and Male Buffaloes.		Cows and Calves.	She- Buffaloes and their young ones.	Horses and Ponies, Mares and their young ones, Elephants and Camels &c.	Sheep and Goats.	Total.					
Kept for agricul- tural pur- poses.	Kept for other purposes.						11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
509	..	676	227	13	412	1,537	2	40			
515	70	292	170	33	742	1,822	13	82			
225	...	145	53	7	382	1,017	2	20			
276	25	136	46	12	75	570	5	28			
181	...	102	59	2	67	411	3	20			
246	12	131	41	6	100	536	5	22			
179	...	148	50	6	107	320	1	19			
206	26	121	45	7	280	685	3	22			
33	...	55	8	3	10	114	...	3			
36	5	38	7	3	9	94	...	4			
457	...	130	63	7	123	755	12	27			
337	24	152	75	6	227	821	18	33			
903	...	947	299	69	784	3,002	2	46			
1,115	140	485	197	90	766	2,793	95	107			
773	...	689	271	42	503	2,333	3	41			
737	56	406	148	42	295	1,684	13	18			
153	...	211	33	10	143	560	5	11			
214	21	104	27	6	71	443	...	48			
79	...	81	14	6	429	609	2	6			
138	12	93	44	7	53	347	3	12			

*Contrasted Statement of the Number of Houses, Inhabitants,
according to two Census taken re*

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses	INHABITANTS.						Total of Columns 6 and 9.
			Males.			Females.			
			Below 15 years old.	Above 15 years old.	Total.	Below 15 years old.	Married.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
61	Bembla ...	304	316	492	808	205	595	710	1,318
		313	285	587	872	220	616	836	1,708
62	Uzani ...	151	123	267	305	83	259	342	737
		150	130	222	352	65	205	270	622
63	Tambwa ...	40	37	63	100	24	69	93	193
		85	86	121	207	66	127	193	400
64	Pimpalkhanta ...	204	203	303	506	137	320	457	963
		200	169	330	499	75	327	402	901
65	Shedsinga ...	72	67	98	165	60	96	156	321
		92	109	150	259	53	149	202	461
66	Sapatna ...	170	181	205	416	105	213	358	774
		194	207	370	577	144	374	518	1,095
67	Akola Bk. ...	91	97	103	220	69	122	191	411
		152	132	172	304	140	171	311	615
68	Venegaon ...	73	53	119	177	39	126	165	342
		92	76	163	239	72	160	232	471
69	Narkhed ...	323	325	359	694	173	304	767	1,661
		552	508	833	1,341	266	873	1,159	2,480
70	Morochi ...	71	61	103	170	38	110	143	318
		90	75	122	197	42	107	149	346

Cattle, &c., in Taluka Mádha of the Sholápur Collectorate, respectively in 1839-40 and 1868-69.

CATTLE.							Carts.	Ploughs.	REMARKS.
Bullöcks and Male Buffaloes.		Cows and Calves.	She- Buffaloes and their young ones.	Horses and Ponies, Mares and their young ones, Elephants and Camels, &c.	Sheep and Goats.	Total.			
Kept for agricul- tural pur- poses.	Kept for other purposes						13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
851	...	896	217	35	736	2,575	7	57	
591	6	339	96	39	569	1,640	18	64	
267	...	335	89	10	1,084	1,785	8	21	
308	3	61	32	8	117	529	5	7	
116	...	125	26	6	223	493	...	12	
169	15	104	32	9	165	494	9	11	
419	...	450	99	34	83	1,090	12	23	
319	13	153	51	19	144	699	7	2	
151	...	162	42	5	267	627	3	9	
134	2	60	34	2	328	560	5	...	
406	...	380	129	22	423	1,360	12	15	
489	16	226	58	18	389	1,196	24	49	
196	...	274	32	6	422	930	7	20	
257	30	199	77	9	308	880	8	20	
153	...	142	13	4	23	320	3	16	
236	1	94	36	1	...	368	4	32	
808	...	516	254	39	493	2,110	7	43	
879	22	424	207	60	793	2,385	26	27	
159	...	124	27	6	979	1,518	3	11	
114	9	103	18	7	26	277	1	14	

*Contrasted Statement of the Number of Houses, Inhabitants,
according to two Censuses taken re*

No.	Names of Villages.	Houses.	INHABITANTS.							Total of Columns 6 and 9.
			Males.			Females.				
			Below 15 years old.	Above 15 years Old.	Total.	Below 15 years old.	Married.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
71	Wadsinga ...	171	116	276	392	110	287	397	789	
		172	120	264	384	124	258	382	766	
72	Pápnas ...	39	41	82	123	30	72	102	225	
		89	52	145	197	46	139	185	382	
73	Lahu ...	81	156	271	427	118	306	424	851	
		200	191	269	460	153	301	454	914	
74	Akulgaon ...	79	86	142	228	65	156	221	449	
		142	157	215	372	112	238	350	722	
75	Chinchgaon ...	101	123	168	291	71	174	245	536	
		129	103	201	304	96	218	314	618	
76	Mhaisgaon ...	247	265	497	762	158	482	640	1,402	
		240	242	484	726	165	476	641	1,367	
77	Barloni ...	240	218	401	619	141	394	535	1,154	
		209	240	373	613	179	390	569	1,182	
	Total ...	13,002	11,657	22,280	33,937	7,827	22,431	30,258	64,195	
		16,515	15,818	26,314	42,132	11,433	27,111	38,544	80,676	
<i>Villages settled in 1856-57 and 1857-58.</i>										
78	Yerrati ...	171	162	226	388	122	241	263	751	
		183	193	271	464	147	294	441	905	

*Cattle, &c., in Taluka Mádha of the Sholápur Collectorate,
pectively in 1839-40 and 1868-69.*

CATTLE.							Carts.	Ploughs.	REMARKS.		
Bullocks and Male Buffaloes.		Cows and Calves.	She-Buffaloes and their young ones.	Horses and Ponies, Mares and their young ones, Elephants and Camels, &c.	Sheep and Goats.	Total.					
Kept for agricultural purposes.	Kept for other purposes.						11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
347	...	311	74	12	855	1,509	7	16			
395	12	231	67	21	418	1,144	24	39			
113	...	97	16	4	123	360	3	8			
142	1	51	19	7	220	440	37	...			
360	...	277	134	26	21	818	3	25			
436	20	293	101	17	241	1,108	54	28			
197	...	262	62	12	502	1,035	5	12			
261	2	150	44	14	214	885	26	24			
245	...	243	47	14	233	782	8	14			
326	8	101	30	15	414	524	47	20			
622	...	670	119	33	323	1,767	10	35			
547	8	186	62	24	23	850	94	109			
452	...	483	82	25	307	1,319	6	19			
458	42	217	54	40	495	1,306	31	43			
24,793	...	23,685	7,492	1,373	33,795	91,138	435	1,758			
28,490	1,646	15,581	5,458	1,552	34,956	87,683	1,314	2,423			
336	2	176	23	7	734	1,346	6	..			
374	20	198	75	11	284	962	5	41			

*Contrasted Statement of the Number of Houses, Inhabitants,
according to two Census taken re*

No.	Names of Villages.	Houses	INHABITANTS.						Total of Columns 6 and 9.
			Males.			Females.			
			Below 15 years old.	Above 15 years old.	Total.	Below 15 years old.	Married.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
79	Pennur ...	318	299	462	761	233	495	748	1,509
		398	320	590	910	181	600	781	1,691
80	Bhend ...	68	56	90	146	55	99	154	300
		121	109	172	281	70	180	250	531
81	Kumbhej ...	77	97	142	239	64	145	209	443
		123	111	200	311	71	185	256	567
82	Akumbh ...	59	63	91	154	56	110	166	320
		84	75	142	217	55	134	189	406
	Total ...	693	677	1,011	1,638	550	1,090	1,640	3,228
		909	808	1,375	2,183	524	1,393	1,917	4,100
<i>Dumála Villages.</i>									
83	Hingni Nipáni ...	109	130	185	315	81	201	282	597
84	Wákao ...	198	217	339	556	158	359	517	1,073
85	Gotewádi ...	115	93	175	268	82	183	265	533
86	Pir Tákli ...	102	131	160	291	77	168	245	536
87	Támbole ...	202	159	232	391	125	262	387	778
88	Bhámbewádi ...	102	103	199	302	91	194	285	587
		819	833	1,290	2,123	614	1,367	1,981	4,104

Camp Polhrapur, 26th January 1871.

Cattle, &c., in Taluka Mádha of the Sholápur Collectorate, respectively in 1839-40 and 1868-69.

CATTLE.							Carts.	Ploughs.	REMARKS.
Bullocks and Male Buffaloes.		Cows and Calves.	She-Buffaloes and their young ones.	Horses and Ponies, Mares and their young ones, Elephants and Camels, &c	Sheep and Goats.	Total.			
Kept for agricultural purposes.	Kept for other purposes.						13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
484	37	425	249	12	744	1,951	...	..
600	14	254	170	34	667	1,739	5	39	
110	7	139	35	6	145	442	...	...
262	16	193	60	15	142	688	10	14	
132	...	114	32	15	492	785	...	...
172	11	132	31	22	331	699	9	11	
100	8	94	22	3	121	348	...	...
137	10	74	17	4	216	458	5	6	
1,104	54	948	431	43	2,236	4,874	6	...	
1,545	71	851	353	86	1,640	4,546	34	111	
279	14	123	54	1	125	596	...	17	
417	8	201	66	36	537	1,265	6	15	
204	21	132	58	8	849	1,272	8	18	
243	15	117	28	8	130	541	4	33	
279	36	231	75	14	628	1,263	2	19	
330	15	256	52	22	250	925	7	33	
1,752	109	1,060	333	89	2,519	5,862	27	135	

H. M. GRANT,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
and Assessment, Poona and Násik.

STATISTICAL TABLE IV.—Details of Cultivation in A.D. 1869-70.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentages of Total Cultivation.	
1	2	3	4	
Mádha	88	<i>Kharif.</i>		
		Bájri	18·8	
		Rice	1·1	
		Tobacco	·5	
		Sugar-cane	·6	
		Mutki	1·6	
		Kalthi	·5	
				23·1
				<i>Rabi.</i>
		Jowári	54·7	
		Wheat	1·1	
		Gram	1·6	
		Cotton	9·4	
		Linseed	·5	
		Miscellaneous	·8	
Culturable land left fallow ...	1·6			
		76·9		
		Total ...	100	

H. M. GRANT,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey
and Assessment, Poona and Násik.

STATISTICAL Table V.—Detail of Population.

CASTES.	MALES.		Total Males.	FEMALES.		Total Females.	Total of Columns 4 and 7.	CAN READ.			
	Below 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Below 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.			MALES.		FEMALES.	
			No.			Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
82 Khalsa.											
Brahmins and Gowd Brahmins..	1,061	526	1,587	395	979	1,374	2,961	1,158	73	...	...
Mahrattas	10,737	6,527	17,264	4,568	11,274	15,842	33,106	351	2	1	...
Shepherds	2,307	1,444	3,751	1,012	2,457	3,469	7,220	44	1	...	...
Wanis	907	551	1,458	347	950	1,297	2,755	472	3	...	...
Weavers	637	304	941	226	661	887	1,828	106	11	...	...
Oilmen	234	133	367	90	226	316	683	35	10	...	...
Potters	248	151	399	100	260	360	759	7	2	...	...
Goldsmiths	221	132	353	87	226	313	666	129	36	...	...
Carpenters	287	176	463	122	236	418	881	11	2	...	...
Gurows and Jangams	221	139	360	96	234	330	690	38	10	...	...
Pardeshis and Rajputs	108	44	152	42	95	137	289	14	9	...	...
Coppersmiths	86	42	128	29	76	105	233	39	30	...	...
Jains	384	192	576	144	378	522	1,098	118	20	...	...
Kolis	290	184	474	131	333	464	938	5	1	...	...
Salis	117	64	181	55	125	180	361	9	5	...	...
Dyers	4	1	5	3	1	4	9	1	20	...	...
Tailors	268	129	397	78	244	322	719	140	35	...	...
Gardeners	1,759	1,002	2,761	751	1,719	2,470	5,231	33	1	1	...
Barbers	304	200	504	126	329	455	959	4	1	...	...
Guzars and Marwarris	251	127	378	103	221	324	702	225	62	...	...
Mahomedans	1,362	832	2,194	594	1,367	1,961	4,155	46	2	...	...
Washermen	213	112	325	91	217	308	633	1	...	...	...
Leather workers	720	503	1,223	328	734	1,062	2,285	4	...	...	...
Mhars, Dhers, and Mangs	4,127	2,568	6,695	2,105	4,197	6,302	12,997	12	...	...	...
Ramosis	245	181	426	152	255	407	833	...	...	...	...

CASTES.	MALES.			FEMALES.			Total of columns 4 and 5	CAN READ.			
	Below 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Total Males.	Below 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Total Females.		MALES.		FEMALES.	
								No.	per Cent.	No.	per Cent.
Blacksmiths	149	98	247	82	150	232	479	7	3	...	...
Miscellaneous Castes	442	264	706	100	500	600	1,306	105	14	2	...
	27,689	16,626	44,315	11,957	28,504	40,461	84,776	3,114	7	3	..
6 Inam											
Brahmins and Gowd Brahmins..	28	12	40	7	26	33	73	23	56	...	...
Mahrattas	584	482	1,066	247	638	885	1,951	4	...	...	...
Shepherds	218	111	329	135	227	362	691	3	...	...	...
Wanis	16	2	18	7	13	20	38	...	...	...	...
Weavers	13	8	21	7	12	19	40	...	...	...	...
Oilmen	5	1	6	...	4	4	10	...	...	...	...
Potters	6	4	10	1	4	5	15	...	...	...	...
Goldsmiths	11	3	14	4	16	20	34	1	...	...	...
Carpenters	28	17	45	9	31	40	85	1	...	...	...
Gurows and Jangams	11	1	12	...	7	7	19	1	...	...	...
Pardeshis and Rajputs	2	1	3	...	2	2	5	1	...	...	...
Kolis	35	16	51	14	36	50	101	...	...	...	...
Tailors	3	...	3	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...
Gardeners	10	8	18	4	10	14	32	...	...	...	...
Barbers	15	2	17	9	17	26	43	...	...	...	...
Mahomedans	54	34	88	37	70	107	195	...	...	...	...
Washermen	12	13	25	4	13	17	42	...	...	...	...
Leather workers... ..	38	24	62	18	41	59	121	...	...	...	...
Mhars and Mangs	184	86	270	101	176	277	547	...	...	...	...
Blacksmiths	4	6	10	1	9	10	20	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous castes	13	2	15	9	14	23	38	...	...	...	...
	1,290	893	2,123	614	1,367	1,981	4,104	34	1	...	...
88											
Total	28,979	17,459	46,438	12,571	29,871	42,442	88,880	3,148	...	...	...

H. M. GRANT,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nasik.

STATISTICAL Table VI.—Occupations of the Population.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupations.	Number.		
1	2	3	4		
Máda.	82 Khalsa.	Writers	392		
		Cultivators	13,417		
		Government and village servants	3,865		
		Goldsmiths	197		
		Carpenters	271		
		Barbers	264		
		Washermen	177		
		Potters	220		
		Blacksmiths	143		
		Shepherds	153		
		Leather workers	691		
		Blanket weavers	102		
		Cloth do	574		
		Oil makers and sellers... ..	193		
		Bracelet sellers	48		
		Sellers of pots ... ..	.....	
		Cloth sellers	294		
		Priests	158		
		Merchants and money-lenders	272		
		Carriers ... ..	.....	
		Miscellaneous trades	6,258		
					27,689
			6 Inam ...	Writers	4
				Cultivators	727
				Government and village servants	197
				Goldsmiths	4
				Carpenters	17
				Barbers	13
		Washermen	4		
		Potters	14		
		Blacksmiths	5		
		Shepherds ... ..	.....	
		Leather workers	23		
		Blanket weavers ... ..	.....	
		Cloth do	2		
		Oil makers and sellers... ..	11		
		Bracelet sellers ... ..	.....	
		Sellers of pots ... ..	.....	
		Cloth sellers ... ..	.....	
		Priests ... ..	.....	
		Merchants and money-lenders ... ..	.....	
		Carriers ... ..	.....	
		Miscellaneous trades	269		
	88		1,290		
		Total ...	28,979		

H. M. GRANT,

Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Násik.

STATISTICAL Table VII.—Return of Houses, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead Stock.

District.	Surveyed Vilages.	Houses.	WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.					
			For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Milch Buffaloes and Young.	Cows.	Plough Oxen.	Buffaloes.	Sheep.	Horses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mádha ...	Khalsa 82	17,424	2,330	145	694	3,169	1,348	2,534	5,811	16,432	30,035	1,717	36,596	1,638
	Inam 6	819	109	8	38	150	27	135	333	1,060	1,752	109	2,519	89
Total ...	88	18,243	2,439	148	732	3,319	1,375	2,669	6,144	17,492	31,787	1,826	39,115	1,727

44

H. M. GRANT,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Nasik.

STATISTICAL Table VIII.—Detail of Occupancy.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Number of Khátas distinctly recorded.	Average Area of each Kháta. Acres.	Average Number of Agriculturists to each Kháta	Average Acres of Cultivation to each head of total Population.	Average Acres of Agricultural Population only.	Average Acres to one Plough	Average Assessment of Cultivated Land in year of Settlement per Kháta.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mádha	88	7,625	46 0 30	1.8	4 0 0	25 0 6	133 0 22	Rs. a. p. 27 3 0

H. M. GRANT,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik

• STATISTICAL Table IX.—Average of Population and Assessment.

District.	Number of Surveyed Villages.	Population.		Realizable Assessment (Vide Table III.)					
		Per Square Mile of Total Area.	Per Square Mile of Culturable Area.	Realizable in year of Settlement.			Survey Kamal or Assessment on Waste and Culturable, deducting Value of Alienations.		
				Per head of Population.	Per Square Mile of Culturable Area.	Per Square Mile of Area.	Per Square Mile of Culturable Area.	Per Square Mile of Total Area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Mádha	{	Khalsa ... 82	145	159	Rs. a. p. 2 3 4	369 14 5	231 0 9	370 0 9	321 3 11
		Dumala... 6	152	164	2 6 7	412 4 8	866 7 8	412 4 8	366 7 8
			148½	161½	2 4 11	391 1 6	343 12 2	391 2 8	343 13 9

H. M. GRANT,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik.

*STATEMENT showing the Relative Quantities of different Crops in
the Mádha Taluka for the Year 1869-70.*

Crops.					Area.			
					Rs.	a. p.		
Rice	0	0	2	3,541
Sugar-cane	0	0	1	1,770
Jowari	0	8	9	185,909
Tobacco	0	0	1	1,770
Wheat	0	0	2	3,541
Gram	0	0	3	5,312
Bájri	0	3	0	63,740
Cotton	0	1	6	31,870
Linseed	0	0	1	1,771
Matki	0	0	3	5,312
Kulthi	0	0	1	1,770
Miscellaneous crops	0	1	4	28,329
Culturable land left fallow	0	0	3	5,312
Total • ...					1	0	0	139,947

H. M. GRANT,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Násik.

No. 86 of 1839.

To

J. S. LAW, ESQUIRE,
First Assistant Collector, in Charge,
Sholápur.

SIR,

The correction of the survey measurements, and a classification of the arable land of the Mádha Taluka, having been completed, and these preliminary operations being also far advanced in Mohol, I have now the honour to present you with proposals for the settlement of both districts, which you will oblige me by taking an early opportunity of submitting for the sanction of Government, to enable me to proceed, without loss of time, with the calculations of the assessment, in detail, and the preparation of the various records required for the purpose of bringing the new settlement into practical operation. In bringing forward these proposals, I am happy to have the assistance of Lieutenant Davidson, who has favoured me with a very clear and able report on the District of Mohol, copy of which will be found annexed to the present communication, and which I shall have frequent occasion to notice more particularly hereafter.

2. Before entering upon the more immediate subject of my report, I shall briefly refer to some points noticed by Government in connection with the settlement of Indápur, and which appear to admit of being appropriately considered in this place, as the system and plan of operations adopted for the revision of assessment of that district have likewise been followed here. I shall also submit some general reflections on the land assessment applicable to most parts of the Deccan, in common with these districts, in the hope that they may serve to establish, on a firmer basis than heretofore, the soundness of the principles on which the revision of assessment, now in progress, is being conducted. I trust, therefore, they will not be considered as out of place.

3. Besides the sources of the immediate extension of cultivation in Indápur, consequent upon the revision of its assessment, which I have already had an opportunity of satisfactorily explaining, the chief point noticed by Government, in remarking upon the settlement of that district, and from a misapprehension of which most of the other objections alleged appear to have taken their origin, is the nature of the table of rates adopted for the several descriptions of soil used in our system of classification. Government has received an impression, that this table exhibits the relative productive powers of the several soils, understanding by this

expression the relative quantities of gross produce yielded by each, and has, therefore, had difficulty in perceiving the connection between the rate of assessment and the classification.* The adoption of this view of the subject I attribute to some obscurity in Lieutenant Nash's or my report, which I am happy to have now an opportunity of removing.

4. In the Indápur reports the "table of rates" is described as representing the relative values of the several descriptions of soil used in the system of classification. The meaning intended to be conveyed by the phrase relative values was not the proportional quantities of gross produce yielded by the several classes of soil, but their proportional capabilities of paying a rent. That is to say, if a rent or rate of assessment be adopted or assumed for any one class of soil, the rates of all the others should vary from it in the proportions shown by the table. I trust I have succeeded in clearing up this obscurity, and with it will probably disappear much of what would be deemed, under such impressions, vague and unsatisfactory in the definitions of the principles of the settlement. Government will now perceive that the rates of assessment, instead of being the result of some subsequent obscure and ill-explained operation, are identical with the scale itself, in so far as their relations among themselves are concerned; and the correctness of the positive amount of these rates, as shown in the general results of the settlement, was attempted to be established by argument and comparisons founded on the past and present state of the district, and by setting forth the causes of the various periods of prosperity and adversity which its history exhibits. The only modifications to which these rates were subsequently subjected, was in the case of fields having some peculiar disadvantages, such as being situated at a great distance from the village or from water, &c., in which cases a deduction was made from the rate found from the table, according to the judgment of the settling officer, on a consideration of the particular circumstances in each instance. With the view, however, of preserving that simplicity in every department of our labours, which forms the best security against inaccuracy, fraud or collusion, such modifications were considered exceptions from the general rule, and in by far the greater majority of instances the rates adopted were those found from the Table.

5. I also gather from the general tenor of the remarks of Government on the Indápur Settlement, that the methods of obtaining the rates are considered somewhat loose, and these last possibly too much dependent on the judgment of the individuals framing them; but this objection, I respectfully submit, is owing to the necessities of the subject, and not to be got rid of by

* Vide 5th and 8th paras. of G. L. to the Revenue Commissioner, dated 31st December 1833, No. 4739.

the adoption of any other system. I think especially that the apparently more precise and trustworthy results obtained from calculations of produce and expenses are altogether illusory. Because, however nicely adjusted and well adapted to the ends in view may be the several steps of such calculations, they proceed, in the first instance, from uncertain data. Their various elements are unavoidably pure assumptions, regarding every one of which it probably requires as great an exercise of penetration and judgment to arrive at an approximation to the truth, as is necessary in the case of the rent itself. For instance, few cultivators can give a connected or accurate account of the various expenses of cultivation, state the quantities of produce yielded by different varieties of soil, or even present us with clear descriptions of the methods of husbandry most generally followed by their class. All of these matters, indeed, are in their nature inconstant, varying almost infinitely with the seasons and the circumstances of the people; and I do not see how more than a general acquaintance with them is to be obtained. Yet information so very vague and unsatisfactory as this is confidently assumed for the data of calculations which are to produce unerring results. To attain these ends, by the use of such means, may not be altogether impossible; but the process may, I think, be aptly likened to the conduct of an appraizer or auctioneer, who, instead of making use of his own knowledge of the state of the market, should attempt to value a house with its furniture, pictures and other appurtenances, by laborious and tedious calculations of the money paid away to the various quarriers, stonemasons, bricklayers, glaziers, and people of all descriptions who might have been employed on its construction.

6. The various and conflicting opinions entertained of most of the Revenue Settlements of this country, appear to me to be, in a great degree, owing to a want of some generally received test by which their respective merits might be tried. There has been no distinct recognition, until lately, of the portion of the produce upon which taxation ought alone to fall. The framers of these settlements appear too frequently to have had their attention directed to a consideration of what the cultivator can afford to pay to the State, rather than of what the State ought to exact from the cultivator; and, however unintentionally the general tendency of our land revenue administration has been to render taxation on maximums, more distinct perceptions upon this subject have now, however, become current, and it seems to be generally admitted, that the claims of Government over the produce of the soil in this country are limited to that portion of it, which, in other states of society, would fall to the landlord.

7. The determination of this portion, then, which forms the natural rent of the land, becomes the object of our research, and

to arrive at just conclusions upon a point so important, it appears indispensable to bear fully in mind the nature of rent, and the causes of the different appearances it exhibits at different stages of improvement in society. I hope, on this account, to be held excused in offering the following brief observations upon this head.

8. The existence of a portion of the produce of land in the form of rent is, I need hardly observe, to be ascribed to the comparative scarcity of fertile land, and the consequent necessity, in order to obtain a sufficiency of food for the wants of the society, of resorting to the cultivation of poorer soils, which with equal expenditure of capital and labour yield very inferior returns; and as the rates of the cultivator's profits to be an equal one, must be regulated by that obtained from the worst description of land in cultivation, the excess beyond this yielded by all the other kinds of soil in cultivation becomes their rent. This rent, however, is very different even in the same country at different stages of improvement; when population is limited, and the more fertile soils suffice to supply its wants, there is little rent and consequently nearly the whole produce of the soil is divided between profits and wages. It is at this period, if a spirit of enterprise is fully awakened, that the most rapid additions to the numbers and wealth of the society are effected by the stimulus of high rates of profits and wages, and striking examples of this are now seen in North America, and many of our Colonies. As population becomes abundant, however, and the difficulties of obtaining a sufficient supply of food from the necessity of resorting to less fertile soils for its production increase, so will the portion of the produce allotted to wages and profits be diminished and the amount abstracted go to the augmentation of rent. While the capabilities of the soil continue great, with reference to the demands of the population, there will be a high rate of profits and a low rent, and with every succeeding difficulty in the production of food, rent will rise and profits fall.

9. Let me endeavour now to apply these incontrovertible truths to the present state of the Deccan. We here find a scanty population and large tracts of fertile land still lying waste and unappropriated. The resources of the soil are boundless compared with the demands of the people. Under such circumstances, we should expect to find the society, if imbued with a spirit of improvement, in a state of transition, making rapid and great additions to its numbers, wealth, and intelligence, or perhaps, if unactuated by the hope of bettering its condition, sunk in a state of indolence and apathy, having its origin and continuance in the very abundance of, and facility of obtaining, the means of subsistence. The world presents numerous examples of both these conditions of society,

modified of course by surrounding circumstances, but the present state of the Deccan will, I think, be found to be essentially distinct from either. Notwithstanding its scanty population and abundance of unoccupied fertile land, we find that the means of subsistence are obtained with difficulty, that the exertions of even the laborious and industrious cultivator do not always avail in enabling him to preserve his position, and rarely indeed to better it. The population, in fact, while surrounded by great and untouched resources, yet presses hard upon the limits of subsistence, and its numbers, if not diminishing, are at least stationary; while there is little inducement for the employment of capital, and no evidence of advancing prosperity. Agricultural profits, and consequently those of most other employments, are at the lowest ebb, and the country, with abundant resources undeveloped, exhibits many of the features of the most advanced stages of improvement, when the wants of an over-abundant population have taxed the capabilities of the soil to the utmost, and the difficulties of procuring food have so lowered the rate of profits as to leave little inducement for any further investment of capital in productive pursuits.

10. So striking an inversion of the usual course of society must have its origin in some cause of almost universal operation, and seems clearly to me to be the consequence of a continued exaction of an excessive rent—a rent that but for the peculiar position of Government in this country, could not by possibility have been realized. And when it is recollected that every increase of rent must be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the rate of profits, which forms the sole inducement to apply capital in productive industry, it will appear abundantly evident that this is a cause capable of prematurely checking, nay, barring altogether, any further progress of society at even the earliest stages of improvement. Mr. Malthus appears to have been fully persuaded of the existence of this evil in India, and I willingly avail myself of his authority in support of my opinions. He says—“There is reason
 “to believe that in parts of India and other Eastern countries,
 “and probably even in China, the progress of taxation on the land
 “founded upon the sovereign right to the soil, together with
 “other customary payments out of the raw produce, have forcibly
 “and prematurely lowered the profits of stock and the wages of
 “labour on the land, and have thrown great obstacles in the way
 “of progressive cultivation and population in latter times, while
 “much good land remains waste. This will always be the case
 “when, owing to an unnecessary monopoly, a greater portion of the
 “surplus produce is taken in the shape of rent or taxes, than
 “would be separated by the natural fall of wages and profits.”
 Every line of this passage I consider to be strictly applicable to the present condition of the Deccan.

11. The peculiar position occupied by Government in this country, as proprietor of the soil, has not yet, it appears to me, received the consideration its importance deserves. Government is thus constituted the possessor of a vast monopoly, thereby depriving this country of the salutary and invaluable checks upon over-exactions on the part of the landlord, afforded by the competition of interests existing in a sub-divided proprietorship which effectually prevent the rent of land being, for any considerable period, higher than would naturally result from the state of the society at the time. Here, however, Government as proprietor finds no such controlling influences operating upon its demands, or even any palpable evidence of their effects upon its own interests, or those of the society entrusted to its care, and thus it is that an assessment, however little in excess of what the land will bear, goes on from year to year slowly, but surely, exhausting the fountains of national wealth, without affording any marked indications of its baneful progress, and Government, with a lively solicitude for the welfare of the country, yet remains in ignorance of the deplorable state of the case, until it reaches a height of ruin that no longer admits of concealment.

12. When it is considered that every excess of assessment beyond the natural rent of the land, is reduction of what would otherwise be the rates of profits and wages, and that these last constitute almost the sole funds from which any additions to the population and capital of this country are to be effected, some conception may be formed of the mighty power vested in the Government of India, in virtue of its claim of property in the soil, and the heavy responsibility attending its exercise. In every agricultural country, such as the Deccan, the general rate of profits on the usual reward of industry is regulated by that obtained from the cultivator of the soil; and to suppose that while this last is depressed, any considerable advances can be made by the society, would be to disregard the plainest lessons of experience. These general observations will, I hope, have served, in some degree, to show the vital importance of the land assessment, and the fearful consequences of any error on the side of over-taxation. No unnecessary reduction can injure the country, and the Government revenue can only suffer from it to the extent of such reduction. An error upon one side involves the inevitable ruin of the country, an error upon the other some inconsiderable sacrifice of the finance of the State, and with such unequal stakes depending, can we hesitate as to which should be given the preponderance? The line of true policy, under such circumstances, is not shown in an attempt to fix the assessment at what the land will exactly bear, but in fixing it as far within this limit as the exigencies of the State will permit.

13. I now revert to the more immediate consideration of the settlement of these districts. The annexed report by Lieutenant Davidson contains a clear and convincing exposition of the effects of our revenue administration upon Mohol, which, as it coincides with my own views, and applies with equal force to the Taluka of Mádha will enable me to be comparatively brief in my remarks upon this head. The excellent diagrams in particular, forming Appendix C to his report, and described in his 19th to 25th paras., are quite as applicable to the Mohol and Mádha Districts taken together, as to the former singly. For, as you may be aware, the two districts originally formed but one, and their separation has been effected within the last three years, for which period only the accounts have been kept distinct. On this account Mr. Davidson, in constructing his diagram, has been obliged to assume a proportion of the cultivation, assessment, and collections of the old Mohol Taluka (present Mohol and Mádha) for those of the new, for the years preceding their separation. The only difference then that would be observable in the diagram, were it constructed for the two districts as a whole, would be a greater amount of cultivation, collections, &c., while their various fluctuations would remain quite unaffected by the change.

14. In the opening paragraphs of his report, Lieutenant Davidson gives an account of his proceedings in connection with the measurement and classification of the land; and I think the degree of accuracy attained by his establishment, more particularly as affording proof of what our present system is capable, will give satisfaction to Government. The measurements made by his Establishment vary from his own by an average of only 2 per cent, while the average discrepancies of their classification do not exceed one anna per acre. The measurement of the Mohol Taluka made at the last survey appears to have been executed with a very creditable degree of accuracy, and Mr. Davidson states that out of 46 villages examined by him, in five only has the error in the measurement of cultivated land exceeded ten per cent, and that the average error of the remaining 41 is five per cent.

15. In the Taluka of Mádha, where the revising operations have been superintended by myself, with the assistance of Mr. Bell, the former survey measurements of cultivated land have also been found tolerably correct; their average error, excluding villages entirely re-measured, being somewhat more than 6 per cent. This district contains 72 villages, in all of which it has been found necessary to re-measure 11. In four of these, however, lately transferred from the Karmála Taluka, the land is still estimated in bigas; and although measured by Mr. Pringle, yet the existing arrangement of the field is so much at variance with that laid down

in his records, that I found it more convenient and expeditious to re-measure them entirely, than to attempt the restoration of the previous measurement. The divisions of waste land, from disappearance of boundary marks, it was frequently found impossible to identify with those laid down at the survey, and on this account I came to the determination of re-measuring the whole, which has accordingly been done. Mr. Davidson has followed the same plan in Mohol, so that the revision and correction of the measurements of these districts, as now complete, may be deemed but little, if at all, inferior to what would have resulted from their re-measurement.

16. As in Indápur, no attempt has been made towards the correction of the survey classification, but the whole arable land has been re-classified upon the system followed in that district; in further proof of the capabilities of which I beg to direct your attention to the 5th and 6th paras. of the accompanying report. Mr. Davidson therein states his conviction that "it represents the various soils as nearly as possible in the order and degree of their several capabilities, and that their tabular arrangement coincides with the scale of preference which exists within the mind of the cultivator."

17. Mr. Davidson in his 10th and 11th paragraphs describes in forcible language the present depressed condition of the Mohol district, and his remarks, I have already said, are equally applicable to that of Mádha, which, from the two districts having been long under the same management and subject to the same influences, is indeed to be expected. He states "poverty in the midst of great natural resources to be the chief characteristic of the taluka," and in calling attention to the sad consequences of a heavy assessment, observes: "The great body of the people have brought nature down to the lowest terms on which she can exist; and when the exigencies of a famine or even a scarcity call for a retrenchment, every step of that retrenchment produces starvation instead of frugality, a reduction of life rather than an economy of living."

18. It requires perhaps a residence of some time amongst the cultivators of the Deccan, and habits of frequent and familiar communication with them, to become fully aware of their actual condition and the deplorable state of poverty in which they are plunged. I have not been without fears, indeed, of the descriptions given of this appearing to Government somewhat overcharged, and this makes me anxious to prevent the possibility of misconception on a point so important. I shall, therefore, at the risk of being thought tedious, bring forward a few striking facts that can

hardly fail, I think, of inducing conviction, and making it appear that any description yet given has fallen short of the true state of the case.

19. The preparation of Statistical Tables of the population, castes, occupations and resources of every village, has formed one object of our operations for the revision of assessment. These returns, although infected by inaccuracies to which statistical inquiries are always liable, yet contain much valuable information and are far superior to any thing of the kind yet collected. Regarding some of the more obvious items of information, and in particular as to the number of working cattle possessed by each individual cultivator,* they may be relied upon as substantially correct. The following table, compiled from these returns, shows the number of working cattle possessed by cultivators of the three principal agricultural castes, viz., Kunbis, Mallis, and Dhangars, in five villages of the Mohol and Mádha Taluka. Its results may be considered to give a fair idea of the stock held by cultivators in general:—

KUNBI, MALLI AND DHANGAR CASTE.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.					Total of five Villages.
	Kasba Mádha.	Lowl.	Jaloi.	Babilgaon	Tenki.	
Number of cultivators possessing 8 Bullocks and upwards	19	24	8	5	1	57
Number of cultivators possessing from 4 to 7 Bullocks	58	41	7	14	6	126
Number of cultivators possessing from 1 to 3 Bullocks	85	50	15	7	33	190
Total ...	162	115	30	26	40	373

20. To feel the full force of the facts presented in this table, it is necessary to bear in mind, that the preparation of the land for the reception of the seed is effected in this part of the Deccan by

* For the accuracy of this item, indeed, we have an additional security in a superstitious feeling very prevalent among the cultivating classes. Shortly after these districts came into our possession, some statistical enquiries were instituted, with the view, I suppose, of obtaining more correct ideas of their resources, but they were looked upon with much distrust by the cultivators who imagined that in prosecuting them Government was merely seeking out pretext for additional taxation. They accordingly almost universally gave false accounts of their stock, stating it at about one-half or a third of its actual amount. In the progress of time, however, and by the operation of an oppressive assessment, the stock of most of them has been reduced so as to correspond but too closely with what they had stated it to be on the occasion just alluded to, and thus they very generally regard as a punishment for their deceit. This impression is very strong, and there are few matters on which the word of the cultivator may now be relied on so safely, as in stating the number of his bullocks.

means of two implements, viz., the "nangur" or plough, and the "palli" or "kulao," which is a cutting or scraping implement, and used for the same purposes as the harrow, scarifier, &c., at home. The plough is usually drawn by 8 bullocks, but the heavy black soils require 10. The upper line of the table, therefore, shows the number of cultivators of the three principal agricultural castes, in each of the five villages, who can work the plough with their own cattle. The "palli" or "kulao," which cuts to a depth of 4 inches or so, requires occasionally from 6 to 8 bullocks in land recently ploughed up, but usually 4; and the second line of the table shows the number of cultivators who, although not possessed of cattle to yoke a plough, have yet sufficient to work this very useful implement. The third line of the table gives us the number of cultivators who, without hiring extra cattle or mutually assisting one another, would be unable to prepare their lands at all. The "kulao" may indeed be occasionally seen drawn by two bullocks only, but in such cases it penetrates to a very slight depth, except in very friable soils, and is quite ineffective in ridding the land of grass and weeds; the process, in fact, is a scraping of the mere surface, and quite unworthy the name of husbandry.

21. We are, thus, from an inspection of the foregoing table, made acquainted with the startling facts, that out of a total of 373 cultivators, there are 57 only, or considerably less than a sixth of the whole, who are possessed of the number of cattle required to work the plough; that of the remainder, 126 have sufficient cattle to work the "kulao," while no less than 190, or nearly a half of the whole body of cultivators, have actually not the means, without receiving assistance from others, of tilling their lands at all. The villages entered in the table have all some garden land, and may be considered rather favourable examples of the general condition of these districts, with the exception of the last, Tenki, which has been selected as one of those that suffered most severely by the last famine of $\frac{\text{Fasli 1242}}{\text{A.D. 1832-33}}$. It will be observed that in this village out of 40 cultivators, there is only one possessed of cattle to work a plough, while there are no less than 33 who have not even stock of their own to work a "kulao." Comment upon such facts is needless; but I apprehend that of themselves they convey to the mind a more forcible impression of the poverty, I had almost said pauperism, characterizing the condition of the cultivating classes here, than could be done by any general description.

22. Husbandry, as might be anticipated from the general poverty just described, is in a very backward condition. The

general statistical results of the Mádhá Taluka, forming my Appendix D, give 21,834 bullocks and male buffaloes for the whole district, thus making it appear, on a proper allowance being made for the number employed in garden cultivation and in carrying burdens, that there is only one bullock to every ten acres of Jerayet land now in cultivation.* From extended personal observation, embracing nearly every village in both districts, I am convinced that this estimate forms a very close approximation to the truth. Now the quantity of Jerayet land capable of being prepared with a stock of 8 bullocks, by the best modes of husbandry practised in these districts, does not exceed 50 acres; and therefore requires one bullock to every 6 acres instead of 10, as is the case at present; thus showing that the poverty of the agricultural classes, in addition to other evils, is accompanied by, if not the chief cause of, a slovenly and inefficient tillage.

23. In the introductory paragraphs of this report, I have endeavoured to trace the invariable consequence of over-assessment and think that, from what has already been said, it will be seen that the impoverished condition of these districts is to be ascribed to this cause. It may not be without use however, to adduce a few additional facts bearing upon this important question, and which have not, as far as I am aware, been brought forward for the same purpose before. I allude to some of the tenures by which the cultivators hold land of one another from which, in my opinion, unexceptional and valuable evidence may be drawn, and I shall confine my remarks to these, although proofs upon the same point might be multiplied to almost any extent by examples taken from every class and condition of the people.

24. Were instances to be found of the better descriptions of Jerayet land bearing some value in the market, were they at all saleable, or could loans of however trifling amount be raised upon their security, we should have, I apprehend, satisfactory proof of the assessment on such land not being oppressive. And I think we are entitled to expect some instances of the kind, as the practice of mortgaging land obtains in many parts of India, and even here is very common in the cases of Bagayet and Inam land, several instances of which, obtained from original deeds, are given in my Appendix B. After considerable enquiry, however, I have been unable to find a single recent case of a price being given for the privilege of occupying Government Jerayet land. The absence of such contracts among the cultivators would seem to afford negative evidence of the oppressive nature of the present assessment, or,

* There are about 4,000 acres of Bagayet land in this Taluka, which, at the low estimate of 2 bullocks to 3 acres, would occupy 2,600 cattle in its cultivation; and at least 400 more must be engaged in carrying burdens, working oil mills, &c., leaving thus 18,800 cattle for the Jerayet land; or one bullock to every 10 acres, the cultivation of last year being 18,600 acres.

at least of its absorbing the whole natural rent of the land; but positive and more unexceptional proofs upon the same point are to be found in the "Batai" tenures, which obtain in every village, and under every variation are distinguished by the common feature of the actual cultivator of the land assigning a portion of its gross produce to the nominal holder, upon condition of the latter paying the assessment. The common practice is for the cultivator to bear the whole expenses of seed and tillage, and to assign, after the customary payments from the crop have been made to the Ballotidars, from a half to a third of the produce to the nominal holder, who is to pay the assessment. I have met with no instance of this tenure in which the portion of the crop assigned to the latter was less than a third, and even this almost invariably in newly ploughed land, which is prepared of course at greatly more than the ordinary expense. Bearing in mind, then, the fact of these tenures being common in every village, even where waste land is abundant, and every effort made to effect its occupation, it will appear a consideration of capital importance, that where they occur, the cultivator, rather than become responsible for the payment of the assessment, will assign to another a third, nay in most cases a half, of his gross produce. The nominal holders of fields cultivated on the "Batai" tenures are generally Brahmans or poor Mirasdars, and they lay their account with obtaining some little profit in average and good seasons, and remissions in bad.

25. These facts, in my apprehension, are indisputable proofs of the grievous nature of the present assessment, and I am fully persuaded, that in the existing circumstances of these districts, marked by a deficiency of capital and population, and an abundance of unoccupied and badly tilled land, the rent of even the most fertile soils, but for the monopoly possessed by the State, would fall short of a fourth, much more a third and a half of the gross produce. And it is to be recollected, that were the present assessment nothing more than what the land could pay in an ordinary season, and when grain is selling at an average price, it would, nevertheless, be an oppressive and ruinous one. For to suppose it otherwise, we must believe, with Colonel Munro, that "good and bad seasons being supposed to be equal in the long run, the loss is merely temporary, and the making of it good, is only applying to the deficiency of a year of scarcity the funds which have arisen from one of abundance"*—a position which requires that the price of grain should be invariable, or rise and fall in exact proportion to the crop of the season, and that the impoverished and ignorant cultivators of India possess at once the capital and foresight to enable them to lay by carefully the whole surplus crop

* P'l. Collector, Ceded Districts. Letter to Assistant.

of an abundant season, to meet the exigencies of a deficient one ; both of which suppositions will be admitted to be glaringly at variance with all experience. The price of grain in particular districts being generally regulated by a foreign demand, will frequently be found to continue falling, in spite of the certainty of a deficient crop, and the great body of the cultivators, so far from having stores at hand to draw upon on occasion of need, are obliged to forestall the coming crop to obtain supplies for the subsistence of their families. They have consequently no fund whatever to meet the demand of the State beyond the crop of the seasons, and any invariable money assessment, therefore, to have pretensions to stability, must be fixed at what the cultivator can pay in rather unfavourable seasons and not in average or abundant ones.

26. The rates proposed by Mr. Davidson for the Mohol Taluka, in the propriety of which I acquiesce, are 10 per cent higher than those of Indápur. In his 22nd and 23rd paragraphs he states the chief points of resemblance and disparity between the two districts. The price of grain during the last 18 years has averaged 6 per cent higher in Indápur than in Mohol ; but this difference he considers compensated by the more abundant supplies of water and grass and the greater extent of garden cultivation found in the latter district, as well as by the larger proportion of its population employed in manufactures, and other occupations unconnected with the cultivation of the soil. It is also worthy of mention, as may be seen in the table of prices forming my Appendix A., that the average price of grain for the last 5 years is slightly higher in Mohol than in Indápur. In Mádha, however, prices have been considerably lower than in either district, the average of the last 19 years being 15 per cent, and of the last 5 years, 13 per cent lower than Indápur. These prices however, owing to the operation of the transit rates, are but little to be relied on, as guides for the future. The abolition of these injurious imports, every improvement effected in the means of transports, and increase of enterprise among the people, will tend to equalize prices ; and I think we may safely speculate on the marked difference now observable, being in a few years greatly diminished. The capabilities of Mohol and Mádha for the production of sugar, cotton, silk and other exportable products, will, if brought into action, render them in great measure independent of a foreign demand for the common grains, and these will probably rise in price as the number of the population increases. The markets of Sholápur and Pandharpur, from their greater proximity, are perhaps more valuable to Mohol, and a few villages in Mádha, than that of Poona is to Indápur ; and I am of opinion that the price of grain will hereafter average somewhat higher in

the former, than in the latter district. In Mádha, prices may be expected to continue lower than in Indápur ; but, in consequence of being less dependent upon a foreign demand, they will not be exposed to the same fluctuations, and this greater degree of steadiness will fully compensate any inferiority in their amount. Mádha shares in the advantages noticed in Mr. Davidson's 22nd para. as possessed by Mohol, and the climate of both districts is, perhaps, in some trifling degree superior for agricultural purposes to that of Indápur. I have an impression, at least, that the November showers, upon which the rabi crop is so dependent, are somewhat more certain in the former districts ; but this conjecture would require to be verified by the carefully recorded observations of years, and I accordingly attach to it no weight.

27. Upon a consideration of the several circumstances just enumerated, I am of opinion that Mádha may be assessed a little higher than Indápur ; but that it could not fairly bear the same assessment as Mohol. I, therefore, propose that it be assessed at rates 5 per cent. higher than those of Indápur ; or at a medium between them and those proposed by Mr. Davidson for Mohol. To this arrangement I would except a few villages, situated at no great distance from the market of Pandharpur, and which on this account I think capable of paying the same rates as Mohol. This assessment for reasons already given at some length in the preceding paragraphs of this report, I consider heavy, and in excess of the natural rent the land would yield to the present cultivators were they in the position of proprietor ; but I do not consider it so heavy as to prevent, or even materially retard, their advancement, and this main object secured, it has been my anxious endeavour to make no uncalled for sacrifice of the revenue of the State. Mr. Davidson, in his 27th para., has clearly shown that the rates proposed for Mohol will, in the very first year of their operation, yield revenue considerably in excess of the average of that received in the fourteen years immediately preceding our occupation of the country, and eventually secure a considerable addition to the resources of the State ; and I shall now state the effects of the proposed settlements upon the revenue of both districts,

28. In Mohol and Mádha there are altogether 3,81,000 acres of arable land belonging to Government, the assessment on which, at the rates proposed in the preceding paragraph will, as nearly as I can estimate, amount to Rs. 1,37,000. If we add to this 8,000 rupees on account of sayer revenue, and the same sum for the extra assessment on watered land, which will be very near the truth, we have Rs. 1,53,000 for the maximum rental of the two districts under the new settlements. The average collections from all sources, including the full allowances of Hakdars, village expenses,

outstanding balances, &c., from our obtaining possession of these districts up to the termination of the official year 1838-39, *vide* Appendix C., amount in round numbers to Rs. 1,14,500 per annum, or Rs. 38,500 less than the maximum rental above-noted. In Indápur, the effect of the revised settlement has already been to bring the whole arable land of the district under cultivation with the exception of about 1-12th, and I have little doubt that in a few years more great part of even this small remainder will be brought under the plough. A deduction of 1-20th or 5 per cent. from the whole rental on account of waste is, I conceive, a liberal one, and although I should be sorry to see cultivation proceed at the same rapid rate as in Indápur, yet there cannot be a doubt of the annual rental of these districts eventually attaining to Rs. 1,45,000 under the new settlements; and if from this sum we make the liberal deduction of 10 per cent for bad crops and occasional seasons of dearth, there remain upwards of Rs. 1,30,000 for the average amount of annual collections, after the effects of the revision shall have been fairly developed. This exceeds by Rs. 15,500 what we have hitherto been able to realize; but if we exclude from our average collections the two last years, when the revenue has been sustained at an unnatural height, by a partial introduction of the revised settlements, under the name of Ukti rates, its amount will fall to Rs. 1,10,500, or nearly Rs. 20,000 less than will eventually, and at no distant period, be the average collections under the new rates of assessment.

29. Instead of this very favourable prospect, it might naturally have been anticipated that, in order to restore to a state of healthful prosperity a country wasted and impoverished by a long course of over-exaction, it would be necessary for the State to submit to most serious and long continued, if not permanent, sacrifices of its revenue; and it must, at all events, be admitted, that the amount of taxation now proposed, is to the full as heavy as in the present circumstances of the districts could with safety be imposed. The immediate effect of the new settlement will be to reduce the rental to Rs. 1,16,000, which is Rs. 5,000 more than the average collections previous to the introduction of the Ukti rates, although Rs. 25,000 less than the collections of the past year. This latter sum of Rs. 25,000, then, will be the amount of immediate relief afforded to the districts by the new rates; and although it may seem that a sum so limited when distributed among the whole cultivating classes, could be but little felt by each individual, I do not think that such will be the case. The relief will be found substantial, as has already been proved in the case of Indápur; and Mr. Davidson has well shown in the 26th paragraph of his report "that a district may be ruined without the assessment

seeming exorbitant," and that such "ruin may be averted by a reduction, moderate in itself, but doubly moderate when contrasted with the misery it alleviates."

30. The only point remaining to be noticed in connection with the rates of assessment, is the additional taxation to be imposed upon irrigated land. From the circumstances of there being no perennial streams in these districts, the quantity of pátásthā land is very limited. Upon this I propose to place a small extra assessment, to be regulated in amount by the particular circumstances of each case, but as the whole quantity of this land is quite inconsiderable and does not exceed 50 acres, it will be unnecessary to enter into any details. There is also a little rice land, in particular villages, which has been obtained by the construction of large and massive bunds, behind which the finer particles of soil and the water coming down from the higher lands are retained, and in these shallow reservoirs the rice is raised during the monsoon; and occasionally a second crop of grain or wheat during the cold weather. These bunds have in many instances been constructed at great expense, and the more valuable produce raised by their means being wholly due to the outlay made by the cultivator, and not to any natural advantages, it cannot, according to the instructions of the Honourable Court of Directors, be made the subject of any extra assessment; were it otherwise, the taxation of such improvements would be in the highest degree impolitic, as they form one of the readiest means of increasing the fertility and resources of these districts. The remaining irrigated lands are the Mothasthā Bagayet, which, from their greater extent and importance in every respect, will require more detailed mention.

31. There are between five and six thousand acres of land in the Mohol and Mádha Taluks now cultivated as Bagayet, and paying in addition to the Jerayet assessment an extra cess of about Rs. 7,500. This tax, which is merely a modification of the Mámul Bagayet rates, falls very unequally upon the different gardens. It is not perhaps heavy as a whole, but is so upon particular villages and gardens, in consequence of its unequal distribution. With the ample information in my possession regarding the condition of every well, its depth and supply of water, the quantity and quality of the land capable of being irrigated by it, and its advantages or disadvantages of situation, it will be a comparatively easy task to ascertain with sufficient exactness the relative value of every garden, and thus to remedy the evil of unequal taxation above complained of. Something more than this, however, would appear to be necessary, owing to the circumstances of these gardens being to all intents and purposes private property, and freely disposed of by sale, gift, or mortgage. Under these circumstances it may be ques-

tioned whether it would be just to assess all according to one unbending scale, for the purchaser of a garden which has hitherto paid no extra assessment, or a merely nominal one, has doubtless paid for the exemption, and might think himself hardly treated, by being placed on exactly the same footing with a neighbour who had always previously paid a high assessment, and whose property was consequently just of so much less value. This objection indeed of disturbing the existing relations of property, applies with more or less force to every revision of taxation, but it is not of the less importance on that account, and ought strongly to inculcate the necessity of caution in introducing changes likely to interfere with the interests or prejudices of those affected by them. It is of especial importance in the present case, that the changes introduced should be acceptable to the people, for it is to the extension of Bagayet cultivation that we have to look for the most considerable additions to the resource and value of those districts; and as affording the best provision against the recurrence of those dearths and famines which have so frequently ravaged this part of the country. The policy of imposing an extra tax at all, under such circumstances, may well be doubted; but as Government might have difficulty in finding a less objectionable substitute for the loss of revenue its remission would entail, I do not venture to recommend this step, but proceed to state my proposal for its revision.

32. The extreme poverty of many of the Bagayet cultivators in villages where the present assessment is heavy is very observable; and it will be seen from my Appendix B, giving the substance of a number of deeds mortgaging garden land, that the value of this property now is almost nominal and far short of the sums that must have been originally expended on it; or, at all events, that the exigencies of its owners have been so pressing as to compel them to part with it at a most inadequate price. In consequence of this poverty, a great majority of the Bagayet cultivators are obliged to confine their attention to raising crops of wheat, gram, maize, vegetables, &c., and are unable to command the outlay required for sugar-cane, fruits, turmeric, and other remunerating garden products. Under such circumstances, it may be difficult to prove what ought to be the exact amount of extra taxation upon irrigated land; but it is evident that it should be very low, and my own observation, assisted by the opinions of those well qualified to judge upon this matter, has convinced me that 2 rupees per acre in excess of the Jerayet rate, is the utmost limit of taxation that can be imposed without endangering the continued cultivation of garden land, and discouraging the cultivators from sinking new wells. I have in several instances been obliged to reduce the assessment on gardens, rated at not more than 4 or 5 rupees per acre, from

the impossibility of their cultivation being continued on these terms; and as a reduction from these rates to 2 rupees per acre, will only amount to from 10 to 15 rupees upon a whole garden, this must be considered a small matter when the capital and outlay required for its cultivation are kept in recollection. I am of opinion, indeed, that few cultivators of gardens now paying an extra assessment, and who are unable to raise the more valuable products, receive any profit whatever upon the original capital expended in digging the well and preparing the garden, and this view of the subject is, I think, fully borne out by the information contained in my Appendix B.

33. The plan I propose for the settlement of this tax is as follows:—That to each well be assigned the number of acres it is estimated to be capable of irrigating one year with another, which number should under no circumstances be increased, and to have for these three rates of assessment; of 2 rupees, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 rupee per acre respectively, in addition to the Jerayet taxation. The object of having so many rates, is to admit of a proper allowance being made for disparities in the quality of the soil, the varying depth of the water in the well, and the situation of the garden with reference to facilities for obtaining manure, &c., and also of a discretionary reduction being made in the cases of gardens which have hitherto paid no extra assessment, or a very light one, and when the imposition of the full rate would obviously be unpopular and give reasonable ground of complaint. The assessment thus found will be entirely distinct from the Jerayet and levied only when the garden is irrigated. In event of a portion only of the garden being irrigated, it is intended that the cultivator should be permitted to make a petition to that effect, in the same way as he now does upon a failure of crop, and that the watered portion should then be measured by a Government karkun, and the assessment levied upon that only, in event of its differing by more than one acre, from the whole number of acres his well is rated at, which restriction would be necessary to prevent a needless multiplication of petitions. By the plan just sketched out, the present inequality of Bagayet taxation would be got rid of without any sacrifice; on the contrary I estimate a slight increase and yet a degree of respect accorded to prejudice and former usage, which, in combination with the general reduction effected in the Jerayet assessment, would effectually prevent the change being unpopular.

34. In reporting upon Indápur, I recommended that the 10 years' lease originally sanctioned for that district should be extended to one of 30 years, or the settlement at once declared permanent. Government, however, upon consideration declined to accede to either of these proposals, influenced, as it appears to

me by doubts of the solidity of the principles of the settlements, and the permanency of its beneficial results, rather than by any disbelief of the real superiority of long leases and permanent settlements over those of very limited duration. I am on this account induced to bring the subject again under consideration, and in the hope that the additional information now before Government, regarding the real sources of the present prosperity of Indápur, and the further explanation which has been given of the principles of its settlement, will have served to establish the latter on a firmer basis than before, and to dispel many previously entertained doubts of their ultimate tendencies. While, to afford full scope for the development of these tendencies, and even to allow the present settlements fair play, it appears indispensable, in my humble opinion, to protect them by a lease of sufficient duration, to give perfect security to the operation of the cultivator, and to hold out to him powerful inducements for the undertaking of permanent improvements. For the attainment of these objects, a ten years' lease appears altogether inadequate, and it may be doubted whether it would have a beneficial effect at all; some years will probably elapse after the introduction of the new settlements before capital will have sufficiently accumulated to admit of improvements being extensively undertaken; but by that time, a ten years' lease would be rapidly approaching its termination, and the doubt and uncertainty created by this prospect would sadly interfere with expensive speculations, such as the digging of wells, which require many years of exemption from assessment to repay their original outlay. And as these districts have great capabilities for the extension of garden cultivation, the question of a long lease becomes in their case of vastly greater importance than in that of Indápur, where the field for improvement is comparatively limited.

35. But independent of these considerations, there are others connected with the peculiar position of Government as proprietor of the soil, noticed in my 11th and 12th paras., which appear to render the grant of a long lease to the cultivators of this country an act of bare justice, and hardly to be withheld, unless by some pressing necessity. In the countries of Europe where the land is possessed by a body of proprietors, it is found I believe invariably that where the tenant is not protected by a long lease, all permanent improvements are effected by the landlord. In England, when farms are let to tenants at will, or on short leases, every outlay of capital of which the return is not immediate, is made by the owner of the estate. He erects the farm buildings, makes all the permanent drains, fences, roads, plantations, and in most cases bears the cost of improving the quality of the soil, by the application of lime and other permanent and expensive manures. All these and similar improvements, where long leases do not

obtain, to be made at all, must be made by the landlord. Is the Government of this country then, which occupies the position of the landlord in Europe, prepared to enter upon the extensive sphere of his duties, and if willing, is there the remotest possibility of its being capable to execute them? It will be admitted that there is not, and it seems clear then that this impossibility of Government undertaking the duties of the landlord, makes it incumbent to provide for their execution by the tenant, which can only be effected by means of a long lease, or by creating him a proprietor by a permanent settlement of the land tax.

36. Although convinced of the superiority of a permanent over every other description of settlement for this country, yet as there is great difference of opinion on the subject, I do not press its adoption in the case of these districts; but beg earnestly to recommend that the settlement now proposed be protected by a lease of 21 years terminating in ^{Feb. 1270} ~~A.D. 1260-61~~, during the whole of which time the cultivator should be allowed to reap undisturbed the full advantages of all improvements effected in his holding; and no reduction in the amount of the rates now fixed or interference with their unassisted operation, whether by means of Kowls or other expedients for forcing cultivation, should be permitted without the express sanction of Government. The effect of the announcement of this lease being granted would, I am persuaded, be quite electric, and at once impart that feeling of security in being permitted to reap the fruits of industry, which is essential to the very existence of industry, and under the absence of which this country has long languished in poverty and mental degradation. The length of lease recommended in the case of Indapur was 30 years; but I have limited the present application to 21 years, or the shortest period I deem at all compatible with the attainment of the important objects in view, and, under these circumstances, I feel sanguine of Government acceding to my request.

37. There are yet a few points in connection with the prospects of the present settlements which I am anxious to notice in this place. That the great increase of production, consequent upon the extension of cultivation effected by a reduction of assessment, will cause ruinous depreciation in the price of grain, by bringing into the market a supply much beyond the demand, has been contemplated as a possible, if not a probable, result of the new settlements; and as such a consequence would go far to neutralize all the benefits expected of them, I trust to be excused in offering a few observations upon this head.

38. The very low prices of grain in late years I attribute chiefly to two causes, viz., the onerous nature of the land tax, and the manner in which it has been collected. That a heavy assessment

X723.2312 1877

101487

which opposes a direct obstacle to production, should lower price may, at first sight, appear a paradox, but on closer enquiry it will be seen to be abundantly evident. The only portion of his crop which the cultivator is under the necessity of disposing of at all hazard, is that which must be sold in order to obtain funds for the payment of his assessment. The heavier this assessment is, then the larger will be the portion of his crop requiring thus to be disposed of, and the greater the straits to which the cultivator will be reduced in order to obtain the sum required. And these difficulties are greatly aggravated by the necessity of raising much of this sum before the crop is ready for market, owing to the date on which the first instalment of his revenue becomes due. The whole of the cultivators are, in consequence, driven to the village bankers: and the sudden demand for money, thus occasioned, causes it immediately to rise in value, or in other words grain to fall below the usual market price of the season, which it will do just in proportion to the weight of the assessment, and the consequent necessities of the borrowers. This effect is also enhanced by the village bankers being obliged to keep large sums lying unproductive by them in order to meet these demands of their constituents; or, which is frequently the case, to borrow them at a high rate of interest from larger Sowkars. The consequence of all this, then, is not only to throw upon the market the quantity of grain that would exchange for a sum of money equal to the assessment, at the ordinary prices of the season; but the greatly enhanced quantity required to exchange for this sum at the temporary high prices caused by the weight of the assessment, and the mode of its collection; an oppressive assessment, also, by impoverishing the cultivators, necessitates them to borrow grain very generally for the subsistence of their families and for seed, and these loans being always repaid in kind with a high interest of 25 or 50 per cent, the whole of this interest goes of course to augment the supply of grain in the market. Hence it is very apparent, that the direct tendency of a heavy assessment is to render the consumption of the agricultural classes, which form the great bulk of the community, a *minimum*, and the supply of grain thrown upon the market for consumption of the manufacturing and non-producing classes a *maximum*.

39. The reduction of assessment now proposed will in proportion to its extent mitigate these evils, but with the view of still further promoting this desirable object, I beg to recommend a slight alteration in the present mode of collecting the instalments due on account of the Rabi crop, which is the only one of consequence in these districts. The assessment of this crop is now collected in two equal instalments, falling due upon 15th February and 15th March respectively. But when the former falls due, the crop is

never ready for market, and its sale under these circumstances is always effected at a great disadvantage, while the general effect of collecting in so short a period as a month or six weeks the large sum of money required for the payment of these two instalments, is to cause a sudden and most severe contraction of the currency throughout the country, and to interfere most injuriously with the usual course of trade, by the difficulties thrown in the way of negotiating bills owing to the sudden scarcity of money thus created.

40. I propose, therefore, that the revenue due on account of the Rabi crop be, in future, collected in three instalments, instead of two as at present, viz., one of 20 per cent due on 15th February, another of 40 per cent due on 15th March, and the last also of 40 per cent due on 15th April. The first instalment due on 15th February is purposely made lighter than the other, as the crop will not then be ready for market. The only objection which, I conceive, can be urged against this change is, that before the last instalment becomes due the crop will be removed from the field, and Government deprived of its security for the realization of the revenue; but, however valid this objection might be under an oppressively heavy assessment, it is of no effect in the present case. Government possesses ample security for its revenue in the right of employing Mohasals, and distraining the property of the tenant, and I am quite certain that in the case of these districts, the revenue would be realized with greater punctuality and ease and satisfaction to all parties, under the plan I have proposed, than can possibly be the case under the present; and this too without contracting the currency to so injurious an extent. A necessity for attaching the crop at all speaks loudly of the weight of the assessment, or of the prevalence of the common practice of forcing cultivation, which throws land into the hands of paupers and other persons without either character or credit, who, of course, will not be made to pay without difficulty if once allowed to make away with the produce.

41. With a moderate assessment collected as I have proposed; the cultivator, instead of being obliged to part with his crop at a ruinous sacrifice, as is the case at present, would have ample time to prepare it for market before the heavy instalments of his payments become due. He would not often have occasion, however, to take it to any distant market, as the mere circumstance of his being able to do so would induce the grain dealer of his own village to give him a fair price for it on the spot; and the effect would be to lessen most considerably the quantity of grain now annually requiring to be thrown upon the market in order to raise money for the payment of assessment. There would consequently remain a much larger surplus than at present in the hands of the culti-

vator, which, besides sufficing to support his family and dependents in comfort and plenty, would form a reserve fund for the supply of the market as occasion might require, and thus tend to prevent any great fluctuation of price. But every portion of the surplus produce thus brought into market by the cultivator, would be given in exchange for other articles, and prove a direct addition to the demand for manufactured commodities, with every increase of which there would be a corresponding increase of demand for raw produce. The cultivator would soon be enabled to discontinue the ruinous practice of borrowing grain, to be repaid in kind with a high rate of interest, and perhaps to keep by him a sufficient store to provide against a season of scarcity, and thus to avert in great measure a repetition of the dreadful scenes of misery and death by which these periods have hitherto been calamitously distinguished.

42. I am not without hopes that the preceding observations will tend to remove any apprehension of a continued fall in the price of grain being a probable effect of the revised assessment, as they will have placed it beyond dispute, that the measure will eventually add considerably to the amount and still more to the stability of the land revenue, but even this is a very insufficient enumeration of its ultimate effects on the general finances. These districts possess great natural capabilities of improvement, and poverty alone has hitherto prevented their being taken advantage of. With every increase of wealth, population and the consumption of taxed commodities will also increase, and the indirect revenues of the State be to a corresponding extent augmented. The inhabitants of these districts, who number about 80,000, contribute even now a sum of not less than Rs. 16,500 to the revenue by their consumption of salt* alone, and though their consumption of other taxed articles at present is not considerable, it may soon be expected to become so. I believe that without the intervention of some extraordinary calamities, the population of these districts, on the expiration of the lease I have proposed, will have been augmented a half, and its indirect contributions to the revenue have reached a sum of at least 35,000 rupees per annum.

* From personal inquiries I have been led to estimate the annual consumption of salt in these Districts at 660 tolas weight or 15 lbs. 14 ozs. for each individual. This is probably not beyond the truth, as Mr. McCulloch estimates that of Great Britain at 22 lbs. and mentions that Necker had estimated that of the provinces of France which had purchased an exemption from the "Gazette" at 19½ lbs. for each individual. The present duty upon 660 tolas of salt is 3 annas 4 pies, which multiplied by 80,000, the number of inhabitants in these districts, gives Rs. 16,666 for the amount of their annual contributions to the revenue by their consumption of this necessary.

43. In these endeavours to trace out the probable results of the revised settlements, I have considered simply the effect of a removal of the pressure of a heavy assessment, which has hitherto weighed down and stifled every nascent effort at improvement on the part of the people. But the prospect thus held out to view, however fair and promising it may seem, is yet distant and barren compared with the proximity and richness of that which will open out before us, by calling into action the mental energies of the people in aid of their physical improvement. The cultivator is ignorant, his wants and desires are alike confined, and there is ground for apprehending that, these once satisfied, the motive for active and sustained exertion will cease. The people will attain a degree of prosperity with which they may rest contented; but however advantageously this may contrast with their present condition, it is not, I apprehend, the goal to be held in view. In the present condition of these districts, there is more required than the mere unfettering of industry; she must be roused and stimulated into action, and guided in the paths that lead on to yet untrodden heights of mental and physical development. It is in the power of Government to do this, and to advance the country to an early maturity of prosperity which centuries of her own unaided efforts might fail in enabling her to acquire. For the attainment of these all-important objects the present opportunity is especially favourable, while the means are also at hand; and Mr. Davidson, in the concluding paragraphs of his report, has pointed out how these may be rendered available, with a sagacity and judgment which, in my humble opinion, do equal honour to his head and to his heart.

44. His views may be shortly stated thus. He considers "that as Government is now relinquishing a portion of its revenue for the purposes of improving the condition of the people, and through them its own resources, it is reasonable and just that this should be done in the manner best adapted to the end it has in view," and he therefore proposes, that instead of the whole reduction, three-fourths only should go direct to the cultivator by diminishing the rent of his field, and that the remaining fourth should reach him indirectly by being disposed of in the following manner:—

1st.—The establishment in each of the larger villages of a school endowed to an amount not exceeding 10 or 12 rupees per mensem.

2nd.—The entertainment of a body of instructed artificers for the purpose of making carts at a reduced price, and of improving by their influence the mechanical resources of the district.

3rd.—The expenditure under these heads being so regulated as to leave a small surplus, to be allowed to accumulate into a fund for the supply of occasional rewards to the more enterprising husbandmen.

After stating these proposals, Mr. Davidson shows most ably and convincingly how their execution would conduce to an early development of the physical resources of these districts, and at the same time to forward the more important objects of the mental and moral enlightenment of their inhabitants.

45. The argument for the policy of adopting Mr. Davidson's suggestions as a means for developing the resources of these districts, evidently depends upon this : that the retention of a certain amount of taxation to be expended in the way he has proposed, will be of equal, if not greater, benefit to them, and admit of their accumulating wealth with the same or greater rapidity than they could do were the taxation given up altogether. Unless it can be shown that the effect of this taxation is different from that of other taxation, the plan would involve a charge upon the finances of the State for the support of education. But, on the other hand, if it can be made to appear that the resources of these districts will not lose, but gain, by its operation, it is equally clear that, instead of being a contribution from, it will be a contribution to, the revenues of the State, and another means of permanently adding to its resources.

46. The Government revenue drawn from these districts is mostly spent at a distance, and the beneficial influence of that expenditure is here but little felt ; while, on the other hand, the taxation proposed to be retained by Mr. Davidson would be spent among the people, and be a mere transfer from one hand to another, without in any degree diminishing the general stock. In this alone consists a marked difference between the two taxations, and sufficient almost of itself to establish the position contended for ; but even this must be considered a mere tittle, and might well be left out of consideration altogether, when weighing the accumulation of other benefits the measure would confer. It must be admitted by every one, that education offers the fairest prospect of arousing the native mind to action, and overcoming that indisposition to leave the beaten track of the past, which has hitherto proved a stumbling block in the way of all our attempts to hasten the development of the resources of this country, and introduce the culture of valuable products, or improvements in the processes of husbandry. And it will also be equally generally admitted, that the example of one intelligent instructed cultivator, pursuing boldly a course of successful innovation, would do more towards effecting the objects we have so anxiously in view, by breaking down the barriers thrown up by prejudice and custom

within the sphere of his influence, than is likely to be done by the most elaborate and expensive efforts on the part of Government. But if such may be looked for from the example of an individual, what may not reasonably be anticipated from the establishment of a school in every considerable village, where the minds of a large portion of the rising generation will be trained into habits of reflection, and stored with knowledge, fitting them to press on successfully in their several paths of life. Among all these young villagers, conscious of the proud position they occupy in their little circle, will none be found to carry the spirit of emulation and ambition awakened at school, into the occupations of manhood: and will all descend without a struggle from the eminence thus early attained, and be content to tread again the narrow and beaten path in which prejudice and ignorance had confined the steps of their fathers? The supposition is too improbable to be entertained for a moment, and we may safely rest assured that the mighty engine of education, if brought into operation in the manner proposed, will act most powerfully in furtherance of the objects of the revision of assessment; as it presents the readiest means of creating those wants and tastes at present unknown to the native mind, and that desire to consume, which are, at once, the occasion of an increasing demand for manufactured commodities, and for the capital which is to produce them.

47. Mr. Davidson's suggestions for improving the mechanical and agricultural resources of these districts, by the entertainment of instructed artificers and the distribution of rewards to successful husbandmen, are also calculated to be of great and immediate benefit. The workshops he proposes to establish might be made available for instructing the sons of the carpenters and blacksmiths of the most considerable villages in their respective handicrafts, and these would be glad to serve an apprenticeship there on receiving a small sum for maintenance, as a-rupee per mensem, which might be paid from the Educational Fund; they would also be enabled to attend at the adjoining school, and thus, in a few years, might be trained up a body of skilful and intelligent artificers, the beneficial effect of whose influence, improving the implements of husbandry, and introducing widely the use of wheeled carriages of superior construction, it may be difficult to over-estimate.

48. To provide for the accomplishment of the important objects here hastily sketched out, but of which a fuller and more able exposition is contained in the accompanying report, Mr. Davidson proposes, in general terms, that one-fourth of the reduction of assessment recommended by him should be kept back from the ryot. This object will be sufficiently attained, and a sum adequate to the ends in view be realized, by the imposition of an increase of 5 per cent on the Jerayet rates of assessment proposed for adop-

tion in the present report. This extra taxation, however, being imposed for the specific object of improving the resources of these districts, it would be necessary to guard it strictly from being trenched upon for other purposes. It must not be considered, as it would not be, a portion of the Government revenue, and, therefore, no haks or other incumbrances on, or alienations of the latter could be charged upon it. A simple, but effective, plan would be to deduct 5 per cent of the sum to be realized on account of the Jerayet assessment of each village, for the purpose of being credited to the Educational Fund, from its total rental as entered in the Jamábandi Chitta, in the same way as remissions are now managed. The balance would then be the amount of the Government claims upon the village, on which the allowances of Hakdars, and other expenses, would be charged as at present. The fund thus rendered available would amount to about 5,000 rupees in the first year of the settlement, and with the increase of cultivation might at length attain to nearly 7,000 rupees for both districts. These sums will appear limited when compared with the magnitude of the objects to be effected by their instrumentality; but they will, I think, suffice, and are as considerable as can safely be rendered available in the present impoverished condition of the cultivators. These suggestions are offered in order to admit of Mr. Davidson's scheme being acted upon at once, in event of its principle being approved of; while further details connected with the most advantageous disposal of the funds can be prepared hereafter, and will more appropriately form the subject of a distinct communication.

49. The plan which has been here brought under review, to use the words of Lieutenant Davidson, "is the outline of a mighty engine which, if constructed wisely and impelled by the energy of our enlightened Rulers, can scarcely fail to work out a mighty change in the moral and physical condition of these districts." I await its reception by my superiors with feelings of deep anxiety; an opportunity like the present of keeping back a portion of the benefits of a reduction of assessment in order to confer others of still higher importance, is never likely to recur; and Government, by taking advantage of this, will, without abstracting one rupee from its own coffers, secure the invaluable benefits of education to the population of these districts, and lay, in my humble estimation, the only sure foundation for their lasting prosperity.

I have the honour, &c.,

GEORGE WINGATE,

Superintendent of Revenue Survey,

Camp at Dehqaon, Mohol Districts,

15th June 1839.

APPENDIX A.

*Average prices of Jowári during the last 19 years in Indápur,
Mádha, Mohol, and Sholápur.*

PERIODS.	Paka Seers of 80 Tolas weight selling for one Ballapur Rupee.			
	Indápur.	Mádha.	Mohol.	Sholápur.
Average price of Jowári for the last 19 years...	52	60	55	48
Do. do. do. 15 do.	58	63	63	50
Do. do. do. 10 do.	56	62	58	47
Do. do. do. 5 do.	62	70	60	46

G. WINGATE,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT giving the particulars of several recent Mortgages of Government Garden and Inam Jerayet Lands in the Mohol and Madha Districts.

	No. of Acres in field Mortgaged.	No. of Acres usually under Irrigation.	Assessment on the whole field inclusive of extra Bagayet Cess.	Portion of field Mortgaged.	Amount of Loan raised upon Mortgage.	CONDITIONS OF MORTGAGE.
	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
BAGAYET LAND.	15 2 0	4 25 0	17 2 5	The whole.	92 0 0	The lender is to hold the field, paying the assessment, until the debt is repaid with interest at the rate of 2 pice per rupee per mensem. Date of Mortgage A. D. 1824-25.
	16 18 0	2 20 0	25 7 0	Do.	Rs. 30 cash and 1 Candy of grain.	The garden is to be held by the lender, paying the assessment, until the cash loan is repaid with interest of 2 pice per mensem on each rupee and the grain with 50 per cent interest. Date A. D. 1825-26.
	10 6 0	3 25 0	23 4 1	Do.	207 0 0	The lender is to receive for the next two years a "buttae" (usually $\frac{1}{3}$ rd) of the produce of the watered land, $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of that of the newly ploughed land, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of that of the other unwatered land. The debt is to be discharged, with interest at 2 per cent per mensem, within 2 years, in failure of which the lender is to become proprietor of the garden and the borrower is to give him a deed of sale to that effect. Date A. D. 1830-31.
	13 11 0	7 15 0	24 1 9	One-ninth. Do.	20 0 0 30 0 0	The debt bears no interest and the lender is to hold the mortgaged portion of the garden, paying a share of the assessment, until the principal of the loan is discharged. Date A D 1832-33. Conditions same as preceding. Date A. D. 1833-34.

No of Acres in field Mort- gaged.	No. of Acres usually under Irrigation.	Assessment on the whole field inclusive of extra Bagayet Cess.	Portion of field Mortgaged.	Amount of Loan raised upon Mortgage.	CONDITIONS OF MORTGAGE.
A. G. A.	A. G. A.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
12 29 6	5 0 0	23 8 6	One-third.	30 0 0 16 0 0	The lender is to hold this share of the garden for 10 years, paying the assessment, at the expiration of which period the debt is to be considered as discharged, principal and interest. Date 1832-33. The same share is to continue in the possession of the lender until this additional loan is discharged with interest of 2 pice per mensem. on each rupee. Date A. D. 1833-34.
26 0 0	3 26 0	32 6 0	The whole.	187 8 0	The lender is to hold the garden, paying the assessment, until the debt is discharged with interest at the rate of 2 pice on each rupee per mensem. Date A. D. 1833-34.
3 36 0	3 36 0	15 0 0	Do.	15 0 0	The lender is to hold the garden, paying the assessment, until the debt is discharged with interest at the rate of 2 pice on each rupee per mensem. Date A. D. 1833-34.
11 25 0	2 4 0	16 0 10	One-fifth.	18 0 0	The lender is to hold this share of the garden, paying the assessment, until the debt is discharged with interest of 2 pice on each rupee per mensem. Date A. D. 1833-34.
25 30 0	5 0 0	21 0 0	One-half.	20 0 0	The lender is to hold this share of the garden, paying the assessment, until the debt is discharged with interest of 1½ pice on each rupee per mensem. Date A. D. 1833-34.

			Produce of fruit trees in above share.	57 0 0	This loan is to be repaid with interest at 2 per cent per mensem, before the share of the garden can be released according to terms of preceding mortgage, and until discharged the fruit trees in the share are to be held by the lender. Date 1833-34.
7 15 0	7 15 0	20 15 0	One-eighth.	40 0 0	This loan bears no interest and the lender is to hold the share of the garden until the principal of debt is repaid, but the borrower is to discharge the assessment. Date 1833-34.
			One-eighth. One-fourth.	45 0 0 80 0 0	Terms same as preceding. Date 1833-34. Do. Do. 1834-35.
75 33 0	4 0 0	Inam.	The whole.	100 0 0	The borrower is to continue to hold the field, but until the principal of the loan is discharged he is, after deducting huscs, googree, and seed, to give 2-6ths of the gross produce to the lender. Date A.D. 1835-36.
25 30 0	5 0 0	21 0 0	One-half.	50 0 0	The lender is to hold this share of the garden, until the loan is repaid with interest at 2 per cent per mensem. The lender pays the assessment A.D. 1836-37.
49 37 0	12 26 0	42 6 9	One-sixth.	36 0 0	This loan bears no interest and the lender is to hold this share of the garden, paying the assessment until the principal is repaid. Date A.D. 1837-38.
13 11 7	5 9 0	17 11 7	One-half.	24 0 0	The borrower is to continue to cultivate this share but is to give 2-5ths of the produce of the watered and $\frac{1}{3}$ of that of the unwatered land to the lender, who is, however, to discharge the assessment and the arrangement is to remain in force, until the loan is repaid with interest at 1 per cent per mensem. Date A.D. 1837-38.
5 3 0	3 0 0	4 8 1	The whole.	50 0 0	The lender is to hold the garden for 4 years, paying the assessment, with the exception of the first year, when it is to be paid by the borrower. The debt, principal, and interest is to be considered discharged at the end of the 4 years.

	No. of Acres in field Mort- gaged.	No. of Acres usually under Irrigation.	Assessment on the whole field inclusive of extra Bagayet Cess.	Portion of field Mortgaged.	Amount of Loan raised upon Mortgage.	CONDITIONS OF MORTGAGE.
	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
JERAYET LAND.	12 13 0	.....	Inam.	The whole.	32 0 0	This field is to be held by the lender for a period of 7 years, when the debt, principal, and interest is to be considered discharged. Date A.D. 1832-33.
	52 34 0	. .....	Inam.	The whole.	250 0 0	This field is to be held by the lender, free of all encumbrances whatever, such as huas, babs, &c., for a period of 11 years, at the end of which the debt, principal, and interest is to be considered discharged. Date A.D. 1834-35.
	67 12 0	.....	Inam.	The whole.	140 0 0	This loan bears no interest, and the lender is to hold the field until the principal is discharged. In the event of the lender ploughing the field his tenure is secured for 3 years afterwards. A.D. 1837-38.

(Signed) G. WINGATE,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT of the Gross Annual Jamābandi of the Mohol and Mādha Taluks, and the Gross Amount of Revenue realized from all sources, from the date of their passing into the possession of the British Government up to the termination of the past official year, A.D. 1838-39.

Official Years.	Land Revenue.	Sayer Revenue.	Total of Gross Jamābundy.	Total collections made up to end of last year on account of current Revenue and outstanding balances and inclusive of the full allowances of Hakdars, village expenses, &c.	Percentage of Total collections of Gross Jamābandi.
A.D.					
1821-22 ...	1,68,395	9,481	1,77,876	1,16,574	65½
1822-23 ...	1,85,500	12,077	1,97,577	1,56,327	79
1823-24 ...	1,72,595	9,606	1,82,201	1,17,894	64
1824-25 ...	1,80,118	4,703	1,84,821	38,923	21
1825-26 ...	1,85,386	8,297	1,93,683	1,22,874	63½
1826-27 ...	1,58,505	8,541	1,67,046	1,32,343	79
1827-28 ...	1,50,676	8,199	1,58,875	86,495	54½
1828-29 ...	1,60,644	8,311	1,68,955	1,08,640	64
1829-30 ...	1,46,000	8,351	1,54,351	6,9379	45
1830-31 ...	1,63,175	8,558	1,71,733	84,031	49
1831-32 ...	1,44,637	8,256	1,52,893	1,28,691	84
1832-33 ...	1,26,870	6,563	1,33,433	30,479	23
1833-34 ...	1,55,851	9,259	1,65,110	1,61,282	97½
1834-35 ...	1,49,996	9,342	1,59,338	1,42,704	89½
1835-36 ...	1,51,338	8,682	1,60,020	1,16,749	73
1836-37 ...	1,60,612	9,685	1,70,297	1,56,806	92
1837-38 ...	1,70,070	7,810	1,77,880	1,52,494	85½
1838-39 ...	1,69,901	8,312	1,78,213	1,41,561	79
Average.	1,61,126	8,557	1,69,683	1,14,680	67½

NOTE.—The results shown in the last two columns of this Statement are somewhat in excess of the truth, in consequence of the full charges of hakdars, village expenses, &c., being included in them, whereas there are considerable balances outstanding on account of these items in every village. Deducting the odd hundreds on this account, we have Rs. 1,14,000, for the gross average annual collections upon all accounts, made in both districts from the date of their coming into our possession up to the end of the past official year.

(Signed) G. WINGATE,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

To

LIEUTENANT G. WINGATE,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey in the Deccan.

Mohol, 20th May 1839.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter
Mohol Assessment. No. 60 of 1839, calling on me for my sentiments with respect to the proposed assessment of the Mohol Taluka, and participating, as I do, in the anxiety you express for the early introduction of the new rates, I hasten to comply with your request.

2. The survey and classification are sufficiently advanced to enable me to form a fair estimate of the capabilities of the district, and the probable revenue it would yield under an assessment based upon the Indápúr settlement already sanctioned by Government.

3. Before entering upon the consideration of this point, I proceed to lay before you the result of my operations in testing the survey measurements and forming a new classification of the soil.

4. As the measurements of my Kárkuns were to form a
Method pursued in testing the former measurements. standard for the trial of the recorded measurements of the former survey, I have endeavoured to ensure their accuracy by a strict and continued examination. To do this with confidence, it was necessary that the proof measurements of their work, executed by myself, should be as correct as possible. I have, in consequence, made it my practice to chain the entire boundary of each field, besides fixing the distant points with the theodolite, from two or more stations.

The average difference, between my measurements and those of my establishment, from the commencement until now, is 2 per cent.

In order to bring the survey of the taluka within the
Result. maximum of allowable error (10 per cent), I have found it necessary to re-measure the whole of the waste land. I am now testing the measurement of the cultivated land, and find it much more correct. Out of 46 villages which I have examined, in 5 only has the error exceeded 10 per cent; and the average error of the remaining 41 of these villages is 5 per cent.

DIAGRAMS showing the comparative Values, and the Arrangement of the Soils, by the aid of proportional Lines.

Fig. 1

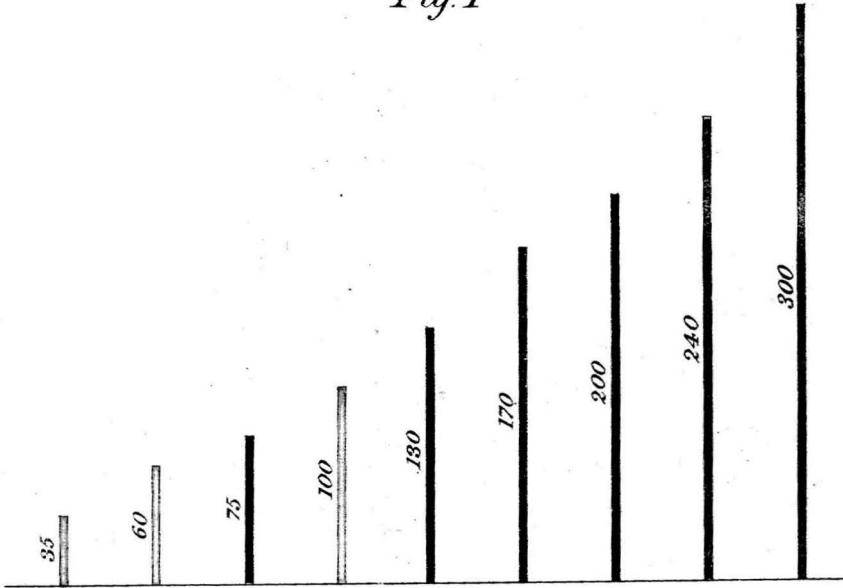
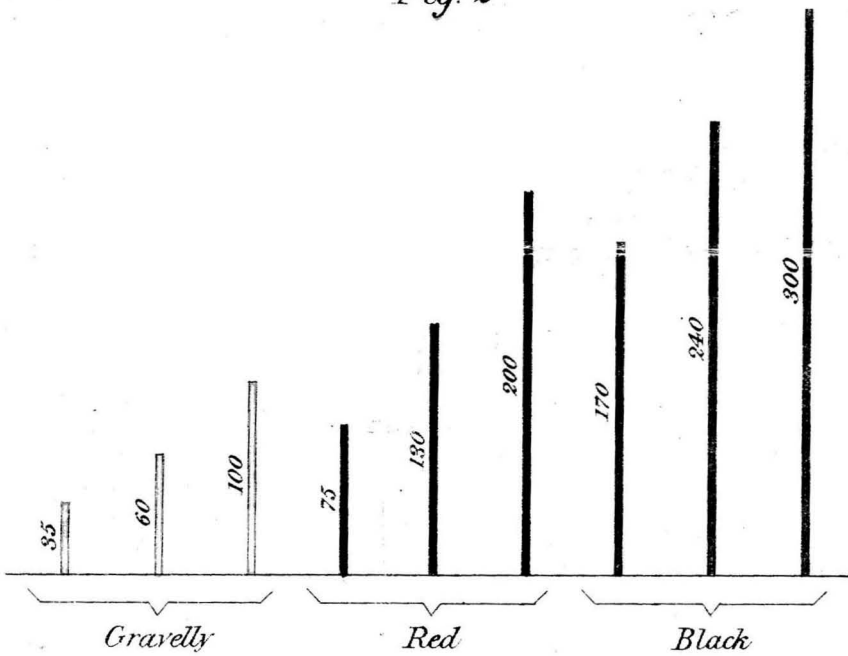


Fig. 2



EXPLANATION

Fig. 1. Shows the soils in the regular order of their Value, the perpendicular lines being proportional to the Value of each. It will be seen that the gradation is regular. Based upon the soil that can yield no Rent, it rises by slightly increasing steps to that which can yield most Rent.

Fig. 2. Represents the soils as in Fig. 1; but transposed so as to bring the colors into regular succession.

5. With the view of giving weight to my opinion, as to the degree of uniformity attained by my Establishment of Tarams in the classifying of the soils, I have had my own work, in almost every instance, checked by an experienced classer ; we made our separate valuations, and on comparing them with the recorded classification and with each other the result was as follows :—

	a.	p.
Average difference between my classification and the recorded one per acre.....	1	2
Average difference between the Tarams' classification Result. and the recorded one per acre.....	1	10
Average difference between my classification and that Average. of the Tarams who checked it.....	0	7

This difference is, perhaps, greater than it ought to be, and I hope greater than it will be on the whole taluka.

6. Permit me to offer a few remarks on the tables showing the relative value of each class and variety of soil, framed for Indápúr assessment, and adopted for the survey in which I am engaged. I have endeavoured to form an unbiased opinion of the merits of the table in question from personal observation, and I believe it represents the various soils, as nearly as possible, in the order and degree of their several capabilities. It is difficult to trace the process by which we arrive at a conclusion on a point which admits of no certain demonstration. I can only say I have taken advantage of the frequent opportunities which my occupation affords, for eliciting his real opinion, and have had every reason to believe that the tabular arrangement of the soils coincides with the scale of preference which exists within the mind of the cultivator. The classification is not new to him. He is accustomed to regard the soils as divided, with a few exceptions, into three colours ; and these he sub-divides by three degrees of comparison, Best, Medium and Worst—Awal, Madhiam, and Niras. An experienced Kunbi would make an excellent classifier if his own interest were not immediately concerned. When a difference of opinion has arisen betwixt one of the Tarams and myself, I have not unfrequently asked a Kunbi to pronounce upon the point, and his judgment was generally received with deference. I have found the diagrams given in Appendix A useful in elucidating the nature and arrangement of the table.

7. Assuming this table of comparative values to be sufficiently correct, also that the positive quantity and average quality of each field has been determined with a fair degree of accuracy, by

Main point to be determined.

means of revised measurements and a new classification, another and a very material point still remains to be adjusted, namely, the height at which the rates for the district should be pitched.

8. I enter upon this part of my subject impressed with a sense of its importance, and of my own insufficiency to handle it. It is a satisfaction to me to know that my remarks, being subject to your review, are not likely to mislead.

9. I shall not attempt to give the history of Mohol. I understand it has been the subject of some excellent reports, and if anything is wanting in the present instance, I may rely on its being supplied by your abler pen, from your larger store of information.

10. Poverty in the midst of great natural resources is the chief characteristic of the taluk, and among the causes of its reduced condition, a disproportioned Land Tax stands the most conspicuous. The escape pipe of a reservoir could not more effectually prevent the rise and accumulation of its waters, than the Kamál exaction of Aurangzebe did the rise and advancement of this district. And I trust it will be exempted from another mode of drainage, of more scientific adjustment, but not less injurious in its tendency; I allude to that system, where the aperture is most nicely regulated, so that its demand, when added to the other sources of exhaustion, exactly amounts to the supply.

11. If there exists a doubt that the plan of a heavy assessment and annual remissions presents a direct premium upon poverty, a glance at the district under review will effectually remove it. It is a take-all from him who has to give, and a take-as-much-as-you-can from him who has it not. Under such a system none are rich, because all find it their interest to be poor, and what are the sad consequences? The great body of the people have brought Nature down to the lowest terms on which she can exist, and when the exigencies of a famine or even of a scarcity call for a retrenchment, every step of that retrenchment produces starvation, instead of frugality; a reduction of life, rather than economy of living. We have visited together some of the villages which suffered the greatest blight of the famine in Fasli 1242 (1833), and it is not necessary I should remind you of the feelings with which we looked upon the masses of roofless walls, which, except that they were not blackened, presented all the appearance of a recent conflagration. The miserable inhabitants of those villages died, or fled, not because there was no corn in the land, but because they

Other causes. were poor, and had not wherewith to buy. I am aware that in every country there must be a portion of the people living from hand to mouth, who are rendered destitute whenever a season of scarcity arrives; but it is seldom they form, as here, the larger body of the populace.

12. The poverty arising from a heavy taxation presents a barrier to all agricultural improvements requiring the expenditure of capital. Throughout the greater portion of this taluk, garden cultivation might be readily extended if the ryots had the means of sinking wells for the purpose of irrigation, and this increase of bagayet would be one of the best provisions against famine.

Extention of Bagayet checked.

13. The construction of bunds for retaining the soil that is washed from the high lands during the monsoon, is also much limited by reason of the heavy assessment, and the features of this district are such as to afford an almost inexhaustible field for the profitable employment of capital in works of this kind. I have been surprised at the rapid deposit of first rate soil behind embankments that have only lately been raised. This naturally suggests the consideration, of what the country must suffer annually from the impoverished condition of the land-holder. The heavy rain of the monsoon which falls on the hilly land, in the centre of the taluk, rapidly finds its way into the river that flows on either side, bearing along with it some of the richest portions of the soil, and leaving the district, each succeeding season, more bare and battered than before.

Soil Bands limited.

14. In making these remarks, and charging a heavy land tax with so many evils, I have not lost sight of other causes, such as the sub-division of property and early marriages, which combine with it in producing such unhappy results. These, as Mr. Mills justly observes in his comments on the Indápur settlement, can be touched only with the hand of education.

15. There can be no doubt, and I believe nobody entertains any, that the present assessment of the taluk is too high; the proposition to be solved is rather, how far it may be lowered without unduly sacrificing the resources of the State.

Proposition stated.

16. I trust it may be considered an acknowledged principle, that the interests of Government are best secured by pursuing such measures as tend to promote the welfare of the ryot, and the general improvement of the country.

A principle assumed.

17. There appear to be two sources from which information may be derived for the purpose of determining the proper rates for this district. One, the analogy it bears to the taluk in which the revised assessment is in full and successful operation, and the other, the evidence contained within itself and in favour of a certain scale of taxation.

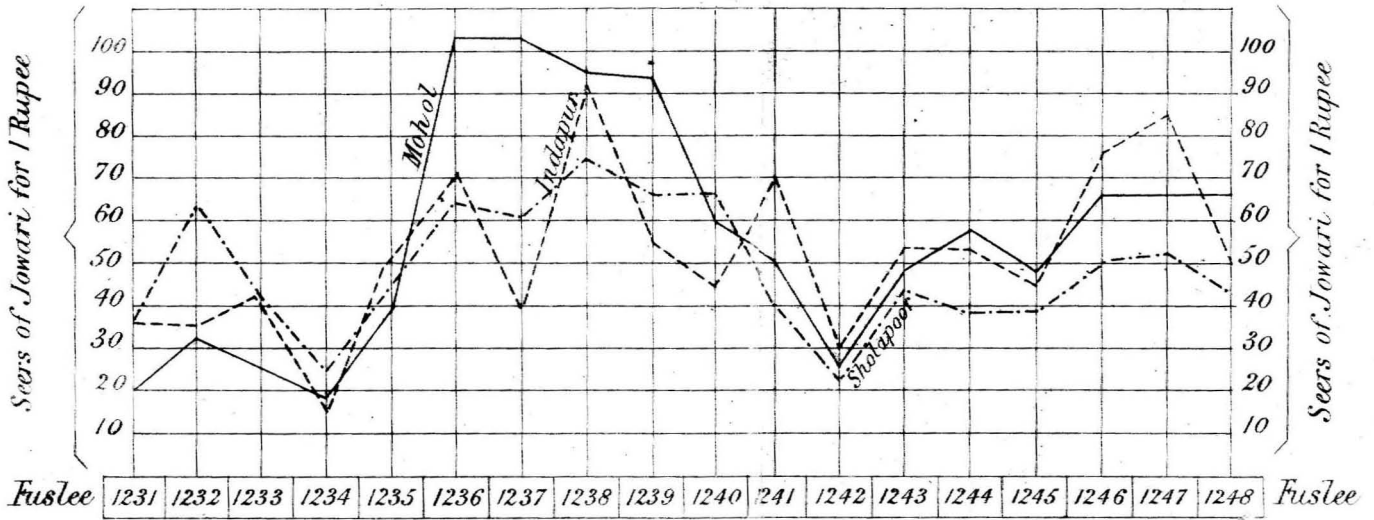
18. As I allude to Indápur in the last paragraph, it may not be out of place briefly to advert to the principles on which the assessment of that taluka was fixed. The officers to whom the important duty was entrusted do not appear to have aimed at ascertaining, by long and minute calculation of produce and expenditure, the exact productive power of each variety of soil ; but guided by their own experience, and assisted by the judgment of such men as might be expected to afford an unbiased opinion, they framed a settlement which has fairly stood the test of experiment. They set out with the maxim, that a certain quantity and quality of land would admit of a certain taxation, and when the arms of this proportion were extended, so as to embrace all the arable land within the district, it was found that, although the nominal revenue of Government was reduced, its actual collections were increased, and the prosperity of the taluk secured by the arrangement.

19. In order to ascertain the extent of analogy between Mohol and Indápur, I have drawn out the diagram appendix B, in which the cultivation and collections of the taluks for each year from Fasli 1231 to 1248, are marked off proportionally and connected by coloured lines, so as to admit of a ready comparison ; above are exhibited, in the same manner, the prices at Indápur, Mohol, and Sholápur during the same years.

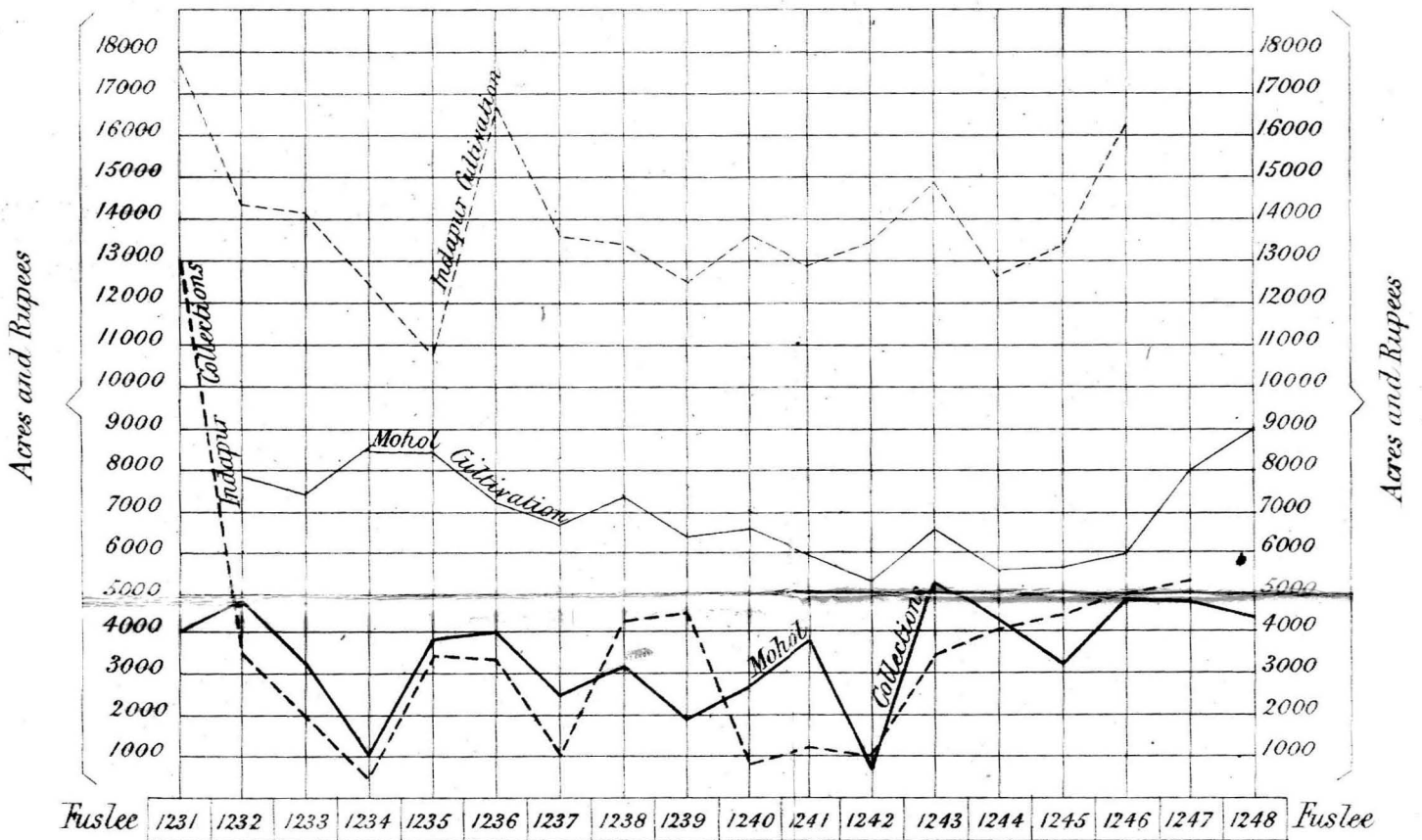
20. It will be seen from the lines marking the cultivation and collections of Mohol and Indápur, that they have fluctuated in the same manner, though not exactly in the same degree; and we may conclude they have been affected by the same external influences. The difference in degree of fluctuation is slightly in favour of Mohol.

21. With respect to markets there appears to be little disparity. The average of the Indápur market from Fasli 1231 to 1248 is 6 per cent higher than that of Mohol, while the prices at Sholápur, during the same years, average 8 per cent higher than

Prices of Jowari at MOHOL, INDAPUR & SHOLAPOOR from Fuslee 1231 to 1248.



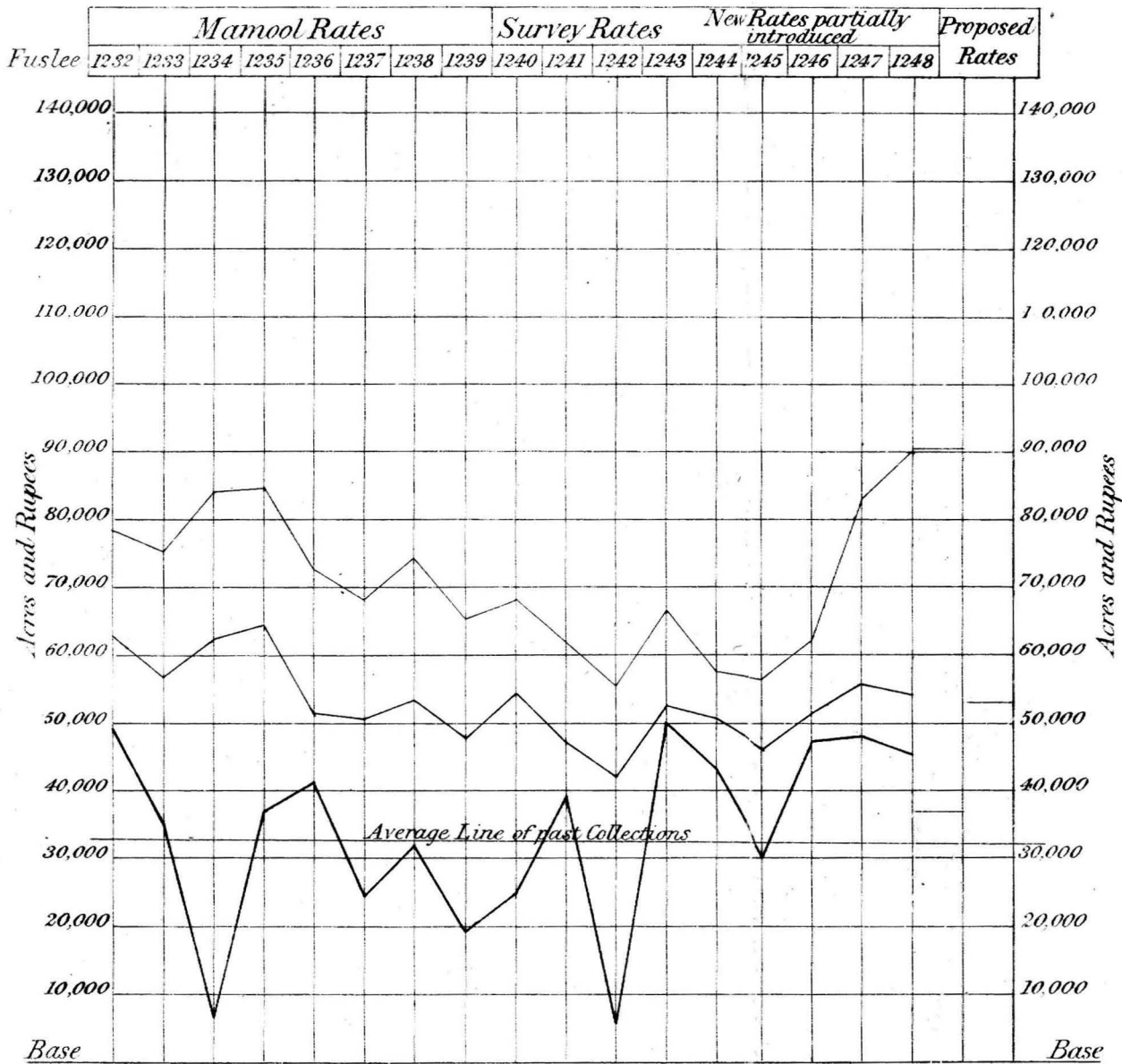
MOHOL & INDAPUR Collection & Cultivation from Fuslee 1231 to 1248.



EXPLANATION

The Cultivation, Collections, and Prices are marked off (according to the Scale) on the perpendicular Line for each year, and then connected by different lines.

DIAGRAM exhibiting the Cultivation, Assessment, Collections, &^{ca} of the MOHOL TALOOKA for each Year, since it came into the possession of the British, also the manner and nature of the Fluctuations with the result of the Proposed Rates.



EXPLANATION

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The entire square represents the Arable Land contained within the Talooka 2 Between the upper zigzag Line and Base, is shown the quantity of Land in Cultivation from time to time 3 Between the middle zigzag Line and Base, is the Old Assessment on that Cultivation 4 Ditto the lowest ditto ditto are the actual Collections 5 Ditto zigzag Line and middle zigzag Line are the Remissions 6 The space between the upper and middle zigzag Lines when viewed in connection with the whole Cultivation, shows how near the Assessment has approached 1R. p^r. Acre 7 The space between the upper zigzag Line and upper side of the square, shows the Land out of Cultivation | <p>The point at which zigzag Line crosses the perpendicular Line, let fall for each year, shows the amount of each item for that year.</p> |
|--|--|

EXAMPLE

In Fuslee 1240 we have as follows:

- 1 143,000 Acres, the entire Arable Land in the Talooka
- 2 68,000 Acres of Cultivation
- 3 55,000 Rupees, the Assessment on same
- 4 25,000 Rupees, the actual Collections
- 5 30,000 Rupees, the Remissions (being 3-4)
- 6 13 Annas per Acre, Rate of Assessment (being $68 \text{ as } 55 \text{ as } 16 \text{ as } 13$)
- 7 77,000 Acres Land uncultivated (being 1-2)

PROPOSED RATES

- The Red Column shows the proposed Assessment on the present Cultivation, namely, Rupees 37,000.
- The Blue Column shows the proposed Assessment on the entire Arable Land, namely, Rupees 53,000.

Villages

Mamool

Survey

Fuslee	Famine							Famine Partial New Rates							Proposed Rates	
	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245		1246	1247	1248

Kirsole

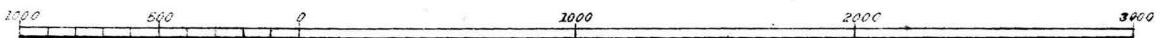
Average Line of past Collections

Base

Nijeeek Pempree

Wlegaon

Scale of Acres and Rupees



Measuring from the Base of each Village on the perpendicular Line for each Year.

Villages

Mamsol

Survey

Fuslee	Famine							Famine							Partial New Rates			Proposed Rates
	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	

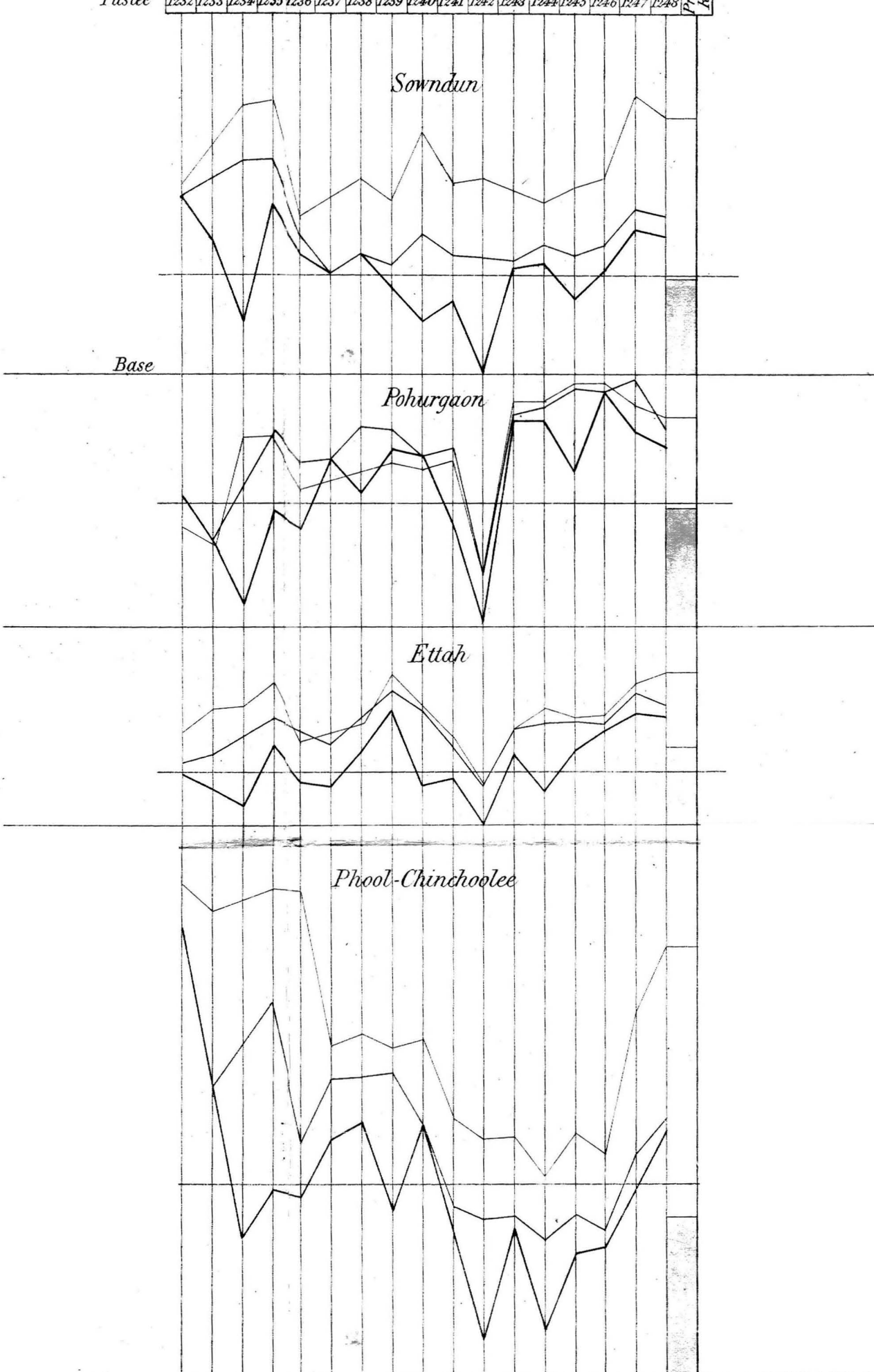
Sowndun

Base

Pohurgaon

Ettah

Phool-Chinchoolee



Villages

Mamool

Survey

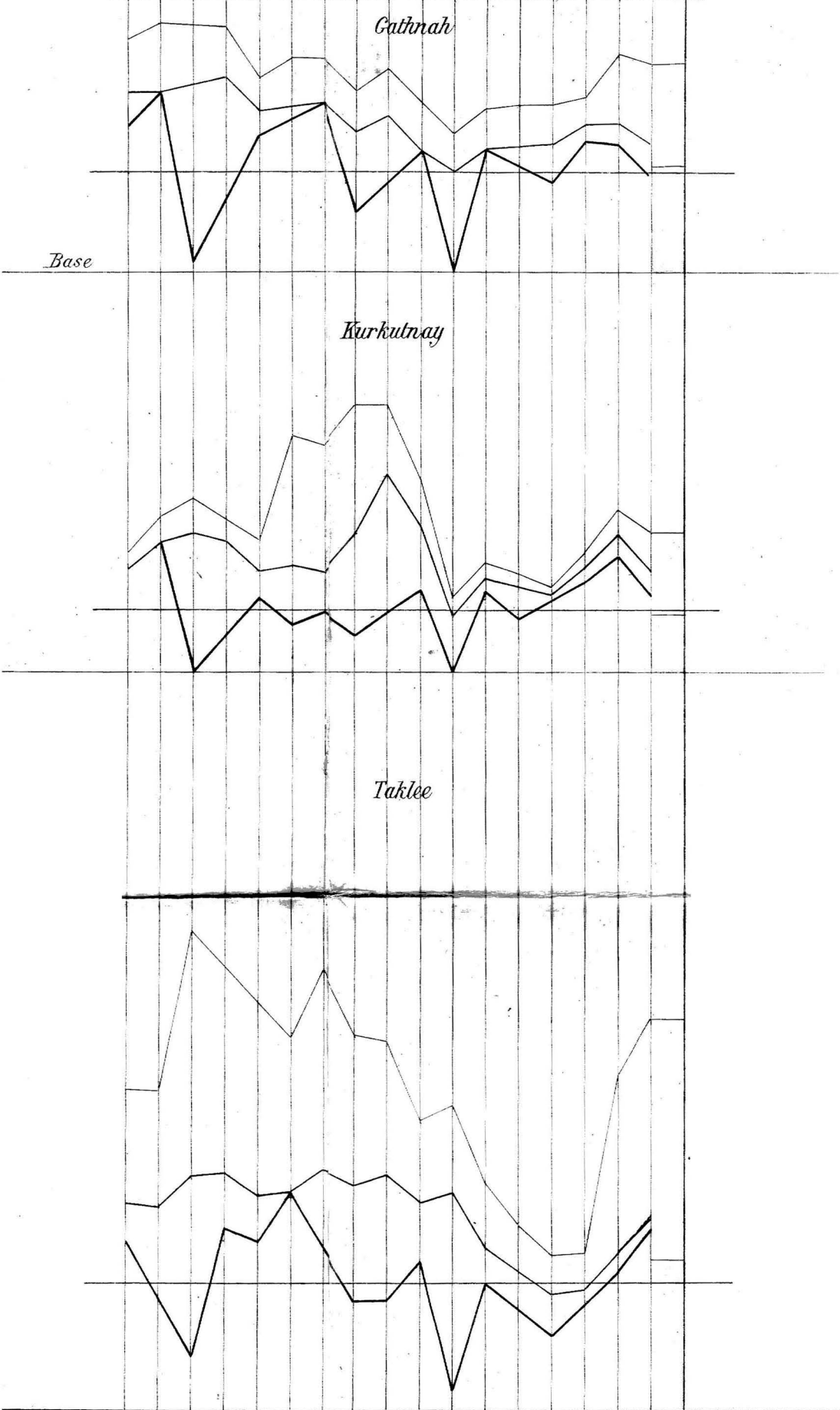
<i>Fuslee</i>	<i>Famine</i>									<i>Famine Partial New Rates</i>									<i>Proposed Rates</i>
	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248		

Gathnah

Base

Kurkutnay

Taklee



those at Indápur. It must be borne in mind that Sholápur in point of distance is a favourable mart for the produce of Mohol; indeed, when taken in conjunction with Pandharpur, on the other side of the taluka, it, perhaps, counterbalances the advantage possessed by Indápur in its greater proximity to Poona.

22. In some respects nature has favoured Mohol more than Indápur. In Mohol water is more abundant, and garden cultivation, in consequence, more extended, grass is also more plentiful, and the subsistence of cattle less precarious. To these internal advantages may be attributed the circumstance that there are more artizans and altogether more consumers of grain in Mohol than in Indápur. The soil of Mohol has scarcely greater capabilities than that of Indápur, indeed, if the same rate of assessment were fixed for the revenue yielded by an equal quantity of land in each would be both, in the proportion of 26 to 25 respectively.

23. The sum of these advantages, however, is not great. am, therefore, of opinion that an increase of 10 per cent on the rates of Indápur, would give the proper assessment for Mohol.

Rate of assessment proposed.

Second source of information considered.

24. Now putting Indápur out of place altogether, we may gather some important data from this district itself.

25. In Appendix C I have given a series of diagrams which I trust will prove intelligible. They are intended to show the general condition of the villages, and the condition of the taluk, as a whole, during the last 17 years. In the diagram of the taluk the gradual decrease of the cultivation, from the time we got the country until the partial introduction of the new rates, in the form of Ukta, is exceedingly striking. The same can be traced in most of the 10 villages, in a greater or less degree. There are two other points which merit attention, proving, as they do, that a light assessment is an ultimate benefit to the State as well as to the cultivators: 1st, excepting the last three years, it will be seen from the diagram for the taluk, that every year of rigorous collection is followed by a year of diminished cultivation. From this it is reasonable to conclude that the cultivator had to sacrifice part of his capital in order to pay his rent, and that finding his resources encroached upon, he was forced to contract the circle of his labours; 2nd, on the other hand it is observable that every year of reduced levy is followed by a year of enlarged cultivation. In short, during the 14 years which precede Fasli 1246, the taluk, while falling, has ever laboured to rise; but each suc-

Diagrams showing the gradual decrease of cultivation and how the heavy exaction operated as a check to the advancement of the district.

cessive effort has been checked by the unceasing drag of a heavy assessment.

26. On every scale of a land tax that runs so high as the existing one of this taluk, there must be a point at which it *begins* its encroachment on the substance of the landholder, and it is evident that, to fix the assessment even the fraction of a degree above that running point, is to entail a slow, but no less certain, impoverishment on the individual who pays it. Again a little higher on the same scale there is another point, a point at which the demand *begins* to be more than the husbandman can pay, make what sacrifice he will, and it is also evident that the assessment may be raised immeasurably beyond that point, without accelerating his ruin in the least, for the water already is above his head, and one fathom will drown him as effectually as twenty. It would appear then, that a district may be ruined without the assessment seeming to be very exorbitant, and that such ruin may be averted by a reduction, moderate in itself, but doubly moderate when contrasted with the misery it alleviates.

27. Upon rates 10 per cent higher than those of Indápur, I have calculated the assessment of the above-mentioned ten villages, which may be taken as a fair sample of the taluk, and the result is an average rate of 6 annas per acre on the whole arable land. Now, in the Mohol Taluk there are 143,000 acres of arable land. This, at 6 annas per acre, gives 53,000 rupees as the maximum levy on the Jerayet land. At present there are about 90,000 acres under cultivation, but that portion, of course, includes nearly all the first rate land, and, in consequence, averages about $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre, and is assessed, say, at 37,000 rupees. Again the average collection on the Jerayet land for the 14 years which precede 1246, the date at which the new rates were partially introduced, amounts to 33,000 rupees. From this we may expect that Government will realize more than the average of former collections the first year the new rates become general, and even supposing, what is highly improbable, that cultivation did not extend under the new assessment, the State might relinquish on account of bad seasons a tenth of its revenue and still derive as much from the district as it hitherto has done.

28. I trust I have proved in the last paragraph one of the terms of the problem, namely, that the proposed rates will not, even under the most unfavourable circumstances, involve a sacrifice of the resources of the State.

29. I shall now attempt to show that these rates will enable the ryot to advance in prosperity, and I trust I am right in assuming it as an axiom, that in the ratio of his advancement, the Government revenue will improve.

30.—The steps of my argument are these :—

1st.—That the proposed assessment will leave some capital in the hands of the cultivator.

2nd.—That this district affords an extensive field for the judicious outlay of such capital, when acquired.

3rd.—That the cultivator, having such capital, will expend it in that profitable field.

1st. On referring to the diagram for the taluk (in Appendix C.), it is clear that the introduction of the new rates, in the form of Ukfi, during the last 3 years, has operated as a relief to the cultivator, and has, therefore, tended to improve his condition, by giving him for nearly the same money a larger quantity of land, part of which he holds on the survey rates and part on the reduced rates. It follows that the new rates have already, in some measure, increased the capital of the cultivator, for in the instance before us, improved condition, and increased capital, may be deemed one and the same thing. But let us consider what the proposed rates will now do. The collections for the present year on the Jerayat land were 47,000 rupees, while the revised assessment on the same land will be about 37,000 rupees. From this it is evident that the difference, namely 10,000 rupees, will be left as capital in the hands of the cultivators of this taluk the first year the new rates are fully established.

2nd.—In my 12th and 13th paras I have noticed the natural resources of the district, and shall in this place be contented to repeat that, it affords an abundant field for the profitable expenditure of capital, in the construction of bunds, and in the extension of garden cultivation.

3rd.—It can be proved only by inference that the Kunbi having capital placed at his disposal, will expend it in the improvements alluded to. Some Kunbis have capital and they lay it out almost entirely in that way. The Kunbi is not dissipated and has a desire to rise in the world, in common with other men. Any one living for some time in this district, and witnessing the efforts at improvement, too often marred from insufficiency of means (of which every village affords a few interesting examples), would at once acquit the Kunbi of the charge of natural, and therefore unconquerable, apathy, which is so frequently preferred against him through an ignorance of humanity, the more culpable because it is refined.

31. Should the proposed rates, or any other low rates, receive the sanction of Government, it will be necessary to guard as much as possible against any sudden increase of cultivation. It must always be most injurious to a Kunbi to hold more land than he can cultivate properly, for he, in that case, has to pay the full rent to the State, while he is unable to draw upon the full resources of his field. The capital of the cultivator must enlarge gradually, if at all, and so ought the sphere of its employment.

32. The happy results to be expected from the introduction of a light and equitable land tax will be sadly neutralized, unless it be made in some degree, if not altogether, permanent. The grand object is, to impart to the cultivator a feeling of security against the inroads of an exaction which shall increase, as hitherto, in the measure of his improvements. The following remark which fell from a native to whom I was explaining the present prospects of the taluk, may show the Kunbi's habit of thinking on the subject:—"The Ukti rates," said he, "would make the ryot happy and prosperous, but how long will they last? In a few years another Saheb will come, and after examining the village, will propose a higher assessment."

33. I am not prepared to advance a decided opinion with respect to the Bagayet assessment, and as the subject may be considered a general one, would rather leave it entirely with you to make proposals for the Bagayet rates of the Mohol taluk. The proportion the Bagayet levy bears to that on the Jerayet is very small, being only 6 per cent. I may remark that I have received an impression, the source of which it might be difficult to trace, that a rent not exceeding 2 rupees per acre in addition to the Jerayet rates might be fixed for the Bagayet.

34. According to the proposed rates the State is required to relinquish a portion of its demand, under the fair anticipation of an ultimate increase to its revenue. I shall conclude this report with a proposal having reference to the manner in which I think this relinquishment should be made.

35. I take it for granted, that in relinquishing a right for the purpose of improving the condition of the people, and through them its own resources, it is reasonable and just that Government should do so in the manner best adapted to bring about the end it has in view.

36. Three ways suggest themselves in which such a sum may be distributed. It may be given unreservedly to the cultivator in the form of a reduction on the rent of his fields, to be

applied as he thinks fit; it may be expended at the discretion of Government with a direct view to the advantage of the ryot, or in its application both of these may be combined.

The first system has been hitherto pursued, and if the mental and physical energies of the natives are fully aroused, and their efforts at their improvement rightly directed, such a system were assuredly the best, as it is better than the second.

Because to carry the second into successful operation, it were necessary that the liberality of the State should reach its object and effect its end, through a diligent and inquiring agency; an agency that partook of the philanthropic spirit of the Government of which it is the hand, and such is not always to be found.

In the present state of the district it is essential, while we afford the means of improvement, that we impart therewith the spirit of improvement. I therefore recommend the adoption of the third system, and that of the proposed reduction three-fourths go direct to the cultivator, by diminishing the rent upon his fields, while the remaining portion reaches him indirectly, by being disposed of in the following manner:—

1st.—The establishment in each of the larger villages of a school, endowed to an amount not exceeding ten or twelve rupees per mensem.

2nd.—The entertainment at the village of Mohol of a body of instructed artificers, for the purpose of making carts at a reduced price; and of improving, by their influence, the mechanical resources of the district.

3rd.—The expenditure under those heads being so regulated as to leave a small surplus, I suggest that such surplus be allowed to accumulate into a fund, for the supply of occasional rewards to the more enterprising husbandmen.

37. I shall offer a few observations on each of these proposals. We may infer from the past exertions of Government in the cause of education, that the relative merit of the college and village school systems has been the subject of debate. I am ignorant of the conclusion arrived at, but would give my humble voice in favour of the latter. In a college we have instruction condensed, if I may so speak, into a mass, and extending its influence in concentric circles till in process of time it reaches the outer verge of the community; whereas in the system of village schools, we have the dividing of such a mass into small but efficient particles, and the spreading of the whole over the entire surface of the community. The latter seems a better mode of diffusing than the former. But there is something wanting in the items of a village school education. There ought to be a more direct aim at importing ideas

as well as a knowledge of the mere vehicle by which they are conveyed. To the ordinary branches might be added the initiatory principles of mechanics, illustrated from the field of every day occurrence, and thus brought within the grasp of the most limited capacity. For example, the properties of the lever, of the pulley, and of the wedge, with a few maxims, such as a saving of time attendant on increase of power in mechanical combinations, might be set forth and brought home to the mind of the young villager without there being any necessity to expatiate beyond the limited circle to which his associations are confined. This point till of late years has been too much neglected in the seminaries in which our working classes at home received their education; and we may attribute to the influence of such elementary knowledge as is disseminated by schools of arts and cheap publications, the enlarged spirit of invention which is the characteristic feature of the age. The ingredients have been thrown into many minds, and their combinations have increased in number and variety. The survey of fields, as practised by our native measurers, might be taught with great facility, and with practical advantage. A chain and cross-staff being deposited with each school-master, he might occasionally be called on to measure a doubtful field, and in this way a number of measurers would be available with additional expense being incurred.

38. The natives are very averse to making experiments, and the advantage arising from a proposed innovation must be very evident, before they will adopt it. Much injury has been done by attempts to introduce implements which were not adapted to the country, and the failure of every such attempt has had the effect of arming the native mind against succeeding ones. The introduction into these districts of a very superior cart is a pleasing exception to the above. I think the principal cause of its success is its great durability. I should feel myself more at liberty to enlarge on the benefits conferred by the introduction of the cart in question, were I not addressing the very individual who, sparing neither trouble nor expense, has in this case so effectually combated native prejudice. You are aware that the possession of a cart has in several instances created a spirit of enterprise, in carrying produce to distant markets, which is altogether new among the Kunbis. In constructing these carts, the assistance of carpenters from surrounding villages is occasionally required, and instruction in its most acceptable form is thus conveyed to a class of workmen whose mechanical acquirements have been for generations of the rudest kind. In short, it is one of those improvements which ought not to be left dependent on the rise and fall of individual philanthropy, and the establishment I have proposed would secure for it a firmer basis.

39. The judicious distribution of rewards would aid powerfully in the introduction of the richer products, and would tend to increase the number of enterprising cultivators. The example of such men has a very beneficial effect. I could mention instances in which the salutary influence has extended from one or two men to a whole village, so that its superior tillage has been strongly contrasted with the superficial culture of those in its vicinity.

40. The above is a mere outline, and a very imperfect one, but I feel the conviction that it is the outline of a powerful engine which, if constructed wisely and impelled by the energy of our enlightened Rulers, can scarcely fail to work out a mighty change in the moral and physical condition of this district, and I press its consideration with the greater earnestness, because an opportunity so favourable as the present is not likely to recur. A reduction is about to be made in the rental claim upon the district and it has been my object to show that the grand organ of education may be called into existence, and sustained in action, if the State will only lay its hand upon a part of that education, not in the spirit of appropriation, but with the view, by its judicious expenditure, of establishing a system of intellectual training for the youthful portion of its subjects.

41. The amelioration of the district to which it is extended is expected to follow the revised survey and assessment, and the absence of such a result would be readily deduced as an evidence of its failure. But while the removal of a heavy and unequal burden will do much, it will not do all. Under these circumstances, I have been induced to notice principles and systems which are inseparable from the subject of this report, since they must operate along with it in order to secure a successful termination.

42. In making the proposal which occupies my concluding paragraphs, I have struggled betwixt the feelings of anxiety and diffidence, the one prompting me to say more and the other telling me I had already said too much.

43. Should it appear that I have occasionally expressed myself with greater freedom than is consistent with my limited experience, I trust it will be remembered that the subject before me is one in which the heart, as well as the reason, must engage.

I have the honour, &c.,

D. DAVIDSON,

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

No. 1301 OF 1839.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

To

L. R. REID, ESQUIRE,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government,

Bombay.

SIR,

I do myself the honour to hand up an original letter from the Collector of Sholápur, dated 2nd instant, No 377, with accompaniments, being reports from Lieutenants Wingate and Davidson on the survey and classification of the lands of the Mádha and Mohol Districts of the Sholápur Collectorate, and proposing a new settlement of assessment for the same.

2. Lieutenant Wingate, before proceeding to the more immediate subject of the report, enters into an explanation of certain points connected with the late settlement in the Indápur Taluka, which he conceives have not been rightly understood by Government, owing to some obscurity in his and Lieutenant Nash's reports, which has led to the supposition that the table of rates adopted in Indápur exhibits the productive powers of the several soils, that is, the relative quantities of gross produce yielded by each; this view led to the difficulty in perceiving the connection between the rate of assessment and the classification of the lands.

3. In para. 4 Lieutenant Wingate proceeds to clear up this difficulty, and states that the classification of the different soils has not been made from a calculation of their gross produce, but according to the capabilities of paying rent. If I understand the meaning of this, it is that a rate has been assumed for a particular kind of soil, say for the worst, and then a proportional rise has taken place in the different grades of the superior soils. This certainly is a more simple plan of proceeding than on calculations of the produce and expenses, but still I am of opinion that in this system even the data is far from theoretical accuracy, though perhaps as near to it as can be obtained in practice, all the subsequent calculations resting on the first *assumed* rate, which, as far as I can learn from the report before me, is nearly altogether dependent on the judgment of the Survey Officer. It consequently follows that the subsequent calculations must par-

take of any error that existed in the first assumption, an objection, however, that I agree with Lieutenant Wingate in thinking must attend in some measure any other system of assessment.

4. I do not deem it necessary to follow Lieutenant Wingate through his able disquisition on rent, and the extent to which he conceives Government have a right to carry their demands on the cultivators as landlords of the country. I shall, therefore, proceed at once to the subject treated of in Lieutenant Wingate's 17th, and Lieutenant Davidson's 10th and 11th paras.

5. In regard to the much depressed condition of the Mádha and Mohol Districts, I would state that although I freely allow that a case has been made out by these officers, that a revision and reduction of assessment is urgently called for, yet I cannot go the length of arguing with them that the whole of the cultivating population has been brought to the verge of starvation, or allow that every step of retrenchment produces starvation instead of economy, a reduction of life rather than an economy of living. I would respectfully remark, that in my opinion this state of affairs is rather assumed than proved, at least the facts produced by Lieutenant Wingate in support of this opinion do not carry conviction to my mind.

6. I allow in the statement exhibited in the 19th para. that in the five villages brought forward the number of agricultural cattle is deficient, and shows lamentable want of capital in the great body of cultivators, but at the same time it does not amount to actual starvation; though I will allow, from what I saw in my last visit to that part of the country, that the inhabitants are perhaps in a greater state of poverty than in any other part of the Presidency I have visited.

7. It is with considerable diffidence I offer an observation in opposition to that expressed in Lieutenant Wingate's 24th para. as I am sure that his personal experience is very considerable; but I cannot agree with him in thinking that the fact of no Government land being mortgaged is satisfactory *proof* that the assessment is oppressively burdensome on the land. This is a state of affairs rather to be expected in villages where the population is large and where lands fit for cultivation are scarce, or rather unequal to meet the demands of the cultivators. In such a case it might be expected that the right to cultivate lands would be worth purchasing, but when the case is the reverse, when the population is thin and the land extensive; there will be no inducement to purchase a right which can be acquired without any outlay. I am at issue also with regard to the inference that is to be drawn from the method adopted by the holders of lands under the Batái

tenure. It is stated that the nominal holders let their lands to cultivators who pay them from one-half to one-third of the net produce, they, the nominal holders, paying the Government rent. Now I would respectfully state that such a system goes rather to prove that the assessment is rather light than heavy on these lands. One-third of the produce in any province is not considered so tremendously heavy, but in these cases nothing like one-third can be the Government demand, unless we suppose that the nominal holders of these lands are content to hold them for the mere pleasure of being answerable for the Government dues, and that nothing whatever is left for their own subsistence out of the one-third they receive from the cultivator. That such can be the actual state of this class of persons is difficult to understand, and it would have been satisfactory to have been informed by what means they gain their livelihood, if not from the produce of the lands they hold. I will not occupy Government time by going further into this subject. A case of revision and reduction has, I am quite aware, been fully made out, and I would not have said as much as I have on the point, had I not been apprehensive that to have passed by these remarks in silence, would have led to the supposition that I concurred in the opinion that the cultivators had been reduced to actual starvation by the grinding demands of Government.

8. I shall now proceed to the actual gist of these reports, the rates of the proposed new assessment. It will be perceived that the base of these rates has been taken from Indápur, and that it is proposed to make the Mohol rates 10 per cent above the Indápur standard. The reasons given for this increase by Lieutenant Davidson and concurred in both by Lieutenant Wingate and the Collector of Sholápur, are, I think, conclusive, and I would therefore recommend that they should be adopted. For the neighbouring pargana of Mádha, Lieutenant Wingate is of opinion that a medium rate of assessment should be assumed between that of Indápur and Mohol, that is, 5 per cent above the Indápur rates and below those of Mohol; for the reasons urged in the 26th para., and trusting to his experience in this district, I would also recommend this rate being sanctioned.

9. The adoption of the new rates will reduce the rental to Rs. 1,16,000, which is Rs. 5,000 more than the average *collections* of the last ten years previous to the introduction of the Ukti rates. This amount, however, compared with last year's revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 25,000, which is the actual immediate relief proposed to be granted—a sum that must be considered trifling considering the benefits that are likely to accrue to these districts from its temporary relinquishment.

10. The only other point connected with the revision of the assessment is the proposed modification of the rates on Bagayet lands, and I should state that I generally concur in the plans proposed by Lieutenant Wingate. The rates appear to be rather unequal than oppressive, and require, therefore, equalization rather than abatement.

11. It is proposed to assign a certain number of acres to each well which it is considered can be, one year with another, properly irrigated. The rates are fixed at Rs. 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and 1, these being levied in addition to the Jerayet assessment. So far I think the plan may be good, but I do not altogether approve of the system of yearly measurement, with all its attendant train of evil, which must be introduced, or rather continued if the proposed assessment is to be only levied on such part of the garden lands as are irrigated. I think it would be preferable to fix a rate on these lands such as can be easily paid in ordinary seasons and no deduction allowed either for want of irrigation or deficiency of crops, except in years of general failure—care being taken not to apportion more land to each well than can be easily watered.

12. Lieutenant Wingate argues at some length in favour of long leases if not altogether permanent ones, and points out the advantages likely to accrue both to Government and the cultivators by their introduction in these districts, and as the reasoning is very conclusive on this point, perhaps Government will, on a reconsideration of the subject, see fit to declare the rates shall be in force 20 years.

13. I approve of the proposition of Lieutenant Wingate for altering the periods of the instalments for the payment of the revenue on the Rabi crops, as a measure likely to afford substantial relief to the cultivator, by enabling him to bring his produce to market on more favourable terms than he can now. I should anticipate but little risk to the revenue if the Komavisdar is active and zealous in the discharge of his duty.

14. In para. 43 Lieutenant Wingate supports a proposition started by Lieutenant Davidson for introducing a system of village education throughout these districts. The advantages to be derived by the community by a diffusion of useful knowledge are too obvious and too well admitted to render it necessary for me to enter into any arguments on the subject. Whether the plan submitted would be likely to succeed is another question. The method of obtaining the necessary funds for carrying out Lieutenant Wingate's view is, I also submit, not altogether free from objection. Government have been called upon to revise and reduce the assess-

ment on the grounds of the utterly destitute state of the cultivators, a state declared to be, by both Lieutenants Wingate and Davidson, bordering on actual starvation; for their relief a reduction of Rs. 25,000 is proposed to be made in the present demands, a small sum it would appear to administer relief to the large body of the cultivators, even if the whole were allowed to reach them direct. By the proposed plan it is intended to divert one-fourth of this sum to another channel, leaving only about Rs. 20,000 as the actual relief of taxation to a population pressed down, it is urged, to the lowest abyss of misery and want. That the coming generation would benefit by the measure proposed there can be but one opinion, but the question is whether the present cultivators could afford to give up so large an amount of immediate relief for the distant chance of benefit held out to themselves personally by the proposed measure.

15. I would respectfully submit that the proposition now brought forward by Lieutenants Wingate and Davidson, praiseworthy as it is, goes far to bear me out in the opinion I have already expressed, that the state of the cultivating classes has been rather too highly coloured, as I cannot suppose, if misery and starvation as described in their reports were actually pressing on the cultivators, that it would be proposed to withdraw from them so large a portion of the proposed relief. If the true state of the district has been shown, it is incumbent on us in the first instance to relieve personal suffering, for which end even the philanthropic proposition for general education must give way. If it is contended that the 5,000 rupees, or possibly the 7,000 rupees, can be paid by the cultivators without difficulty, it becomes a mere question of finance whether Government can give up such a portion of its revenue; for I would respectfully submit, if the present plan is sanctioned, a like boon must or ought to be extended to the other districts under this Presidency.

I have the honour, &c.,

J. VIBART,

Revenue Commissioner.

Revenue Commissioner's Office,

Poona, 12th July 1839.

No. 3447 OF 1839.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

To

J. VIBART, ESQUIRE,
Revenue Commissioner.

SIR,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1301, dated the 12th July last, handing up reports by Lieutenants Wingate and Davidson on the survey classification and assessment of the lands in the Mohol and Mádha Talukas.

2. In reply, I am directed to acquaint you that the sentiments and instructions of Government on these interesting documents will be hereafter communicated to you. Meanwhile, as the season for settling the Jamábandi settlements is approaching, I am desired to state that the Honourable the Governor in Council, concurring in the opinions expressed by you in the 8th para., authorizes the adoption during the ensuing season of the proposed rates of assessment on the lands in the Mádha and Mohol Talukas, and to request that you will immediately issue the requisite instructions to the proper officers.

~~I have the honour, &c., &c.,~~

L. R. REID,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1839.

No. 3779 OF 1839.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

To

J. VIBART, ESQUIRE,
Revenue Commissioner.

SIR,

Adverting to the 2nd para. of my letter dated the 21st November last, I am now directed to convey to you the sentiments and instructions of the Honourable the Governor in Council upon Lieutenants Wingate and Davidson's Survey Reports on the Mohol and Mádha Parganas.

2. These reports are exceedingly valuable, and display in the strongest light the talents of these officers, their perfect acquaintance with the subject which they are discussing, and the enlarged and philanthropic sentiments by which they are guided.

3. There are, I am instructed to observe, some points of the reasoning contained in these reports, and some deductions from facts, in which Government is unable fully to concur, yet these for the most part concern matters of mere theory; and as a more particular reference to them might only lead to a voluminous and needless discussion, the following observations will be confined to the practical questions on which the decision of Government is required. These are as follows:—

1st.—The rates of assessment to be adopted in Mohol and Mádha for dry lands.

2nd.—The rates for Bagayet of irrigated lands.

3rd.—The duration of the present settlement.

4th.—The alteration in the periods at which the revenue should be paid.

5th.—The scheme of district education.

4. It is freely admitted by all who have written on the subject, that the burden of the assessment (or perhaps the demands that have been made upon the ryots) has been too heavy and requires reduction. That the existing rates are too high is conclusively shown from the fact of its having rarely or never been practicable to realize them. It is needless therefore to enter upon any further discussion of this point, or to remark upon the tendency of the facts on which Lieutenant Wingate grounds his conclusions regarding it.

5. The Governor in Council trusts, however, that you are correct (para. 5) in your impression, that the impoverished state of the population so much dwelt upon by the Survey Officers, is depicted with too strong a shade of colouring. Benevolent and humane dispositions are apt to be led astray by appearances, especially in a country where what constitutes the comfort of the inhabitants is in its nature and extent so totally different from what would be required in their own and in less temperate climates.

6. Were the impressions of these officers substantially correct, and the state of poverty so abject as they represent it, the ryots not only being unable to pay the revenue, but not having absolutely the means, nor even the physical power, to cultivate the soil, being limited to a bare subsistence, almost starved, and nearly roofless, it is difficult to imagine that sufficient relief could be afforded, and much less that capital for improvement could be created by a reduction of assessment to the extent proposed. Notwithstanding the state of wretchedness in which the people are described as subsisting, cultivation does go on and revenue is still paid.

7. It is unquestionable, however, that misery and poverty do exist; and that, as the Government assessment is one, though it may be by no means the sole, or principal cause of these, there is an undoubted necessity for reduction. It must not be forgotten that the Government assessment, including, of course, the just dues of Zemindars, &c., has been hitherto by no means the criterion of the demands which the cultivator has had to satisfy from the produce of his fields. If those demands were, in practice, limited to that assessment, much of the misery so graphically described would disappear. Investigations of late years, in various parts of the country, have proved the fact that the village officers exact from the ryots far more than the amount of settlement, and there are no grounds for believing that a similar system of extortion has not generally prevailed throughout our districts.

8. Though the substitution of a simple and less complicated system will naturally tend to leave the ryots less at the mercy of those who have the power and opportunity of oppressing them, it will not wholly free them from them; and it must be borne in mind, that all our attempts at improving the condition of the cultivators by reduction of assessment will be of little avail, unless we can efficiently superintend those who are employed in the collection and management of the Government revenue.

9. It is now proposed to adopt the rates introduced into Indápur with this modification, that they be increased 5 per cent in Mareh, and 10 per cent in Mohol. The successful adaptation of the Indápur rates is shown in para. 28 of Lieutenant Wingate's

report, where he states that, since their introduction, the whole of the arable of the district is under cultivation, with the exception of one-twelfth, and that even this may be expected to be soon brought under the plough.

10. On the mode in which the Indápur rates were fixed, the sentiments of the Governor in Council were communicated to you in my letter No. 4739, of the 31st December 1838, paras. 5 to 8. Lieutenant Wingate replies to these remarks in paras. 2 to 5. The objection urged by Government against the table of rates was, that though it represented the relative productive powers of each class of land, the connection of this with the positive productive power to pay a certain money assessment, was not apparent. Lieutenant Wingate explains that the table showed the proportional capability of paying a rent possessed by each class. There is, in truth, but little gained by the distinction. The argument of Government was that a relative scale of rates is useless, unless it can be made applicable to a positive standard. So say that B is double the value of A, and C treble the value conveys no idea of the value of B and C, unless that of A is known.

11. The conclusion at which Government arrived, however, differs in no respect from that of Lieutenant Wingate, for he admits that the settlement of the rates has been left entirely to the judgment and discretion of those by whom they have been framed. This was precisely what was asserted in the 9th para. of my letter above referred to. The framer of the rates might have proceeded on calculations of produce and expenses, or might have preferred some other process, but while it must be admitted that the former is vague and unsatisfactory, it may be asserted that it would be difficult to show any other process which is not equally so. Whether it is the net produce, or the rent, which is to be ascertained, much must, in fact, depend upon mere assumptions; and the elements of our calculations are necessarily of that nature, that the accuracy of conclusions drawn from them must be dependent almost wholly on the qualifications of those by whom a judgment is to be formed of their bearing upon the case. In the present instance, it can scarcely be doubted that the result of actual experiment in Indápur will prove that such qualifications as can fully be depended on, have been brought to the task.

12. The rates for Mohol are proposed at 10 per cent, and those for Mádha at 5 per cent, in advance of those of Indápur. These rates, as has already been intimated* to you, are sanctioned as all parties concur in recommending them, and the reasons upon which they are founded seem good and sufficient. The Governor in Council relies greatly, in his decision on this point, on the practical experience of the Survey Officers; and he trusts that these

* Vide my letter No. 3447, dated 21st November 1839.

rates are sufficiently safe for the people, and sufficiently low to bring them back to, or perhaps, more correctly, to establish them in a state of fair promise of prosperity.

13. The next question regards the rate to be fixed on the Bagayet. The conversion of dry into irrigated land is an object which cannot be too highly supported. Every means should be taken of encouraging the employment of capital in this manner, so as to extend the cultivation of exportable produce, and to draw the ryots from that of common grain, the redundant supply of which (the necessary consequence of a very low assessment) is certain, by reducing its money value to perpetuate an evil under which the country has long laboured,

14. It is the opinion of Government, therefore, that on the Bagayet should be imposed the smallest increase on the dry land rate, consistent with what is due to those who have already expended capital on such improvements, and with the object of preventing the abandonment of old lands and the taking up of others at the new rates.

15. Increase of revenue is not, I am directed to observe, especially at the first, an object of much consideration. It will be well, particularly in these districts where the Bagayet is of small extent, if the general dry land assessment fixed upon the country is readily collected. The improvement of the revenue is to be looked for on any revision of the settlement after the stipulated term shall have expired.

16. The Bagayet is here divided into "Pátasthal" and "Motasthal"; and there appears to be some rice lands which could be included in this classification.

17. Lieutenant Wingate proposes that these rice lands should be subject to no extra assessment beyond that of the Jerayet. The Governor in Council doubts the expediency of adopting this proposition. These lands must be far more valuable than the mere Jerayet. They produce two crops—whatever may be the case in Mádha, such lands are formed in many places by large bunds or embankments, the builders of which are either lost in tradition, or supposed to be some former rulers of the country. In such cases no reason can well be assigned why these lands should not be assessed according to their productive powers. Fields originally Jerayet, but now producing rice in consequence of the outlay of the occupants, may fairly, as Lieutenant Wingate proposes, be left subject to the Jerayet rate.

18. The "Pátasthal Bagayet," or that irrigated by aqueducts from rivers and petty streams, is said not to exceed 50 acres. Lieutenant Wingate's proposition to fix an extra assessment according to the circumstances of each case is approved.

19. The "Motasthal," or well cultivation, has in Indápur been assessed at one uniform rate of two rupees per acre, (extra to the Jerayet assessment,) calculated according to the quantity of land which each well can irrigate. In fact, a tax on each well has been imposed according to its power of irrigating a certain portion of land.

20. For Mohol and Mádha, Lieutenant Wingate proposes an assessment on a similar principle, but with three different rates per acre, viz., rupees two, one and half, and one, instead of an uniform rate of two rupees. This may not be very objectionable: but the Government considers that one uniform rate will be preferable, as the number of acres allotted to each well can be so calculated as to meet those differences which it is proposed to obviate by separate rates. The differences arising from "disparities in the quality of the soil, situation with reference to facilities of obtaining manure, &c.," (para. 33 of Lieutenant Wingate's report) should be arranged for in the settlement of the Jerayet rates. The extra assessment in the Bagayet should depend on circumstances connected with irrigation alone.

21. But it is very justly remarked by you (para. 11) that Lieutenant Wingate's scheme of annual measurements of irrigated lands is objectionable. Such a measure would tend to destroy, or greatly to interfere with the feeling of permanent property which it is so much an object to establish. It would be far better, in the opinion of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to fix the extra rent so low that the holder could without difficulty pay such rent, even should he be disposed to discontinue his irrigation partially, or for a season—general droughts, or total failure of crops, of course, will always require to be specially considered.

22. The Governor in Council observes that you have made no remark upon that part of Lieutenant Wingate's report (31 to 33 paras.) in which he advocates the relinquishment [of the extra rent in favour of the gardens "which have hitherto paid no assessment, or a very light one." This is totally at variance with our principle of imposing not only a light, but an equal assessment. It is true that property in such gardens may have been transferred at a value commensurate with any preference which they may have enjoyed, but if that preference is found to be unauthorized, and based upon no just and reasonable grounds, it should at once be discontinued. To carry Lieutenant Wingate's principle

to its full extent would be to declare that in no case should any field be burdened with an assessment higher than that which it has hitherto paid.

23. The Governor in Council has noticed Lieutenant Davidson's proposition to collect water from hills by means of bunds. This is a very important feature in irrigation, and does not appear to have been much attended to under this Presidency. In the Deccan there are great facilities for the formation of such works, and every inducement should be held out to individuals, or to villages, to undertake them. This might be done by assessing for a specific period lands brought under cultivation by means of such works, at the same rates that they would pay if dry land.

24. The duration of the settlement is next to be considered. Lieutenant Wingate advocates, as he did in Indápur, permanency; and Lieutenant Davidson supports the same view, but under the impression that the measure would not, for various reasons, be acceded to, they so far modify their opinion as to recommend that leases for 21 years at least be granted, and in this recommendation you concur.

25. In my letter to your address of the 31st December last, No. 4739, Government stated fully the grounds on which it declined to sanction for Indápur a permanent settlement, or one for a very long term of years. Lieutenant Wingate justly ascribes the disinclination of Government to accede to his proposition "to doubt of the solidity of the principles of the settlement, and the permanency of its beneficial results, rather than to any disbelief of the real superiority of long leases and permanent settlements ~~over those of very limited duration.~~" The Governor in Council is quite satisfied that long leases alone can induce general and great improvements, but it is obvious the longer the period of a lease, the more certain ought to be the data on which the terms of it are founded; and the more assured should the governing authority feel that those terms were fixed on sound principles, neither bearing too heavily on the agriculturists, nor awarding to the State less than its just and reasonable demands.

26. These considerations induced the Government to object to a longer period than ten years for Indápur, but this was attended by a declaration that, at the expiration of this period, the settlement should be continued during a further term, should the beneficial effects expected from it be found to have resulted.

27. Since then further experience of the working of the Indápur revision has been attained; and though it may still be

argued that that experience is scarcely sufficiently long to warrant any positive conclusion as to its ultimate success, yet we may so far rely upon it as safely to extend the term of settlement. The shortness of the period as now fixed must, it may be observed, naturally fail to encourage important and permanent improvement; and, to some extent, consequently defeat the principal object which the revised system has in view.

28. The good policy of long leases, or settlements, under a moderate assessment, is so obvious as scarcely to require remark. It is vain to look for permanent improvement, or judicious outlay of capital on the land, unless the agriculturist has before him a fair prospect of enjoying the full return of his expenditure, and of his exertions to advance his condition, while, on the other hand, it is inexpedient to deprive the State of the power of remedying any evils, and of benefitting ultimately by the augmented resources of the country.

29. These considerations, and an understanding that the Hon'ble the Court of Directors has authorized the introduction of leases for a similar period under the Bengal Presidency, have induced the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to fix the term of 30 years for the settlement of the Mohol and Mádha districts; and to extend the same measure to Indápur. For this purpose you will be pleased to issue the necessary instructions.

30. The Governor in Council is the more disposed to adopt this plan at the present time, because it would be difficult to imagine a case where it could be acted upon with a better chance of success, than when Government has on the spot the services of intelligent and able officers to carry it into effect.

31. A system of leasing villages for the extended period now fixed, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is disposed to look upon as highly calculated to lead to the permanent prosperity of the country. There may, he is aware, be difficulty in finding individuals of substance to undertake such leases; though he hopes that Patels may sometimes be found equal to the responsibility. It is of the first importance to the relief of the people, that they should become emancipated from the thralldom of money-dealers whose usurious rates of interest on the advances made by them is one of the causes of poverty among the ryots. Nothing is better calculated to accomplish this end than a system of leases, which will give them a permanent interest in their lands, and stimulate their improvement, provided the assessment is in the first instance moderate.

32. Where circumstances do not admit of such leases of villages, the rates of assessment will remain fixed, and subject to no increase for the stipulated term. This, I am directed to observe, will in no way interfere with the leasing of villages in which such a settlement has been introduced to Patels, or to the village community, at any future period, should they desire to engage for the revenue at a fixed amount.

33. The proposed alteration in the period on which the revenue is to be considered as due, noticed in para. 13 of your letter, is approved. You are requested to state whether a similar change may not be made in all parts of the Deccan to which the reasonings contained in paras. 39 to 41 of Lieutenant Wingate's letter apply. The loss of security for the payment of its dues to which Government may be exposed by such an arrangement, is of trifling importance in comparison with the advantages which would accrue to the ryots by their being thus kept out of the hands of the money-lenders, and the power thus given to them to dispose of their produce at more favourable periods than at present, will tend to create a greater certainty of the full assessment of the year being paid.

34. The next subject for consideration and that one of the highest importance is the introduction of a system of District Education. This subject is clearly and ably brought forward by Lieutenant Davidson, who is entitled to the warmest commendations for submitting it to the notice of Government. His views are well supported by Lieutenant Wingate, who justly observes that the means by which the object can be effected are explained by that officer with "a sagacity and judgment which do equal honour to his head and to his heart."

35. The scheme is ~~virtually to impose a tax upon the land,~~ independent of that carried to the credit of the State, and which is to be appropriated to the establishment of village schools, and a mechanical institution, and in agricultural rewards. Upon the general principles on which so benevolent a scheme has been recommended there can be no doubt, whatever there may be in respect to their immediate application to the districts in question.

36. The objections which have been urged against the scheme may, the Governor in Council considers, be rather apparent than real; for Lieutenant Davidson contends, if he does not satisfactorily prove, that the increase of revenue to be reasonably expected from the revised settlements will amply provide for the necessary outlay; whilst the advantage and benefit to the community, and

to the rising generation especially, are, it must be admitted by all who have the welfare, happiness, and prosperity of the people in view, great and manifold.

37. As, however, it may be premature to adopt and act on the scheme, however philanthropic and praiseworthy in itself, without more experience of the new settlements, on the successful working of which it would, in a great measure, depend, the Governor in Council is not disposed, at present, to take it into consideration, but would rather that, should circumstances warrant the measure, it may be kept in view for eventual adoption.

38. It may further be observed, in reference to this subject, that the fruits of education in any country, and especially in a tract where it has hitherto scarcely existed, are but slowly matured, that in the districts now under review, if the accounts we receive of their condition are to be credited, what is most wanted is immediate relief from taxation, and that it is very doubtful how far any part of such relief should be diverted to objects which the present generation, as far as we know them, can but little appreciate. When that relief has been fully afforded, and its immediate object attained, it may then be considered whether the exigencies of the State will admit of a further reduction in its demands to provide a fund for educational purposes.

39. The attention of the Governor in Council has been particularly attracted by the useful and ingenious diagrams by which Lieutenant Davidson's report is accompanied. They convey at one glance a general view of the state of the districts and villages in past years; and while they note the fluctuations in the revenue and cultivation, they show how mutually dependent on each other are a moderate demand on the part of Government and the prosperous condition of the agriculture of the country.

40. In conclusion, I am directed to request that you will convey to Lieutenants Wingate and Davidson the expression of the approbation of Government for the able and zealous manner in which they have executed the work with which they have been entrusted.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) L. R. REID,

Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 31st December 1839.

No. 250 of 1871.

Bombay, 14th March 1871.

The accompanying Report from the Acting Superintendent of the Poona and Násik Survey relates to the important question of the re-assessment of the Mádha Taluka of the Sholápur Collee-torate, being the next district after Indápur to which the survey settlement was originally extended.

2. The Acting Superintendent explains (paragraph 4) that the Mádha Taluka, as constituted under the recent re-distribution of districts, now comprises 89 villages—42 of which belonged to it, and 36 to the Mohol Taluka when the first settlement of these dis-tricts was made. Eleven belonged to Karmála at that time, seven are Dumálá holdings, 82 being the total number of Government

Paragraph 33. villages in the taluk. The proposals refer to 77—inquiry being in progress as to whether the lease of the other (5) five, settled in 1856-57 and 1857-58, is to be held to have expired with the rest of the taluka or to be continuable for 30 years from the date of the rates being introduced.

3. The breaking up of the old revenue divisions of the original settlement is to be regretted. For it would have been more con-venient in many respects to have had the assessment of the same tract of country to revise at the expiration of the 30 years' lease. The changes made are fortunately not very great in this case, and for purposes of comparison ~~the state of things~~ described in the reports may be taken to be generally applicable to the tract of country now included under the district.

4. Mr. Grant has not alluded to the state of the district when the first settlement was introduced, but refers to the reports of the former Survey Officers for information on this subject. More attention should, in my opinion, be given to this subject in future revision reports, and where, as in this case, the villages of the re-vision are not identical with those of the original settlement, fresh returns of the revenue realized for a series of years prior to the introduction of the latter measure should be prepared complete for the identical villages to which the revision settlement is to be ex-tended. But as this has not been done in this case, the only

returns we have of the revenues of the period referred to, are those given in Lieutenants Wingate's and Davidson's reports, prepared for the districts as they then stood, as explained above.

5. Lieutenants Wingate and Davidson both give a sad account of the distressed state of the people of the district at the time their operations were carried out. The latter officer has recorded the following remarks on the subject:—

“The great body of the people have brought nature down to the lowest terms on which she can exist, and when the exigencies of a famine, or even of a scarcity, call for a retrenchment, every step of that retrenchment produces starvation instead of frugality.”

And he observes again in another part of his report—

“I am aware that in every country there must be a portion of the people living from hand to mouth who are rendered destitute whenever a season of scarcity arrives, but it is seldom they form, as here, the larger body of the populace.”

6. This opinion is endorsed by Lieutenant Wingate, who considers the state of poverty and distress prevailing in Mohol, as reported by Lieutenant Davidson, to be equally applicable to the Mádha District, which is represented to have been “long under the same management and subject to the same influences.” The distressed condition of the people is attributed by these officers to the oppressive nature of the revenue rates of that period.

7. The Revenue Commissioner of the day in submitting these reports to Government expressed his opinion that the Survey Officers had given an exaggerated account of the depressed condition of the people of the Mádha and Mohol Districts. “I freely allow,” he observes, “that a case has been made out by these officers that a revision and reduction of assessment is urgently called for, yet I cannot go to the length of arguing with them that the whole of the cultivating population has been brought to the verge of starvation.”

It is evident, however, that he considered the people to be in a very bad state; for, in referring to his last visit to that part of the country, he represents them to be “in a greater state of poverty than in any other part of the Presidency I have visited.”

The rapid improvement in their condition which is shown to have taken place immediately after the introduction of the settle-

ment, seems to me to be conclusive that the Revenue Commissioner's was the more correct view of the real state of the case at the time.

8. It is of considerable importance, as affects our revision, to consider what the rates were and what the collections amounted to that were felt to be so oppressively heavy at the time referred to.

9. Information in regard to cultivation and collections is very complete for a series of 17 years in Lieutenant Davidson's report. It is given in the form of a coloured diagram prepared generally in the manner in which diagrams are now prepared. The credit of inventing this ingenious and complete way of exhibiting the fluctuations in the cultivation and revenue of a district for a series of years, is due to that officer, this being the first case, I believe, in which a diagram appears in a Settlement Report.

10. Referring to this return, I find that in the first year in which the District (Mohol) came into our possession, the revenue amounted in round numbers to Rs. 50,000 on a cultivated area of about 62,000 acres. Cultivation progressed a little at first, having gone up from 76 to 84,000 acres in 1234-35.* This, however, was one of the dreadful famine years of the Deccan of which the recollection is still retained, and its effect is most marked in the revenue accounts, the total realizations having amounted to only about Rs. 8,500 out of a demand of Rs. 63,000 according to the regular rates of assessment. A decline in cultivation set in steadily from this period to 1242, when the area had gone down to 66,000 acres. This was an equally bad year as 1234-35—cited above—and the revenue reached only about the same sum of ~~between~~ Rs. 8 and 9,000. It fluctuated considerably during the next six years, and in 1247-48, which is the last of the series, it had run up to Rs. 47,000. The average for the period of 17 years is about Rs. 32,000.

* Fasli.

11. Taking the whole of this period for which the cultivation and revenue returns are given, I find that the average annual extent of land under tillage amounted roughly to 69,000 acres, and the assessment or full demand thereon to 53,560—which gives a rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre. But the average realizations of the same period were but Rs. 32,000 as shown above, being at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre. These facts clearly indicate, not merely that $12\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre was an oppressively heavy rate, but that after deducting remissions, the levy of the reduced rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas

proved burdensome in the extreme, and brought down the district to the depressed condition in which it was described to be at the time the Survey Settlement was introduced.

12. The information and data given above have been taken entirely from the Mohol report. Similar, but not such complete revenue returns are given for Mádha in Lieutenant Wingate's Report. But as they exhibit the same result, the foregoing remarks as to the state of cultivation—large remissions, and general depressed state of the people—may be taken to be equally applicable of that district, and to the particular tract of country also under revision, though, as explained in a former place, the villages are not indetical with those of the first settlement.

13. The rates introduced by Lieutenant Wingate are described to be 10 per cent higher than those fixed for Indápúr in the case of the Mohol, and 5 per cent of the Mádha Taluka; that is to say, 12 annas being the Indápúr maximum—13 annas $2\frac{1}{2}$ pies and 12 annas $7\frac{1}{2}$ pies were the respective rates fixed for the above districts.

14. The villages* to be brought under the revision settlement contain, according to the former survey, an extent of 269,587 acres of

* 77 villages.

Diagram for the 30 years' settlement.

culturable land, the total assessment leviable under the rates then imposed being Rs. 1,00,579. In the first year of the introduction the cultivation is shown at 223,835 acres, and the realized revenue at Rs. 81,386. During the first 3 or 4 years of the lease, cultivation increased considerably accompanied with a corresponding increase of revenue. A decline then occurred, and in 1845-46 both cultivation and revenue had gone back almost exactly to the mark at which they stood in the first year, referred to above. A reaction set in again after this year, and cultivation soon went up to 250,000 acres and it remained about the same with slight fluctuations to 1858-59, which was the 20th year of the lease. The area under cultivation in that year was 251,200 acres and the realized revenue Rs. 97,375.

15. Deducting the returns of the last-mentioned year from the total area and assessment, we find that at the close of the twentieth year of the lease, there was an area in round numbers of 18,000 acres bearing assessment of Rs. 5,800 still uncultivated. In the next five years' time this had been taken up, and for the last five years the whole assessed area may be said to have been under tillage, the return showing only 170 acres assessed at Rs. 48 to be the present waste.

16. The result of the settlement for the three decennial periods included in the lease is shown below :—

	Cultivated Area.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Revenue realized.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Decennial period from 1839-40 to 1848-49 ..	239,618	92,991	2,344	90,647
2nd do. do. 1849-50 to 1858-59 ..	242,548	94,053	525	93,528
3rd do. do. 1859-60 to 1868-69 ...	266,932	1,01,197	17	1,01,180

These figures show that the collections for the first decennial period averaged Rs. 90,647, the remissions being about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. During the next ten years the latter were somewhat less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon an average annual revenue of Rs. 93,528, and they amounted only to 17 rupees per annum out of a yearly revenue of above a lakh during the last decennial period. These results prove that the settlement has been eminently successful in a financial point of view, and we have now to see how far it has been operative in augmenting the resources of the district and ameliorating the condition of the people.

17. With regard to the present state of the district, Mr. Grant describes the cultivation to be slovenly owing to insufficient ploughing and want of due care in ordinary tillage operations. He considers this to be the result of the present low rates of assessment, which, in his opinion, are prejudicial to agricultural industry, and he quotes remarks from McCulloch representing the disadvantages attending the under-renting of land (paragraph 14) as applicable to this case. I am, however, of opinion that the slovenly cultivation of this district is attributable chiefly to natural causes, that is to say, to the uncertainty and insufficiency of the rainfall; for it is obvious that tillage operations cannot be regularly carried on unless the soil is in a state of moisture to admit of its being constantly worked. The soil, however, is seldom in this state; it becomes hard and quite impervious to the plough by the influence of the hot weather. This is especially the case with deep black soil, and the rainfall is frequently insufficient to admit of its being tilled till near the close of the season when the late rains set in. The cultivator being naturally anxious to get his land sown as soon as possible after this, loosens the upper surface of the soil a little, and puts in his seed as quickly as possible.

18. Insufficient working cattle is another cause to which I should ascribe the bad state of cultivation to be due in some mea-

sure. Many of the small holders of land—cultivators paying less than 10 rupees—have not the requisite number of cattle for working their land, and, as a rule, you will find the smaller holdings to be the worst cultivated. Another reason that leads me to think the state of things alluded to is not due to the cause mentioned by Mr. Grant, is the very careful manner in which all the bagayet lands are cultivated, which is strong proof that a spirit of industry is not wanting amongst the people when the conditions, as in that case, admit of tillage operations being favourably carried on. I agree with Mr. Grant that the cultivation of dry-crop soils is slovenly, though an improvement on what it was described to be years ago, but I differ as to the causes to which it is to be ascribed.

19. "The present condition of the cultivators of this district," Mr. Grant observes, "is happily a complete contrast to what it was when the present settlement was introduced. The whole district is in a state of prosperity * * * and the cultivators are nearly all well off and independent." My own observations and inquiries during a recent tour through the district, lead me to confirm the general correctness of this description of the condition of the people of the districts, except in regard to the small holders of land—the class alluded to above—whose payments are below 10 rupees. A considerable proportion of this class of cultivators is still in debt, and without the capital requisite for the proper tillage of their land, and when a bad season occurs they are put out to find the means for their support throughout the year. In a country, however, where the Hindu Law of Inheritance obtains, and where the land is much sub-divided, there must always be a proportion of the cultivators whose holdings are insufficient for their support.

20. The most striking change perhaps which has taken place during the lease is in regard to the value of land. We find in Lieutenant Wingate's Report, as noticed by the Acting Superintendent in his 23rd paragraph, that jerayet (dry-crop) land had no saleable value whatever at that time, nor could money be raised in mortgage on its security. He mentions cases of mortgages on bagayet and *Inam* lands, but adds "I have been unable to find a single recent case of a price being given for the privilege of occupying Government jerayet land."

21. In marked contrast to this state of things Mr. Grant gives (paragraph 24 and statement appended) the particulars of several sales of land, in which the price fixed ranged in one case (padsali) as high as 35 years' purchase of the assessment, and adds that Rs. 2,000 was offered to the Wani for this same land for which he had paid Rs. 350 only. It contained a well of which the cost is not given, and this added, of course, materially to the value of the

property. This, however, may be regarded as an exceptional case, but from information gained on the subject during my recent tour through the district, I find that from 12 to 15 years' purchase is about the average sale price for jerayet land. We may safely assume, therefore, taking the assessment of the district at a lakh, that the property in land represents a capital of 15 lakhs which has accrued to the cultivators during the lease.

22. It is satisfactory to note from the return given in paragraph 17, that there has been a large increase in the number of wells during the lease, 861 have been newly built and 98 old ones repaired, there being now 2,051 in working order. A small expenditure of private capital on local works, such as chauris and dharamshallas, is also shown to have taken place.

23. Mr. Grant also gives a contrasted statement showing the increase in the number of inhabitants and of agricultural stock and implements which has taken place during the 30 years. In commenting on this he observes: "From the above it will be seen that the numerical difference in the population is 16,481, which is equivalent to an increase of rather less than 26 per cent only. This is a very small increase, and is even less than in the adjoining district of Indápur, where the population was found to have increased 31 per cent. The number of souls to the square mile, however, is greater than in Indápur, there being 146 souls to every square mile of culturable in this district against 119 in Indápur." I agree also with Mr. Grant in the remarks in the following paragraph in which he states that the "addition of 15 per cent only to the number of cattle used for agricultural purposes which, considering the large expansion of cultivation which has taken place, is less than might have been expected, and this paucity of cattle is doubtless in some measure the reason of the slovenly and lax system of cultivation noticed in paragraph 12."

24. With regard to the works affecting communications carried out during the lease, it is shewn in the Report there was not a mile of made road in the district at the time the first settlement was introduced, whereas it has now been opened out to traffic in every direction. The G. I. P. Railway Line from Poona to Sholápur skirts the northern part of it. The great trunk road running between the above stations passes through the centre, and the southern corner is crossed by a part of the road from Sholápur to Pandharpur. In addition to these, there is, as mentioned by Mr. Grant, "a cross road from Bársi to the Bársi Road Station (situated in the district), which is continued to Temburni. In

fact, the district is so thoroughly accessible in every part, that in point of communication nearly all the villages are equally favourably situated."

25. This is a very satisfactory account of the present state of the means of communication possessed by the district, and nothing more may be said to be needed. The construction of one or two branch roads leading from the Sholapur and Poona road to the railway stations, would be an improvement, and the Loca Funds may be looked to for eventually supplying the means for carrying out such small works. The State has done all that is required of it; indeed, few districts have been so fortunate as this, which has had a first class metalled road and a railway run through it during the last twenty years.

26. The next point for consideration as affecting the question of what the new rates of assessment should be fixed at, is the price of grain. The two chief markets of the district when the first settlement was introduced were Mádha and Mohol. The latter has fallen a good deal in importance since it ceased to be a Kutcherry station, and the opening of the road and railway has also tended to bring about its decline, as a good deal of the grain of that part of the district is now sent to Sholapur. Mádha, which is the head-quarter station of the taluk, has a pretty good market, but Mr. Grant states that it has declined since a municipality was established there. The former reports contain a statement showing the price of grain in these markets for 19 years prior to the introduction of the settlement, and Mr. Grant's report supplies similar information for the 30 years of the lease. We have consequently returns of the price of grain for 49 years.

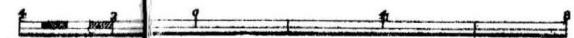
27. The following statement taken from Lieutenant Wingate's Report exhibits, as abovementioned, the price of grain for the period prior to the first settlement commencing with the introduction of the British rule:—

Period.	Pucka Seers of 80 Tolas weight selling for one Ballapuri Rupee.	
	Mádha.	Mohol.
Average price of Jowári for the last 19 years...	60	55
Do. do. do. 15 do. ...	63	63
Do. do. do. 10 do. ...	62	58
Do. do. do. 5 do. ...	70	60

944

MAP
of the
SHOLAPORE TALUKA
of the
SHOLAPORE ZILLA

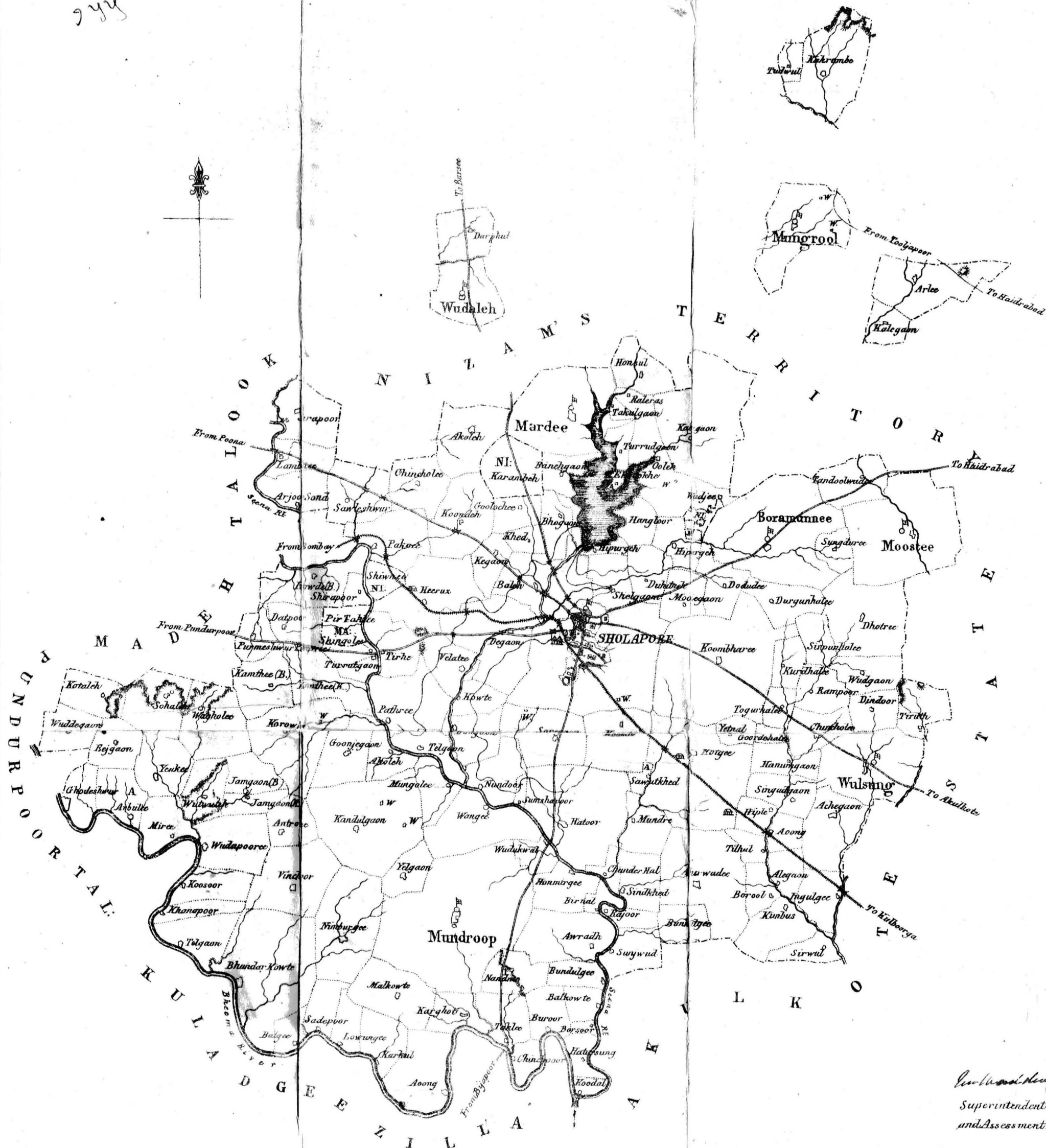
Scale 4 Miles to an Inch



References

- Alienated Villages.....A
- Market Towns.....B
- Inhabited Villages.....C
- Railway Line.....
- High Roads.....
- Railway Stations.....
- Bungalows.....
- Tanks.....

Class	Villages	Maximum Rate
I	1	R ² 1.8
II	39	R ² 1.6
III	52	R ² 1.4
IV	55	R ² 1.2



General Assistant Lieut. Col.
Superintendent Revenue Survey
and Assessment Poona & Nasik

It will be observed that the price of jowári ranged, with the exception of the 15 years' average, from 5 to 10 per cent higher in Mohol than in Mádha during the period referred to. This was duly considered at the time by the Survey Officers who made the Mádha five per cent less than the Mohol rate. But Mr. Grant has explained that this difference in the price of grain in the respective markets no longer exists ; and he has consequently done away with the difference in the rates of the two districts adopted at the first settlement.

28. The averages for the several periods given in the statement exhibit but little fluctuation in prices, which ranged from 60 to 70 seers per rupee. They were 70 and 62 for the five and ten years respectively preceding the settlement, and the depressed state of the district when that measure was introduced is a clear indication that cultivation was not remunerative under the rates then in force when jowári was selling at these prices.

29. The returns in Mr. Grant's report give the following as the average price of grain during the several decennial periods :—

Periods	AVERAGE PRICE.			
	Mádha.		Mohol.	
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.
1st ten years of lease, viz., from 1839-40 to 1848-49.	59	48	57	49
2nd do. do. from 1849-50 to 1858-59.	36	28	34	27
3rd do. do. from 1859-60 to 1868-69.	25	22	25	21

The fluctuations were very great during the first 10 years, jowári being as low as 102 seers in 1841-42 in Mádha, and as high as 21 in 1844-45. The average is 59 seers. For the first four years of the next decennial period prices were pretty steady, ranging from 42 to 56. They were at 17 however in 1844-45 and closed at 19 at the end of the period.

30. We must bear in mind that the last decennial series includes the exceptionally high prices brought about by the American war. For two years 1863-64 and 1864-65 jowári was selling at 16 and 19 seers per rupee. It has since fallen somewhat, 26

seers, being the market rate in 1868-69, and I think we may expect to see it go down to what it was before the American war. It is not yet so low as it should be, considered with reference to the great fall which has recently taken place in the price of cotton, but as the price of grain has for some years been governed to a great extent, and will be so in future, by the price of cotton, we may safely reckon on a further decrease in the market value of the former. The average for the whole of this period is 25 seers.

31. It appears to me to be open to discussion as to what increase of assessment should now be made with reference to the rise in the price of grain which has taken place since the settlement was introduced. If the difference between the prices of the first and last ten years of the lease be taken, the increase calculated on this data should be 130 per cent. But in the first place there is no evidence to show that 59 seers was a paying price to the ryots, on the contrary we find it recorded in Mr. Green's review of the state of these districts written in 1852,* that the cultivators were much involved at that time. Writing on this subject he observes

* 4 years after the 1st decennial period.

as follows: "There is everywhere a lamentable amount of indebtedness and of a thralldom to money-lenders most depressing in its effects on the ryots' energies. But this again is entirely diminishing in the best districts and perhaps also very slowly in others." Major Wingate expresses his entire concurrence with Mr. Green in his remarks upon this subject; and again it is obvious that it would be unfair to take the average of the last ten years including the exceptional prices of the American war, as the standard of comparison with the prices of the remote period referred to.

32. If again we take the difference between the two last decennial periods the increase would be only 44 per cent, and this certainly does not represent the change in the value of produce which has taken place since the first assessment was fixed. We have good proof that the people were generally well off at the end of the twentieth year of the lease, and we may safely take the average of prices from its commencement to the end of that period as sufficiently high to be profitable to the cultivators under the former settlement. $47\frac{1}{2}$ seers is the average for this period, and the difference between it and the average price of the last 10 years would represent fairly the increase to be now made were it not for the exceptional years of the American war. Deducting the two years in which jowari was selling at 16 and 19 seers the rupee, and taking the remaining eight of the series, an average of 28 seers is the result. By this mode of estimating the increase due to rise in prices, we have $47\frac{1}{2}$ seers of the former period against 28 of the latter, being a percentage increase of 70 per cent, and this appears to me

to be a fair approximate estimate of the excess on the former assessment that may now be imposed.

33. The Acting Superintendent, as explained in paragraph 32, proposes to have a general rate of Rs. 1-2 for the district, but to make an increase of 2 annas to the rates of the villages, comprising 15 in number, situated within a distance of 5 miles of the railway stations, Rs. 1-4 being consequently the maximum in such cases. The general rate of Rs. 1-2 is an increase of only 36 per cent on the former maximum of Rs. 0-13-2½, and it is 12½ per cent on the rate recently introduced in Indápur. The difference in the former rates of the respective districts being 10 per cent, we may say that the same relative standard has been adopted at their respective revision settlement.

34. But although the rates as mentioned above are but 36 per cent in excess of the former scale, the actual increase in assessment amounts to 77 per cent as shown below :—

	Cultivated Land.	Waste Land.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assessment according to proposed rates.....	1,77,933	115	1,78,048
Do. do. present do....	1,00,531	48	1,00,579
Increase.....	77,402	67	. 77,469

The average rate being 9 annas 4 pies per acre. Above twenty thousand of this increase represents the assessment on the excess in culturable area of the present over the former survey, and Mr. Grant puts this down under the head of "concealed cultivation." It may literally be said to be so, but as it has been held for a lengthened period by the cultivators, it forms in reality part of the area on which the former assessment has been paid, and cannot consequently be considered to be extra or new land now made over to them, which is what Mr. Grant represents it to be, and no set-off from the new assessment can therefore be fairly made on this account.

35. I am glad to find from the remarks in paragraph 35, that the Acting Superintendent has not imposed any extra cess on well garden lands, but adopted the Indápur plan of assessing them only

at the highest jera yet rate of the village. I am sure it is a wise policy to forego the taxation of wells in a district subject, as this is, to periodical droughts. Every encouragement should be given to the construction of wells, and if the plan of granting loans for agricultural improvements is ever brought out, I should like to see the funds largely devoted to the above purpose. In his Famine Report Colonel Baird Smith records it as his opinion, that at least one-third of the culturable area of a district should be supplied with the means of irrigation to enable the people to withstand the effects of a season of drought. Now if we take the case of this district,

* 10,968 acres.

we find the irrigable land* which is almost entirely under wells, bears the small proportion of 3.22 per cent to the total culturable area. I think so large a proportion as a third is not necessary in this case, and that if we can bring about a tenth part of it under irrigation, provided it is pretty generally distributed over the district, we need fear no disastrous results from an occasional failure of the ordinary dry crops. The encouragement given to the expenditure of capital on such works by the remission of all special taxation will lead, I hope, to a considerable extension of the irrigable area in the course of a few years.

36. The importance of bagayet cultivation to this district was fully recognized by Survey Officers

Paragraph 31.

at the first settlement. Referring to the

subject, Lieutenant Wingate observes: "It is to the extension of bagayet cultivation that we have to look for the most considerable addition to the resources and value of these districts; and as affording the best provision against the recurrence of those dearths and famines which have so frequently ravaged this part of the country. The policy of imposing an extra tax at all under such circumstances may well be doubted; but as Government might have difficulty in finding a less objectionable substitute for the loss of revenue its remission would entail, I do not venture to recommend this step." This reason for the imposition of a special tax on well garden lands no longer exists, on the contrary, the increase of 77 per cent enables us easily to forego the revenue that would be realized by such a tax.

37. Mádha is represented by the Survey Officers (Lieutenants

	Inches.	Cents.
1865.....	12	96
1866.....	19	53
1867.....	29	95
1868.....	14	64
1869.....	22	1

Wingate and Davidson) to be superior to Indápúr in point of climate, and this is borne out by the returns given in the margin, which show an average fall of 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches against an average of a little

over 6 inches in Indápúr. The latter is somewhat less, I think, than the ordinary fall in the district, as it embraces a cycle of bad seasons. The Mádha average, on the

other hand, includes two or three years when the fall was more than ordinarily large. The difference therefore is not so great, in my opinion, as it is represented to be by the comparative results of these returns. Great part of the Mádhá fall occurs in the latter part of the season, and we find accordingly that Rabi crops, of which jowári is the chief, bear the proportion of 76 to 23 per cent of kharif crops.

See return of crops appended to Mr. Grant's Report.

38. I agree with the Collector that 77 per cent is a large increase and "should have very careful consideration before it is finally adopted." But considering the rise in the price of grain, the increase in material wealth, the improvement in communications, and in the general condition of the people of this district which has taken place since the first settlement was introduced, I think there is no reason to apprehend our having exceeded the limit of increase fairly imposable under the present state of things.

See Collector's letter appended, paragraph 2.

39. I would draw attention to the concluding remarks in Lieutenant Davidson's report, proposing that one-fourth of the reduction made by the survey settlement should be set apart as a fund to provide for (a) the establishment of village schools, and (b) the entertainment of a body of trained artificers for the purpose of making carts and improving the mechanical resources of the district. These proposals were warmly supported by Lieutenant Wingate. They were also approved of by the Revenue Commissioner of the day, but having regard to the depressed condition of the district generally, he considered the plan of withholding from the cultivator a portion of the reduction was objectionable, and accordingly recommended that the proposal, though praiseworthy in every respect, should not be carried out in the manner suggested; and Government, concurring with that officer, declined to give their consent to it. The establishment of Local Funds has happily afforded the means of carrying out the intellectual improvement in the condition of the agricultural classes foreshadowed in the measures suggested 30 years since by Lieutenants Wingate and Davidson.

40. Before concluding, I think it desirable that I should refer to an article upon the re-assessment of the Indápur Taluka which appears in the January number of the *Indian Economist*, as the statements therein made, if left uncontradicted, would seriously mislead Government and the public generally as to the bearing of the new assessment upon the profits of cultivation. The Editor has assumed that the average produce of jowári for the whole

culturable area of the district, given in round number at 300,000 acres, may be taken to be 350 lbs. per acre, and that this quality of produce converted into money at the rate of 36 lbs. or 18 seers per rupee, represents an annual return of Rs. 29,20,000, and he adds to this a further sum of Rs. 12,00,000 as the value of the karbi or jowári stráw, making a total of Rs. 41,20,000 forty-one lakhs and twenty thousand, as the annual value of the harvest of the district for the last six years. These estimates, he proceeds to observe, have been adduced "simply to show how vast the accumulations of the cultivators must have been during the last years of the old lease, and yet under the new terms, he is to pay no more than Rs. 1,20,000 a year, lest we should impoverish him! But the assessment for the whole period of the lease will amount to no more than Rs. 36,00,000 :—

Yearly Assessment.	Year
1,20,000	× 30 = Rs. 36,00,000.

Any one harvest therefore of the last ten years (for prices are now higher than ever) has sufficed to pay the entire levy of the State throughout the whole currency of the new lease. In view of these considerations, we see surely how needless it was to assume as the basis of the new assessment, a return of the price of jowári to former rates: We are satisfied that Colonel Francis might have fixed the assessment at three times the old rates. And 'the exigencies of the State' really required an assessment upon this scale. We are not at all sorry that Indápur has been so gently treated; but we must protest against a precedent being made of this drought stricken district, in renewing the leases of other taluks."

41. The sacrifice of revenue under the new settlement would be great indeed were the foregoing a correct estimate of the return from the land in the Indápur District. We find, however, from the Editor's remarks, that this return of the produce is entirely an assumed estimate. "The settlement proceedings," he observes, "give us no statistics of the produce of the soil and we have assumed it to be 350 lbs. per acre." It is true that no returns of produce have been given in the report, but the difficulty of fixing the assessment on such data is alluded to at considerable length in the early part of it; and the case of Mr. Pringle's failure in fixing his assessment upon that plan is brought forward as a reason against its adoption. But although estimates of produce are not used by us in the manner contemplated by the *Economist*, we make careful inquiry as to the productiveness of the soil and its general outturn, and these points are duly considered in fixing the standard of rates.

See pages 11 to 15 of Indápur Report. Selections from Government Records, No. CVII., New Series.

42. The uncertainty of the seasons in Indápúr, coupled with the great variation in the quality and fertility of the soil, renders it almost impossible, as pointed out in the parts of the report referred to above, to frame any reliable estimate of its average return of produce. In good seasons the *best soils** often produce from 5

* Those assessed at 1 rupee to 14 annas per acre.

† Some part of it is assessed at only one anna per acre. This is not cultivated but kept for grass.

to 600 lbs. of jowári per acre. But the 300,000 acres on which the *Economist's* estimate is framed, include a considerable extent of land † assessed at 2 or 3 annas per acre, the yield from which is about an eighth or a tenth of what the best soils ordinarily return. Taking good, indifferent, and poor soils together, I should estimate that with the ordinary run of seasons the average produce of the whole would not be above one-half of what the *Economist* estimates it to be.

43. I have gone through the district after a bad season when, literally speaking, "scarce a blade of grass or an ear of corn" was to be seen except in the tracts irrigated from wells. The year referred to is one of those included in the *Economist's* statements given above; and instead of realizing their 29 lakhs from the sale of their jowári, the cultivators had actually in many cases to import the supply of it required for their own consumption!

44. I must also take exception to the *Economist's* estimate of the value of karbi or jowári straw, which is given at Rs. 12,00,000 per annum! Karbi is not grown in Indápúr as a product of marketable value, nor is there any sale for it, except perhaps in some of the villages on the Poona road, where carts ordinarily halt for the night. It is required for the support of the cultivator's working cattle, and is valuable to him for that purpose. But its value can scarcely be reckoned, as the *Economist* has done, as part of the returns upon which the land rent should be assessed.

45. It will be observed from the foregoing remarks that my estimate of the annual value of the produce of this district, which is based upon an intimate knowledge and long acquaintance with its peculiarities, gives the outturn, excluding karbi altogether, at about half what the *Economist* has assumed it to be. It is important, too, to notice, as affecting the rates imposed, that his estimate of the value of the produce is based entirely on the high prices of the American War period. But these prices, as pointed out in the Indápúr Report, and concurred in by Sir George Wingate, were regarded as exceptional and excluded from the general estimate of the rise in the price of grain on which the rates were based. With this information before him it is strange that the *Economist* should have taken such figures as the basis of an argument for showing the rates to have been fixed lower than they ought to be.

46. In the face of his estimate of the pile of wealth said to have been showered upon the cultivators of Indápur for six years by the recent high prices, it will surprise the Editor to hear that the Collector, owing to the extensive failure of crops in the first season in which the new rates came into operation, deemed it expedient to remit the difference (50 per cent. in round numbers) between the revised and the old assessment—to levy only the latter, in fact. It was a mistake, in my opinion, to have given this remission, and, if there was any difficulty in levying the full assessment, part of it should have been left outstanding and collected in the succeeding year. I notice the fact, however, not so much for the purpose of commenting on the Collector's proceedings, but because it directly negatives the *Economist's* assumption of the large profits left to the cultivators owing to the low assessment fixed; and because also it shows that the Revenue Officers by no means look upon the latter as a mere quit-rent. The settlement, in my opinion, is not too high, but may be considered to be "as liberal as the exigencies of the State will permit," and this, according to the *Economist*, is the golden rule by which we should be guided.

47. I regret to notice that the statistical information in the Acting Superintendent's report is not so full or so complete as is desirable. It will be seen by his remarks in his concluding paragraph, that in compliance with instructions certain amendments were made in the returns first submitted, but those subsequently rendered are somewhat imperfect. His attention will be drawn to the subject and the defect remedied in future reports.

48. It remains for me to recommend that the rates which have been already introduced, should be sanctioned for 30 years.

J. FRANCIS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 1441 of 1871.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 13th April 1871.

Submitted for the orders of Government, with general concurrence in the terms of revised assessment recommended by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner for seventy-seven villages of the Mádha Taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate.

2. The Revenue Commissioner will not follow in detail the review, furnished by Colonel Francis, of the report from Mr. Grant, Acting Superintendent of the Survey, but begs to point out that the facts establish a considerable increase of prosperity in the district and capacity to bear, without undue pressure in ordinary seasons, the enhancement of assessment proposed.

3. During the progress of the period of thirty-years' guaranteed assessment, which Colonel Francis has, for the purpose of comparison, divided into three decennial periods, the cultivation has increased from 223,835 acres in 1839-40 to about 269,000 acres in 1869-70, which was the whole culturable recorded area, with the exception of 170 acres assessed at Rs. 48. The assessment had increased during the same period from Rs. 81,386 to Rs. 1,00,531.

4. It appears, further, that during the period under review the population is estimated to have increased by about 26 per cent., and the number of plough cattle by about 15 per cent. The number of carts is now, however, shown at 1,323, against 435 in 1839-40, or an increase of more than 200 per cent. The number of ploughs has increased 38 per cent., or more than double the increase in plough cattle. These figures require attention, as they undoubtedly illustrate a feature noted by Mr. Grant, namely, careless tillage, and which is concurred in by Colonel Francis, though the latter does not agree with the Superintendent in attributing it to lowness of assessment. The Revenue Commissioner has passed through the districts and adjoining ones during the last year's tour, and confirms the impression derived by the Survey Officers as to great neglect of tillage, which is understood to have attended recent extension of cultivation in this and many other districts. At the same time the Revenue Commissioner finds no more reason than Colonel Francis to attribute this state of things to lowness of assessment, except so far as that may have induced extension of cultivation beyond the means of careful farming by the ryots, unless their enhancement of assessment should lead to some resignations of holdings or a system of fallow, the first of which has certainly not followed the revision in Indapur. It is not anticipated that enhancement of the rates alone will have any marked beneficial effect on the system of cultivation. The people will have so much less profit, but still in ordinary years a fair and sufficient profit.

5. Another element of prosperity is the increase in the number of wells, which is not inconsiderable. The Revenue Commissioner concurs in the remarks made by Colonel Francis on the subject of garden cultivation under wells, and considers the abstention

from levying water-rate on the lands so brought under cultivation equitable and judicious. The rate imposed in such cases is the maximum dry-crop rate.

6. The recent operations in this district have shown that a great many acres have been added to the nominal culturable area which had not been previously brought to account. It appears that this area represents about Rs. 20,000 of the Rs. 77,000 added to the assessment, which will make an enhancement of nearly 77 per cent. on the highest assessment hitherto recorded.

7. The undersigned respectfully invites attention to the remarks in paragraphs 40 to 45 of the memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, in which he refutes a rather hastily considered argument by the able Editor of the *Indian Economist* relative to the capacity for production and payment of assessment of the district under review. The undersigned will go further than Colonel Francis, and assert that half the estimate of the produce taken by the *Economist* is still a very high one. Looking also at the money value assumed, such calculations on paper must always be modified by a consideration of the money available from bullion in circulation. The *Economist's* figures, as they stand apart from the amount of local currency, are useless for any safe calculation of assessment, and his off-hand multiplication of the assessment threefold is not warranted by the reliable statistics obtainable through more patient inquiry.

8. The Revenue Commissioner regrets to have to differ from the views expressed in paragraph 46 of Colonel Francis' memorandum. The question of remission in Indápur was not in a principal degree based on the recent enhancement of assessment. There was a very general failure of crops which was, after a most careful personal inquiry by the Assistant Collector, found so seriously to cripple the resources and even the immediate means of subsistence of the cultivators, that remission of assessment was urgently required. There have not been wanting instances of remission on a large scale when required by extraordinary calamity under the moderate assessments now prevailing, and the Revenue Commissioner considers that it was far preferable in such a serious and general instance of drought and failure to relieve the cultivators in the manner entirely approved by Government in their Resolution No. 715, dated 19th February 1869, rather than leave the balance for future collection, which could not fail to tell heavily on the resources of the cultivators, unless the next season should have proved an extraordinarily good one, which in most respects it was not.

9. Taking into consideration the very advantageous position of the Mádha District as respects the railway and intercom-

munication by road, the Revenue Commissioner will not raise objection to the assessment recommended by the District Superintendent and approved by the Survey Commissioner, and he recommends its adoption by Government. A general maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-2-0, raised for special reasons to Rs. 1-4-0 in 15 villages only, is certainly not a high rate for good black soil, and is lower than the maximum in the Carnatic, where grain fetches a lower price. But the Revenue Commissioner thinks 77 per cent. a high total enhancement for the Deccan, which is liable to excessive fluctuation of rain-fall, and that if the rate is to be taken as a precedent for revision in other cases, it would be well to inculcate a caution, and to keep the scale nearer to 50 per cent., as in Indápur, which, over a large tract of country, will give a sensible increase of revenue, and will lessen the risk of over-assessment in any case where the recent general fall in the value of money may be so checked as to render it difficult for the ryots to meet a high enhancement in bad years. It was one of the cardinal virtues of the survey assessment hitherto that it left profits enough in good years to enable cultivators to meet the comparative losses of a year of drought or other failure.

10. A reference will be made to the Collector of Sholápur relative to the asserted decadence of the trade in Mádha in consequence of municipal taxation in that town.

W. H. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 2757.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1871.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Grant's report is very meagre. The statistical information is incomplete, especially as regards the revenue yielded by the several villages before the original survey settlement in 1839-40.

2. The statistics that have been compiled show that the taluk has made considerable progress in material prosperity during the last thirty years. There are now 2,051 wells in working order, against 1,092 in 1839-40. The population has increased 26 per cent.; the number of agricultural bullocks 15 per cent.;

the number of carts 204 per cent.; and the number of ploughs 38 per cent. But the most striking alteration has been in prices. Jowári is the staple grain of the country. During the first ten years of the settlement just expired the average price was 57 seers for the rupee; during the next ten years 34; and during the last, 25·7. The greatest fluctuations are exhibited between the two years 1841-42 and 1863-64, when the prices were, respectively, 108 seers and 15 seers per rupee.

The following table shows the average area cultivated, and the average revenue realized during each of these three decennial periods :—

	Cultivated Area.	Assessment.	Remission.	Revenue realized.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1839-40 to 1848-49	2,39,618	92,991	2,344	90,647
1849-50 to 1858-59	2,42,548	94,053	525	93,528
1859-60 to 1868-69	2,66,932	1,01,197	17	1,10,180

3. Under the old assessment the maximum rates for the two taluks of Mohol and Mádha, the villages of which, together with eleven villages of the Karmála Taluk, now form the new Mádha Taluk, were 13 annas $2\frac{1}{2}$ pies, and 12 annas $7\frac{1}{4}$ pies. It is proposed to have a maximum rate of Rs. 1-2-0 for the taluka generally and a special maximum rate of Rs. 1-4-0 for some fifteen villages in an exceptionally favourable position near the railway.

The average proposed rate throughout the taluk is 9 annas and 4 pies per acre. The result of the revision (exclusive of the five doubtful villages) is to raise the revenue from Rs. 1,00,579 to Rs. 1,78,048, and thereby to give an increase of Rs. 77,469, equivalent to 77 per cent. It is to be observed, however, that of this increase no less than Rs. 20,766 is due to assessment on land, for which hitherto, owing to defective measurements, nothing whatever has been paid.

4. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the variations of prices of produce form the most important element in the determination of the amount of the revised assessment. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the most trustworthy information on this point should be obtained. Contrasting year by year the

list prepared by Mr. Grant, and that submitted by Colonel Francis in his report on the Indápur Taluka, there is a considerable discrepancy between the prices which are said to have prevailed in particular years in market-towns so close to each other as Mádha and Indápur. A comparison of the averages of a series of years shows, however, but little difference.

5. There can be no doubt the extraordinary rise in prices which took place throughout the Presidency during the years from 1862-63 to 1866-67 was owing to the American War, and the consequent increase in the value of cotton. It is equally certain that a re-action has now set in ; the importation of bullion has for the present ceased, and prices have fallen considerably, and are likely to go still lower. The average to be deduced from the prices of the five years from 1856-57 to 1860-61 is, perhaps, the fairest criterion that can be adopted for the determination of the average standard of prices which is likely to be maintained in future. This gives the price of jowári at 31 seers per rupee. The average price of seventeen years, from 1839-40 to 1855-56, is 51 seers. There is thus a difference of 64 per centum in the prices between these two periods. If a comparison be made with the average prices that obtained during the first ten years of the settlement from 1839-40 to 1848-49, the difference will be found to amount to 83 per cent.

6. A perusal of the reports on the first settlement shows that, owing to the miserably impoverished state the country was in, the rates then fixed were extremely low. His Excellency in Council believes that the increased rates now proposed are not higher than may fairly be imposed. They are accordingly sanctioned for a period of thirty years.

~~The~~ The principle of placing no extra cess on lands irrigated by wells has ~~the~~ the entire approval of Government. It is presumed that the highest ~~Jeráyet rate has only~~ ~~has only~~ been imposed on such lands as were formerly subjected to extra well-assessment, and not on lands irrigated from wells constructed during the period of the settlement just expired. It is of the utmost importance to give every encouragement to the sinking of wells in a district where the rainfall is so light and uncertain ; and any applications that may be made for advances for this purpose will meet with favourable consideration.

8. This is the second revision report that has been received by Government. It is by no means so complete or exhaustive as the great importance of the subject demands. The Survey Commissioners were desired, as far back as October 1870, to submit to Government detailed proposals as to the form in

Government Resolution No.
5023, dated 19th October 1870.

which these revision reports should be submitted, and the statistics that ought to accompany them. Government desire that these proposals be submitted without fail during the course of the approaching rainy season. The officers who made the first settlements obtained and recorded a mass of valuable information; similar information ought invariably to be collected at the time of revision, and the facts ascertained at the two periods should be carefully examined and collated before the work of revision is commenced.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 1101 OF 1871.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Poona, 31st July 1871.

SIR,

In discussing the question of assessing lands irrigated by wells in their Resolution upon the revision of the settlement of the Mádhá Taluk, Government observe as follows :—

“It is presumed that the highest Jerayet rate has only been imposed on such lands as were formerly subjected to extra well-assessment, and not on lands irrigated from wells constructed during the period of the settlement just expired.”

As, however, assessment operations were not carried out in the manner indicated above, I would beg to offer the following explanation on the point.

2. As mentioned in my memo. in submitting the correspondence, the Acting Superintendent adopted the Indápur plan of assessing well garden lands, which provides for the imposition of the highest Jerayet rate of the village on all lands irrigated from existing wells, which include those constructed during the period of the settlement as well as the old ones subjected to assessment at the

first settlement of the district. The following is the part of the Indápúr Report alluded to :—

“ 178. The course adopted by me is to put the first class Jerayet rate upon all land capable of being irrigated from existing wells, irrespective of the value assigned to it by the Jerayet classification. But when the land has been classed at the full Jerayet rate, no addition has been made in consideration of its being irrigated by a well. Government wish a general addition to be made to the Jerayet rates of all lands possessing a water-bearing stratum; but it is almost impossible, I think, to work out this plan in the ever-varying soil of the Deccan. I have, therefore, taken existing wells as the guide, and considered only the land under them as having a water stratum.”

3. This plan of dealing with the assessment of well garden lands was fully approved of by Government, as will be seen from the remarks on the subject in para. 10 of their Resolution. It was their wish, indeed, to extend it by putting the highest Jerayet rate on lands supposed to have a water-bearing stratum, but in consequence of its being reported impracticable to carry out such a system of assessment, they gave their full approval to my plan of making “the maximum for dry crop lands the maximum for well lands also.”

4. Under the rules in force the existence of well water-supply is taken as an element of special value pertaining to the soil, which is provided for by a small addition to the classification rate, in the same way that we increase the classification value of a field if it is capable of growing a second crop owing to some inherent moisture in the soil. The plan provides for an equitable rating of all existing well garden lands, and in my opinion it does not carry with it any infraction of the rule laid down in Section XXX. of the Act as to the manner in which the revised assessment should be fixed. Sir George Wingate takes the same view of this case, for in referring to the subject in para. 7 of his memorandum we find him stating thus :—“ I would not, however propose to apply to such land* any higher rate of assessment than the maximum dry-croprate which Colonel Francis has recommended.” For the reasons herestated, I would advocate the continuance of the Indápúr plan, as also adopt-

On the Revision Settlement of the Indápúr Taluka.

him stating thus :—“ I would not, however propose to apply to such

* Dry crop converted into garden land by the construction of a new or repair of an old well.

ed in Mádha Taluka of

land* any higher rate of assessment than the maximum dry-croprate which Colonel Francis has recommended.” For the reasons herestated, I would advocate the continuance of the Indápúr plan, as also adopt- putting the highest Jerayet rate of the

village on all well land—irrespective of the well being an old one or one constructed during the currency of the first settlement.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. FRANCIS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 4050.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd August 1871.

RESOLUTION.—The plan of assessing lands irrigated by wells in districts like those of Indápur and Mádha at the highest Jerayet rate, instead of imposing an extra well-assessment, has the entire approval of Government. But a maximum Jerayet rate should clearly not be imposed in cases where a well has been constructed since the introduction of the survey, and that alone, and not the actual quality of the soil, warrants the imposition. To do so would, in effect, be to tax improvements made during the currency of a settlement, and would be in contravention of Section XXX of the Survey Act. The only principle on which such a proceeding would be justifiable would be in consideration of the water-bearing properties of the soil. But the Survey Officers have admitted their inability to act on this principle generally, and the result of the proposed system is to tax the man whose enterprise and labour have induced him to sink a well, while his neighbour, whose land may possess precisely the same properties, escapes the extra burthen, simply because he has not availed himself of his opportunities.

2. It is of the highest importance to offer every encouragement to increasing the number of wells in those districts which are so subject to drought.

3. His Excellency in Council directs that the rates on lands in these cases both in Indápur and Mádha be revised in order to their reduction where it is shown that the well from which they

are actually irrigated, and not simply rendered capable of irrigation, has been constructed subsequent to the introduction of the Survey.

(Signed) F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government

No. 325.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay
in the Revenue Department, dated 22nd January 1872.*

Read the following despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Governor in Council, Bombay, No. 76, dated 20th December 1871 :—

1. I have considered in Council the proceedings of your Excellency in Council on the re-assessment of the Mádha Taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate, which were forwarded by your Secretary's letter of the 20th of June, No. 28, and by your Secretary's letter No. 42 of the 29th of August. I have received two copies of the map and diagram referred to in those proceedings.

2. ~~This~~ This is the second district in which the original settlement of 30 years has expired, and it has been found necessary to re-measure and classify ~~afresh the whole~~ of it. The former assessment was fixed purposely at a very low rate ~~in order to enable the~~ district to recover from the effects of the over-assessment under which it had suffered. That policy seems, from the contrast presented by the district now, to have been completely successful.

3. The results now prepared give the large increase of 77 per cent., raising the assessment from £10,058 to £17,805. Nearly £2,100 of this amount is derived from the discovery of land which had escaped assessment. This increase is still large to be made all at once, and I appreciate the value of the caution given by the Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Havelock, at the conclusion of his memorandum, that in the Deccan, where the rain-fall fluctuates so greatly, this high rate should not be converted into a precedent, lest profits enough should not be left to cultivators in good years to meet the losses of unfavourable years.

4. In this case, however, the increase reported in the prosperity of the district, as shown by the greater quantity of capital invested in the land, by the small extent of land left uncultivated, and by the great rise in the price of the staple grain, jowári, together with the increase of roads throughout the taluk, seem to me to justify your Excellency in Council in the view taken, that the increase was not higher than the districts could easily bear. I approve, therefore, your proceedings.

5. I quite concur with the observations of your government with respect to the impolicy of levying extra rates on lands watered from wells constructed during the course of the last settlement. It was, I supposed, a principle established, that improvements of that nature, made by the capital of cultivators themselves, were not subjected to extra assessment in consequence.

6. I agree also with your Excellency in Council that it is very important that, on any renewal of these settlement terms, the statistics and other grounds on which the rates are fixed, should be fully and accurately recorded.

7. I perceive by your proceedings of September last, that you have determined, in regard to the five villages excluded from these papers, that four of them should continue at their present rates for the full term of 30 years, and that the fifth should do so likewise unless a notice was given in 1859 that the settlement would expire with that given to the taluk generally.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the despatch to be communicated to the Survey Commissioner, Northern Division, and the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, with reference to correspondence ending with Government Resolution No. 5263, dated 20th October 1871.

2. Copy also to the Survey Commissioner, Southern Division.

Ordered that copies of the above be forwarded to—

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

The SURVEY and SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.

The SURVEY and SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, S. D.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

(Signed) E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

**CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE REDUCTION
ORDERED TO BE MADE IN 1874 IN THE REVISED
SETTLEMENTS INTRODUCED IN THE POONA
AND SHOLAPUR COLLECTORATES.**

No. 5739 of 1874.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th October 1874.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

The attention of His Excellency the Governor in Council has, for some time past, been anxiously directed to the effects of the revised rates of assessment introduced into certain parts of the Poona and Sholapur Collectorates.

2. The published reports on which these revisions have been sanctioned by Government show that the revised rates were not, taken as a whole, otherwise than moderate at the time they were imposed.

The following is an abstract of the results obtained:—

Name of Taluka.	Number of culturable acres under old assessment.	Number of culturable acres under new assessment.	Total old assessment.	Total new assessment.	Average per acre under old assessment.	Average per acre under revised assessment.	Percentage increase on the whole.
	Acres.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Indápur ...	2,38,135	2,70,076	1,74,915	1,24,700	0 5 5	0 7 4	53
Sholápur ...	3,81,838	4,33,572	1,74,915	3,09,636	0 7 4	0 11 4	77
Mádha ...	...	...	1,00,580	1,78,050	...	0 9 4	77
Bhumthari ..	1,90,410	2,12,708	86,464	1,46,596	0 7 3	0 11 0	69
Pandharpur .	84,273	90,798	36,048	63,979	0 6 10	0 11 3	77
Bársi ...	2,48,465	2,78,509	1,24,658	2,07,174	0 8 0	0 11 11	66
Háveli ...	1,27,610	1,46,745	80,965	1,34,763	0 10 2	0 14 7	66
Pábal ...	1,61,240	1,92,411	1,02,228	1,52,108	0 10 1	0 12 7	48
Supa (Petha).	1,47,244	1,59,227	59,926	78,788	0 6 6	0 7 11	36
Karmála ...	2,71,194	2,99,242	1,10,824	1,46,890	0 6 6	0 7 6	32

3. Owing to the very remarkable fall in prices that has taken place of late, Government have, within the last two years, not failed to enjoin on the officers of the survey a policy of moderation. The time has, however, now arrived when it is due to those officers to lay down more precise instructions for their guidance, and to decide the extent to which it will be right to modify past revisions so as to bring them into accord with the limited increases that will be obtained by future revisions.

4. Before proceeding to determine the limits of the increases to be henceforth imposed in Deccan collectorates, His Excellency the Governor in Council will record briefly the reasons which make it imperative that the right to revise past settlements should not be foregone.

In the first place, it must be borne in mind that the original assessments were imposed at a time when the country was in an extraordinary state of depression, when prices were extremely low, and when there were hardly any facilities of communication in the shape of wheeled carriage. It is unquestionable that in all these respects the condition of the country has materially improved. On these grounds alone it would not, in the general interests of the State, be just to waive the claim to the enhancements which are rightly due, and the liability to pay which has long since been anticipated by the people themselves.

But there is another important consideration which must not be overlooked. The earlier original settlements were effected before the survey system had been matured and organized, and before the officers and their establishments had acquired the necessary knowledge and experience. The work was consequently exceedingly imperfect as regards measurement and valuation. Without, therefore, abandoning the equitable principles which are the essence of the survey system, it is necessary to correct obvious errors in measurement and valuation; and by this means to place the earlier settled districts on the same footing as those in which original settlements have been more recently introduced.

5. His Excellency in Council will now proceed to lay down the following precise rules as to limitation of increase. In doing so he has been influenced mainly by the consideration that it is not probable the higher prices which ruled during the last decade of the original settlements will be maintained :—

1st.—The increase of revenue in the case of a taluka or group of villages brought under the same maximum dry-crop rate shall not exceed 33 per cent.

2nd.—No increase exceeding 66 per cent should be imposed on a single village without the circumstances of the case being specially reported for the orders of Government.

3rd.—No increase exceeding 100 per cent shall in like manner be imposed on an individual holding.

6. It is desirable here to state the principles which should be adopted in dealing with the last description of increases. Putting fraud or obvious error in the calculation of the original assess-

ments out of the question, these excessive increases in individual cases will be found to be due to one of three causes :—

1st.—To the assessment of land which was deducted by the original survey as unarable and unassessed, but nevertheless included within the limits of the original assessed number.

2nd.—To enlargement of the original assessed number by portions of neighbouring lands unassessed at the original assessment having been with or without permission encroached upon by the ryots and cultivated together, with the original assessed numbers.

3rd.—To the alterations that have been made (1) by the adoption of a different valuation scale, and (2) by putting a higher value on the soils themselves.

7. A consideration of the first cause turns mainly on the construction to be put on Section XXX. of the Survey Act, and on what are to be held to be improvements. It is well known that the practice in making these deductions was exceedingly lax, and that much land really arable was deducted as unassessed, simply from its being then uncultivated and covered with bushes and grass. It is further well known that, in the great majority of cases, the only outlay that has been incurred by the cultivator in bringing such pieces of land under the plough, has consisted in the labour of breaking them up. But, on the other hand, the Survey Act does not prescribe that the expenditure from private resources should be more than a particular sum, while in very many cases it would be impossible to say that the reclamation had not cost more than was at first sight apparent. His Excellency in Council, on the whole, attaches such great importance to maintaining strictly the principle enjoined by law of non-assessment of improvements made by private enterprize, ~~that he is pleased~~ to direct that the same area shall be deducted from each number as unassessed as was allowed at the original settlement.

8. As regards the second cause, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that lands so appropriated must be regularly valued and assessed by the Revision Survey, no matter what increase in assessment may thereby result.

9. As regards the last cause, it must be borne in mind that the officers employed in the infancy of the survey worked on varying scales of valuation, and that the systems they severally adopted were, consequently, more or less tentative or experimental. It was not till after the lapse of a few years that the then Superintendents of Survey were able to fix upon a uniform system of valuation which was subsequently embodied in the Joint Report. However

much, therefore, His Excellency in Council would wish to avoid extreme increases in the assessment on individual holdings, there can be no doubt about the superiority of the Joint Report system, and of the absolute necessity for determining and upholding a classification of soils based, as far as possible, on correct and uniform data.

10. It is understood that the Joint Report system was generally adopted a very few years after the introduction of the early assessments, and that, consequently, no alteration will be required to be made at future revisions. Explanation on this point should, however, be clearly given in future, and also for each future revision in respect to the extent to which it has been found necessary, to alter and depart from the classification value originally fixed on the different descriptions of soils. The smallest extent of variation from the old valuation consistent with the principle laid down in the last paragraph, should be permitted, and the greatest care should be taken to keep the valuation of the poorest and lighter soils low.

11. If the above rules are adhered to, the cases in which the enhancement of the assessment in individual holdings will be found to be in excess of the prescribed limit, will probably be very few. In order to prevent excessive individual increases, the fixed standard of valuation must not be abandoned. It will always be optional with Government to remit wholly or in part, or for a particular period, such proportion of the increase in excess of 100 per cent. as may seem necessary ; but the correct value of the land must be carefully ascertained on a uniform basis, and the proper assessment thereon duly calculated and recorded.

12. Lastly, it remains to be considered how the revised assessments that have already been introduced in certain parts of the Poona and Sholapur Collectorates can best be assimilated with the rates that will probably be introduced elsewhere in these collectorates under the above instructions. In dealing with this question, the fact must not be lost sight of, that the work of the earlier settlements was characterized by greater defects in respect to both measurement and classification than that done after some experience had been acquired. It was, therefore, to be expected that larger proportionate increases would be obtained by the first than by subsequent revisions ; and the progressive decreases observable in the figures shown in the table in paragraph 2 are understood to be due chiefly to this cause.

After very careful consideration, His Excellency in Council is pleased to authorize the requisite reductions being made on the following principles:—

1st.—Portions of cultivated numbers hitherto unassessed, are to be deducted, as laid down in paragraph 7 above, where it is practicable to do so.

2nd.—When this has been done, the maximum rates of the taluka are to be so reduced as to bring the increase in the total revenue demanded of a taluka or group of villages within the limits of 50 per cent. This having been done, any case in which the increase in a village is still above 75 per cent., or in an individual holding above 100 per cent., should be specially reported for orders, with distinct recommendations from the Survey Officers whether further alterations are necessary, and, if so, how they should be effected.

His Excellency in Council is of opinion that, for the reasons given in paragraph 12, this reduction will, in the cases alluded to, be sufficient.

13. His Excellency in Council hopes that, in talukas settled subsequent to 1848, little or no field operations will be required, and that the revision of the assessment by a mere re-adjustment of the maximum rates will be found to be all that is necessary.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

~~The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.~~

~~The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.~~

~~The SURVEY and SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.~~

~~The SURVEY and SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, S. D.~~

All COLLECTORS, including the EXTRA FIRST ASSISTANT COLLECTOR in charge PANCH MA'HA'LS.

The instructions contained in para. 7 and Rule I., para. 12, of the foregoing Resolution (directing that land included in a number, and not assessed at the original survey, should remain exempt under a revision survey) were subsequently cancelled by the following Resolution :—

No. 4506 OF 1875.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th August 1875.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Under orders from the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 5739, of 29th October 1874, shall be cancelled, as also Rule I., para. 12, of the same Resolution. * * * *

In all other respects the instructions laid down in that Resolution remain unaltered, and should now be carried into effect with the least possible delay.

W. G. PEDDER,

Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 759 OF 1875.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

FROM

COLONEL J. FRANCIS,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.,

TO

W. G. PEDDER, Esq.,

Acting Secretary to Government.

Camp Mahableshwar, 28th May 1875.

SIR,

Adverting to your letter No. 2210, of the 15th April, and to previous correspondence on the subject of effecting the proposed reduction of the revised assessments of the Poona and Sholapur Collectorates, by a reduction in the anna values of the classification scale in the manner therein explained, I have the honour to state, that after trying the effect of this plan in several cases, which have been laid before the Honourable Mr. Rogers, I have been requested to prepare statements for each district showing the effect of this plan, combined with a reduction of maximum rates; and I beg,

accordingly, to submit the accompanying statement* showing the manner in which I propose to reduce the assessment of the Mádha Taluka to the prescribed limit of increase, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 5739, dated the 29th October last.

* Not printed.

2. It will be perceived that in this case I propose to make a reduction throughout in the maximum rates of the district by adopting a 1 rupee 2 annas and a 1 rupee maximum in place of the 1 rupee 4 annas and 1 rupee 2 annas maxima on which the revised assessment is calculated; and to supplement this by reducing the classification annas according to the accompanying scale† in cases in which the reduction by the former plan is not sufficient to bring down the village to the prescribed limit of increase fixed in the Resolution.

3. On referring to the accompanying statement, it will be seen that by the adoption of this plan the revised assessment will be reduced from Rs. 1,58,125 to Rs. 1,34,776, and the general percentage of the whole district from 74 to 48.

4. There will still be cases, as marginally noted, in which the increase is in excess of the percentage limit fixed for individual villages, but it is expected they will be brought down to the prescribed limit by the application of the rule limiting increases in individual fields to 100 per cent. in excess of the former assessment. I beg, therefore, to request sanction to re-calculate the assessment of this district on the plan explained herein.

4 Mahádpur.
9 Ghatna.
10 Kolgaon.
11 Wadwal.
12 Mohol.

I have, &c.,

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

† The following is the scale alluded to :—

Classification					Scale annas.		A. p.	
10	reduced by							
8	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	
6	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	
4	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	
2	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	
1	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	

No. 3624 OF 1875.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th June 1875.

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N.D.

SIR,

With reference to your No. 759, of the 28th ultimo, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to let me have an estimate, as soon as it can be prepared, of the total assessment of the Mádha Taluka at the maximum rates of Rs. 1-2-0 and 1 rupee proposed by you, but with the reduced classification annas applied to all the villages of the taluka equally, instead of to a few only.

I presume you will be able to make this estimate from the Darwaris with no great delay.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

 No. 937 OF 1875.

FROM

COLONEL J. FRANCIS,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.,

To

W. G. PEDDER, Esq.,

Acting Secretary to Government.

Poona, 28th June 1875.

SIR,

With reference to your No. 3624, of the 26th instant, I have the honour to forward the accompanying statement,* showing the reduction in the present assessment of the Mádha Taluka, by the application of the reduced classification annas and by the application of the proposed lower maximum rate, respectively, and by the two combined.

*Not printed.

2. The general result of these measures, as will be seen by the statement, is to reduce the total assessment from Rs. 1,58,125 to Rs. 1,28,650, and the general increase from 74 to 41 per cent.

I have, &c.,

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 4515.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th August 1875.

RESOLUTION.—By Government Resolution No. 2757, of 9th June 1871, the revision of the original settlement introduced in 1839-40 in the Mádha Taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate was sanctioned. The increase in demand caused by this revision was about 74 per cent., and, for reasons fully stated in the Resolution, it then appeared to Government by no means excessive.

2. Since the issue of that Resolution, however, various considerations,—the principal of which are the steady fall since 1871 in the prices of agricultural produce, and the probability that prices will range lower during the currency of the revised settlements than was anticipated from their course during the decade 1860-70 when the new rates for Mádha were sanctioned,—have determined Government, as far as Poona and ~~Sholápur~~ were concerned, both to limit the increase of assessment to be made in future revisions, and to modify revisions already effected, so as to bring them into accord with those hereafter to be made. Resolution No. 5739, of 29th October 1874, laid down rules to effect these objects, and by paragraph 12 of that Resolution it was directed that the rates imposed in talukas hitherto revised should be so reduced as to bring the increase over the old assessments within the limit of 50 per cent.

3. The new settlement of Mádha has, therefore, to be revised in accordance with this principle, and Government have now to determine the extent to which the reduction shall be carried, and the method in which it may most equitably and conveniently be effected.

4. After careful consideration His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to decide as follows upon these points :—

1. The maximum rates per acre imposed by the original settlement were Rs. 0-13-2½ for one portion of the taluka, and Rs. 0-12-7¼ for the other portion. The maximum rates sanctioned for the revision were Rs. 1-4-0 per acre for a group of 15 villages, with special facilities for Railway communication, and Rs. 1-2-0 per acre for the remaining 62 villages. These maximum rates must be lowered to Rs. 1-2-0 and Rs. 1-0-0 respectively.

2. The reduction thus effected will, in the opinion of Government, be quite sufficient for the more fertile lands. But there is reason to believe that in the classification of Mádha the medium and lower soils have generally been valued somewhat too high in proportion to the better soils. A modification of the valuation scale to meet this defect has, therefore, been arranged, and should be adopted throughout the taluka.

5. The effect of these alterations will be as follows :—

Cultivated Area by New Measurement. Acres.	Old Assessment. Rs.	Revised Assessment originally sanctioned. Rs.	Assessment now fixed. Rs.
303,655	1,00,531	1,74,448	1,42,208

6. The percentage increase of demand on the whole taluka will thus be lowered from 74 per cent. to 41½ per cent., 15 per cent. of the difference being due to the reduction of valuation of the poorer soils, and 18 per cent. to the alteration in the maximum rates.

Of the gross increase of 41½ per cent., about 19 per cent. is due not to increase of rates, but to the assessment of lands left unassessed at the original settlement, but appropriated by the cultivators during its term. Such additions it has been already decided (*vide* paragraph 8 of Government Resolution No. 5739 of 29th October 1874) must be now assessed.

The average rate of assessment per acre will be annas 7-6, against about annas 6 under the original settlement, and annas 9-4 by the revised rates at first sanctioned.

And the rates of assessment will vary from Rs. 1-2-0 per acre on the best and most favourably situated lands to pies 9 per acre on the poorest soils capable of cultivation.

7. For the following reasons His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion, that the rates now imposed are extremely moderate, and the increase in assessment the least that, in justice to the rest of the country, can be made.

8. Before the introduction of the original settlement in 1839 the nominal average rate of assessment was about $12\frac{1}{2}$ annas an acre ; the realizations, deducting remissions, averaged about $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas an acre, to which must be added haks and illicit exactions to a considerable amount. The price of the staple, jowári, for the 5 years preceding 1839 was about 65 seers the rupee. For the first 10 years of the original settlement, during which period the taluka increased rapidly in prosperity, the average price was about 55 seers, the average assessment rate being 6 annas. During the last decade of the original settlement the price averaged 25 seers, but for the last year or two it has fallen to from 35 to 40 seers. Assuming that the average price for the future will be as low as 40 seers, the weight of assessment will be much less than half that of the old nominal rate before 1839, about 30 per cent. less than that of the actual realizations, and considerably lighter than that of the original survey assessment when introduced.

9. Independently of prices, the increase in the population, material wealth, and value of land in Mádha during the last 30 years would justify an increase of assessment. Population has increased 26 per cent., plough cattle 15 per cent., ploughs 38 per cent., wells 65 per cent., carts 204 per cent., cultivation has increased 35 per cent., and the amount of arable waste-land is only 170 acres out of over 300,000. And whereas at the introduction of the original settlement it was stated that ordinary Government land had no saleable value, such land was found at the revision to be selling at 12 to 15 times its assessment.

10. At the introduction of the original survey the means of communication were extremely defective. The railway, of course, did not exist, and there were hardly any roads passable for carts. The railway now passes through a portion of the taluka, and it is traversed by several good roads ; the enormous increase in the number of carts shows the improvement in communications, which means, of course, a better market for produce.

11. It has been estimated, by the Revenue and Survey Commissioners, that, taking into consideration the bad seasons common in this part of the Deccan, the average outturn per acre of jowári, the staple of the taluka, is at least lbs. 160, or 2 maunds, and some authorities put it at double this. At this very low estimate, the value of the produce of the taluka at 40 seers the rupee would be (Rs. 2 × 300,000 acres) about 6 lakhs of rupees. But as the straw, which is valuable, has not been included in this computation, and as about $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the arable area is under crops, sugar, rice, cotton, &c., more valuable than the staple grains, at least 3 lakhs should be added to the above estimate. According

to this, the revised assessment now fixed represents only between $\frac{1}{8}$ th and $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the gross produce of the taluka. Again, if the whole taluka was let out by the land-owners at a grain rental of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd the produce, which is the usual rate, the assessment would amount to less than $\frac{1}{2}$ the rent.

12. On the whole, then, the settlement now sanctioned must be considered an extremely light one. It only remains to inquire whether these rates will cause an inadmissible increase in particular villages.

13. The chief doubt is regarding the 15 villages placed in the higher, or Rs. 1-2-0 group. These were formerly the villages worst off in point of facilities for communication, and were, consequently, very lowly assessed by the original settlement. They are now close to Railway stations, and for this reason have properly been assessed at a special rate somewhat higher than that of the rest of the taluka. Hence in them the increase in assessment is 61 per cent, against 41 per cent. in the taluka generally, and two of them have been raised as much as 152 and 110 per cent. respectively. This is partly due to the assessment of encroachments. But the valuation of some of these villages is very high. The average classification of some, for instance, appears to be 13 or 14 annas out of 16, and though it is understood that the land of these villages consists almost entirely of alluvial soil of remarkable fertility, yet this valuation for the Deccan is unusually high. Colonel Francis should, if he has not already done so, specially inquire into and report on the classification of these villages. If it is wrong, it must be corrected; but if, on the other hand, it is accurate, an average rate of 14 or 15 annas cannot be considered as other than very moderate for land of such fertility as this classification indicates, Government will decline to make any further reduction, and the people should consider themselves very fortunate in having enjoyed their land so long at wholly inadequate rates.

W. G. PEDDER,

Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.,

The SURVEY and SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.,

The SURVEY and SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, S. D.,

The COLLECTOR of SHOLA'PUR.

No. 223 OF 1876.

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. L. TAVERNER,
Acting Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey,

TO

COLONEL J. FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

Camp Násik, 23rd March 1876.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 444, dated the 20th instant, I have the honour herewith to forward a statement showing the result of the alteration made under Government Resolution No. 4515, dated 11th August 1875, in the revision settlement rules of 77 villages of the Mádha Taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate.

2. The estimate entered in paragraph 5 of the Government Resolution is that the assessment would be reduced from Rs. 1,74,448 to Rs. 1,42,208, or from an increase of 74 to one of $41\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The actual result is an assessment of Rs. 1,38,799 against the original assessment of Rs. 1,00,531, or an increase of Rs. 38,268, or 38 per cent.

3. A record is given, at the foot of this statement, of the corrections made in 5 other villages belonging to this taluka, besides the 77 forming the subject of the Government Resolution. Of these one village, Kumbhej, was revised in 1873-74 under Government Resolution No. 5754, dated 17th October 1873, for a period of 27 years; the revision for ~~the remaining four~~ is not due until 1886-87.

4. For this taluka, as is the case with Indápur, the period of the duration of the revision settlement has not yet been published in the *Government Gazette*. I, therefore, append the usual form of notice,* by which it will be seen that the revision was not introduced into all the villages in the same year. At the foot of the list are entered the names of six Dumala villages which were also settled for the first time, five in 1870-71 and one in 1873-74.

*Not printed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. L. TAVERNER, Lieut.-Colonel,

Acting Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey.

STATEMENT showing the ultimate result of the Survey Revision Settlement finally adjusted under Government Resolution

Number of Village.	Name of Village.	AS PER REVISION						
		As per Cultivation Returns for 1869-70.		Acres.				
		Acres.	Assessment.	Jerayet.	Mothasthal Bagayet.	Páthasthal Bagayet.	Rice.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Tadwal	2,978	1,394	3,093	106	...	...	3,199
2	Bhosra	2,792	1,392	2,776	173	...	...	2,949
3	Nimbgaon	1,605	603	1,718	...	...	...	1,718
4	Máhádpur... ..	1,224	573	1,309	34	...	...	1,343
5	Dárpbal	3,386	1,867	3,587	15	...	...	3,602
6	Undirgaon	3,283	2,090	3,398	9	...	...	3,407
7	Mádhá	6,683	3,234	7,013	285	...	...	7,298
8	Ghátina	1,315	644	1,395	2	...	...	1,397
9	Kolgaon	1,609	581	1,759	7	...	...	1,766
10	Wadwal	2,237	850	2,250	89	...	...	2,339
11	Mohol	8,477	2,545	8,794	215	...	...	9,009
12	Akulgaon	2,689	1,019	2,843	88	23	...	2,954
13	Chinchgaon	1,990	894	2,242	151	...	...	2,393
14	Bárloni	4,261	1,870	4,488	115	...	...	4,603
15	Kurdu	10,104	3,950	9,947	644	...	...	10,591
	Total	54,633	23,506	56,612	1,933	23	...	58,568
16	Anjangaon	3,353	1,300	3,872	233	...	...	4,105
17	Uplai Khurd	7,452	2,775	8,035	333	...	...	8,368
18	Chincholi	2,292	904	2,237	195	...	...	2,432
19	Báwi	4,563	1,411	4,736	247	...	...	4,983
20	Uplai Budruk	9,578	3,534	10,214	365	...	...	10,579
21	Wáphla	3,734	1,252	4,144	358	...	...	4,502
22	Shetphal	7,631	2,135	7,994	491	...	...	8,485
23	Ashta	12,233	4,789	12,376	497	...	...	12,870
24	Angar	11,762	4,602	12,502	660	...	...	13,162
25	Pápri	4,097	1,315	4,595	144	...	...	4,739
26	Bárdi	2,818	769	3,031	102	...	...	3,133
27	Padsáli	2,421	593	2,889	74	...	...	2,963
28	A'shta	2,955	967	3,277	162	...	...	3,439
29	Sápatna (Pargana Bhosa)	3,886	1,551	3,871	193	...	...	4,064
30	Parita	5,662	2,096	5,864	132	...	...	5,996
31	Ghoti	4,914	1,861	4,890	165	...	...	5,055
32	Tulshi	5,072	1,448	5,490	307	...	...	5,797
33	Málegaon	1,696	678	1,775	29	...	...	1,804
34	Ahirgaon	1,688	660	1,919	39	26	...	1,984
35	Pálwan	1,156	359	1,369	61	...	...	1,430
36	Bhuinj	678	212	750	20	2	...	770
37	Bitál	3,315	1,265	3,359	90	...	...	3,449
38	Malik Peth	242	107	240	19	...	...	259

for the undermentioned Villages of Taluka Mádha, Sholápur Collectorate, as No. 4515, dated 11th August 1875.

SURVEY.					INCREASE.				Maximum dry-crop Rate per acre.	Average dry-crop Rate per acre, exclusive of Rice and Watercess.	Remarks.
Assessment.					Numerical.		Percent-age.				
Jerayet.	Mothasthal Bagayet.	Páthasthal Bagayet.		Total.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
10	11	Soil Assessment.	Watercess.	Race.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2,222	107	..	..	..	2,329	221	935	7	67	1 2 0	0 11 6
1,680	190	..	..	..	1,870	157	478	6	34	..	0 10 0
1,048	..	..	..	..	1,048	113	445	7	74	..	0 9 6
1,000	30	..	..	..	1,030	119	457	10	80	..	0 12 0
2,880	12	..	..	..	2,892	216	1,025	6	55	..	0 13 0
3,203	9	..	..	..	3,212	124	1,122	4	..	..	0 15 0
5,273	294	..	..	..	5,567	615	2,333	9	72	..	0 12 0
1,177	2	..	..	..	1,179	82	535	6	83	..	0 13 6
1,459	7	..	..	..	1,466	157	885	10	152	..	0 13 0
1,459	77	..	..	..	1,536	102	686	5	81	..	0 10 6
4,292	178	..	..	..	4,470	532	1,925	6	76	..	0 8 0
1,383	74	20	45	..	1,522	265	503	10	49	..	0 8 0
991	116	..	..	..	1,107	403	213	20	24	..	0 7 6
2,558	101	..	..	..	2,492	342	622	8	33	..	0 8 6
5,549	514	..	..	..	6,063	487	2,113	5	53	..	0 9 0
3,607	1,711	20	45	..	37,783	3,935	14,281	7	61	..	0 10 4
1,414	192	..	..	..	1,606	752	898	22	24	1 0 0	0 6 0
3,830	272	..	..	..	4,102	916	1,327	12	43	..	0 9 0
918	179	..	..	..	1,097	140	193	6	21	..	0 7 0
1,547	184	..	..	..	1,731	420	320	9	23	..	0 5 6
3,908	294	..	..	..	4,202	1,001	668	10	19	..	0 6 6
1,286	277	..	..	..	1,563	768	311	21	25	..	0 5 6
2,593	325	..	..	..	2,918	854	783	11	37	..	0 5 6
5,179	370	..	..	..	5,549	637	760	5	16	..	0 7 0
5,538	513	..	..	..	6,101	1,400	1,499	12	33	..	0 7 6
1,375	114	..	..	..	1,489	642	174	16	13	..	0 5 0
829	69	..	..	..	898	315	129	11	17	..	0 4 6
651	37	..	..	..	688	542	95	22	16	..	0 3 6
1,081	90	..	..	..	1,171	484	204	16	21	..	0 5 6
1,813	158	..	..	..	1,971	178	420	5	27	..	0 7 6
2,300	98	..	..	..	2,398	334	802	6	14	..	0 6 6
1,959	129	..	..	..	2,088	141	227	3	12	..	0 6 6
1,279	218	..	..	..	1,797	725	369	14	26	..	0 5 0
969	21	..	..	..	990	108	312	6	46	..	0 8 6
793	36	18	39	..	886	296	226	18	34	..	0 7 0
440	28	..	..	..	477	274	118	24	33	..	0 5 6
311	16	1	4	..	332	94	120	14	57	..	0 7 0
1,493	72	..	..	..	1,565	134	300	4	24	..	0 7 0
138	14	..	..	..	152	17	45	7	42	..	0 9 6

Number of Village.	Name of Village.	AS PER REVISION						
		As per Cultivation Returns for 1869-70.		Acres.				
		Acres.	Assessment.	Jerayet.	Mothasthal Bagayet.	Páthasthal Bagayet.	Rice.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
39	Kharkatna	1,837	782	1,990	3	..	..	1,993
40	Rámhngni	990	358	1,034	2	..	..	1,036
41	Mundhewari	917	443	968	4	..	..	972
42	Nándgaon	707	429	716	9	..	..	725
43	Kurul	7,411	2,167	8,728	290	..	..	9,018
44	Akoli	4,332	1,462	4,531	98	..	..	4,629
45	Shez Bábhulgaon	3,195	1,006	3,714	99	..	..	3,813
46	Warwad Saad	2,169	852	2,752	180	..	..	2,932
47	Dhok Bábhulgaon	3,015	1,117	3,157	84	..	..	3,241
48	Nazik Pimpri	1,881	677	3,051	79	..	..	3,130
49	Pokhrápur	3,003	1,006	4,390	213	..	..	4,603
50	Chukhi	1,642	599	2,027	54	..	..	2,081
51	Sárola	1,364	453	2,656	144	..	..	2,800
52	Khowni	652	277	1,074	60	..	..	1,134
53	Pátkul	5,010	1,796	5,923	236	..	..	6,159
54	Táklí Sikandar	3,570	1,344	3,586	99	..	..	3,685
55	Adhegaon	3,059	593	3,302	134	..	..	3,436
56	Sowndána	1,904	859	2,036	127	..	..	2,163
57	Warkuta	1,440	504	1,546	5	..	..	1,551
58	Aodhi	1,785	787	1,759	90	..	..	1,849
59	Kotowdi	2,330	961	2,417	62	..	..	2,479
60	Yáwhi	3,908	1,408	4,312	222	..	..	4,534
61	Lahu	2,391	1,238	2,547	37	..	..	2,584
62	Wadsunga	5,129	1,767	5,175	61	..	..	5,236
63	Mháisgaon	5,418	2,246	5,675	155	..	..	5,830
64	Pápnas	1,216	559	1,353	7	..	..	1,360
65	Lawul	8,103	2,438	9,385	342	..	..	9,727
66	Ambád	1,341	292	1,690	58	..	..	1,748
67	Sirál	2,328	703	2,373	141	..	..	2,514
68	Bembla	6,287	2,371	7,411	16	..	..	7,427
69	Uzani	2,146	725	3,241	202	..	..	3,443
70	Támbwa	1,526	638	1,603	70	..	..	1,673
71	Pimpalkhunta	3,272	1,100	3,390	198	..	..	3,588
72	Shedsinga	1,793	584	2,149	107	..	..	2,256
73	Akola Budruk	2,498	984	2,657	38	..	..	2,695
74	Sápatna (Najik Temburnu)	3,256	1,184	3,505	156	2	..	3,663
75	Venegaon	1,508	621	1,547	57	3	..	1,607
76	Morochu	2,119	795	2,365	60	..	..	2,425
77	Narkhed	5,106	2,337	5,428	67	..	..	5,495
		2,14,784	77,025	2,36,589	8,982	33	..	2,45,604
	Total	2,69,417	1,00,531	2,93,201	10,915	56	..	3,04,172
		170	48	..	..	..	Assessment of	..
		2,69,587	1,00,579	2,93,201	10,915	56	..	3,04,172

SURVEY.						INCREASE.				Maximum dry-crop Rate per acre.	Average dry-crop Rate per acre, exclusive of Rice and Water-cress.	Remarks.
Assessment.						Numerical.		Percent- age.				
Jerayet.	Mothasthal Bagayet.	Páthasthal Bagayet.		Rice.	Total.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
	Soil Assessment.	Water-Cress.								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,129	2	...	...	...	1,131	156	349	8	45	1 0 0	0 9 0	
500	1	...	...	...	501	46	143	5	40	...	0 7 6	
612	1	...	...	...	613	55	170	6	38	...	0 10 0	
589	8	...	...	...	597	18	168	3	39	...	0 13 0	
3,206	242	...	...	...	3,448	1,607	1,231	22	59	...	0 6 0	
1,924	94	...	...	...	2,018	297	556	7	33	...	0 7 0	
1,458	85	...	...	...	1,543	618	537	19	53	...	0 6 6	
965	148	...	...	...	1,113	763	261	35	31	...	0 6 0	
1,286	51	...	...	...	1,337	226	220	7	20	...	0 6 6	
816	57	...	...	...	873	1,249	196	66	29	...	0 4 6	
1,321	153	...	...	...	1,474	1,600	468	53	47	...	0 5 0	
673	41	...	...	...	714	439	115	27	19	...	0 5 6	
526	94	...	...	...	620	1,436	167	105	37	...	0 3 6	
243	39	...	...	...	282	482	5	74	2	...	0 4 0	
1,753	195	...	...	...	1,948	1,119	152	22	8	...	0 5 0	
1,714	90	...	...	...	1,804	115	460	3	34	...	0 8 0	
729	127	...	...	...	856	377	263	12	44	...	0 4 0	
935	112	...	...	...	1,047	259	188	14	22	...	0 7 6	
1,120	4	...	...	...	862	111	358	8	71	...	0 9 0	
1,377	76	...	...	...	1,196	64	409	4	52	...	0 10 6	
1,461	161	...	...	...	1,431	149	470	6	49	...	0 9 0	
1,709	20	...	...	...	1,622	628	214	16	15	...	0 5 6	
2,335	43	...	...	...	1,729	193	491	8	40	...	0 10 6	
3,174	122	...	...	...	2,378	107	611	2	35	...	0 7 0	
949	5	...	...	...	3,222	412	1,050	8	47	...	0 9 0	
2,671	294	...	...	...	954	142	395	12	71	...	0 11 0	
429	34	...	...	...	2,965	1,624	527	20	22	...	0 5 0	
926	102	...	...	...	463	407	171	30	59	...	0 4 0	
3,335	10	...	...	...	1,028	186	325	8	46	...	0 6 6	
627	126	...	...	...	3,345	1,140	974	18	41	...	0 7 0	
716	50	...	...	...	753	1,297	28	60	4	...	0 3 6	
1,408	162	...	...	...	766	147	128	10	20	...	0 7 6	
562	59	...	...	...	1,570	316	470	10	43	...	0 7 0	
1,236	25	...	...	...	621	463	87	26	6	...	0 4 6	
1,458	98	1	3	...	1,261	197	277	8	28	...	0 7 6	
797	46	1	9	...	1,560	407	376	12	32	...	0 7 0	
941	43	...	...	...	853	99	232	7	37	...	0 8 6	
3,644	45	...	...	...	984	306	189	14	24	...	0 6 6	
		...	...	...	3,689	389	1,352	8	58	...	0 10 6	
94,115	6,825	21	55	...	1,01,016	30,820	23,991	14	31	...	0 6 7	
1,30,122	8,536	41	100	...	1,38,799	34,755	38,272	13	38	...	0 7 4	
uncultivated land.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
1,30,122	8,536	41	100	...	1,38,799	34,755	38,272	13	38	...	0 7 4	

Number of Village.	Name of Village.	As per Cultivation Returns for 1869-70.		AS PER REVISION				
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.				
				Jerayet.	Mothasthal Bagayet.	Páthasthal Bagayet.	Rice.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
78	Bhend	3,851	1,149	3,757	95	..	...	3,852
79	Yewti	3,310	1,918	3,089	202	..	...	3,291
80	Akhumb	1,767	771	1,710	79	...	...	1,789
81	Pennur	7,541	2,425	7,270	302	...	...	7,572
82	Kumbhej	2,874	1,627	2,814	82	..	..	2,896
	Total ...	19,343	7,890	18,640	760	...	..	19,400
	Grand Total ...	2,88,930	1,08,469	3,11,841	11,675	56	...	3,23,572

SURVEY.					INCREASE.				Maximum dry-crop Rate per acre.	Average dry-crop Rate per acre, exclu- sive of Rice and Water- cess.	Remarks.	
Assessment.					Numerical.		Per centage.					
Jerayet.	Mothasthal Bagayet	Páthasthal Bagayet.		Total.	Acres.	Assess- ment.	Acres.	Assessment.				
		Soil assess- ment.	Water- cess.	Rice.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,018	73	...	..	...	1,091	1	58	..	5	1	0 4 6	
1,690	183	...	...	..	1,873	19	45	1	2	..	0 9 0	
705	64	...	..	...	769	22	2	1	..	..	0 7 0	
2,109	236	...	...	...	2,345	31	80	...	3	...	0 5 0	
1,505	61	...	..	...	1,566	22	61	1	4	...	0 8 6	
7,027	617	...	...		7,644	57	246	.	3	..	0 6 4	
1,37,149	9,153	41	100		1,46,443	34,812	38,026	12	35	.	0 7 3	

(Signed) E. L. TAVERNER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Násik.
Camp Násik, 23rd March 1876.

No. 751 OF 1876.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Mahableshwar, 16th May 1876.

Submitted for the information of Government with reference to Resolution No. 4515, dated 11th of August last.

2. It will be seen from the report that the assessment of the Mádha Taluka, after effecting the reductions ordered in the above Resolution, amounts to Rs. 1,38,799 against the original assessment of Rs. 1,00,531, the difference of Rs. 38,268 being equivalent to an increase of 38 per cent.

3. The notification regarding the duration of the settlement submitted by the Acting Superintendent may now be published.

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 3133.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th May 1876.

RESOLUTION.--The notification may be published.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

SHOLAPUR TALUKA.

No. 558 of 1872.

To
THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N.D.

Camp Bārsi, 15th March 1872.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the report of Colonel Waddington, Superintendent Revenue Survey, Poona and Násik, on the revision of the survey rates in the Sholápur Taluka of this Collectorate, received with a letter from that officer No. 132, of the 27th ultimo.

No. 33, dated 15th January 1872, received on the 1st March 1872, and accompaniments.

2. As I understand that, the season being far advanced, it is considered advisable that the orders of Government should be obtained with as little delay as the importance of the nature at issue will permit, I send the report to you without obtaining the opinion of my Assistant, Mr. Crowe, who is at present in revenue charge of the Sholápur Taluka. I do this very unwillingly, as I think that Mr. Crowe might have been able to offer some remarks which would have assisted me in writing this letter

3. I observe that the increase of assessment over the old rates is the same as has been sanctioned for the neighbouring taluka of Mádha, 77 per cent. The maximum Jerayet rate proposed, Rs. 1-8, is lower than that which has been sanctioned for the neighbouring State of Akalkot, or Rs. 1-12. The rate of Rs. 1-8 is proposed only for Sholápur itself, the villages adjoining having a maximum rate of Rs. 1-6, and the maximum proposed for more distant villages being lower still.

4. As stated generally, the maximum proposed does not seem to involve too great an increase over the old rates. I think, however, information should have been included in the report to show the maximum rate of enhancement on individual holdings. The report is surely imperfect, while it contents itself with stating the rate of enhancement, as concerns the villages taken as so many wholes, without entering into any detail to show whether or not lands which were favoured in the old assessment have now been subjected to rates several times higher than those hitherto in force and *vice versa*. In other words, we have not information to tell us whether, the old rates being as a basis for present calculations, they have been raised uniformly, or whether a new principle has been introduced; the effect of which will be, perhaps, to multiply several times the assessments on certain classes of land, while in regard to other classes little or no enhancement will be made.

5. The subject of the principle on which the rates of assessment should be increased from time to time, leads me to the 54th paragraph of the report, which recommends the time from which the new rates should be sanctioned.

6. Colonel Waddington has explained that the survey of 1840 was in many instances faulty and unequal. If the present survey is to be relied on, the duty of the officers to whom the work of the next revision survey will be entrusted, will be not so much to consider again the relative value of the produce of the different plots of land, as to consider the change in the relative value of money which shall have taken place since the present time.

7. If this view be correct, thirty years seems to be too long a time for the rates now recommended to remain unchanged.

8. The value of money during the last thirty years has decreased so much, that, in connexion with this and other circumstances, it is now recommended that the rates should be enhanced 77 per cent. Therefore, a cultivator paying, say, ten rupees in 1870-71, will have to pay nearly twenty in 1872-73. In the former case he obtains a much larger profit, and Government a much smaller profit, than by a revision of rates would appear to be just. In the latter case, however just the newly-imposed rates may be both for the cultivator and for Government, the cultivator must probably feel some discontent.

9. The principle so long acknowledged in the Konkan, of Government receiving a certain share of the produce, fixed in kind and commuted year by year into a money payment calculated on its market value, appears to me not to be an altogether unsound one. The only disadvantage of it would appear to be, that in years of famine, when the cultivator would have a much smaller crop than usual, he would have to make a larger money payment, owing to the rise in the market value of grain. Such a system could, therefore, only continue where a system of remission from failure of crops was generally acknowledged. I think, however, that it would be worthy of consideration if, on account of the continued change in the value of money, it might not be advisable, taking the rates of the previous survey as a basis of calculation, to make more frequent changes in the figures representing the assessable value of the land as expressed in money. If such changes were made every fifteen years instead of every thirty, as is usual at present, Government would obtain a fairer share of revenue, and the cultivators would not be liable to have to pay one year revenue nearly double that paid by them two years previously.

10. Paragraphs 20 and 49 of Colonel Waddington's report treat of the water-rate to be levied on lands irrigated from the New Ekruk Tank. In paragraph 49 Colonel Waddington says :—
 “ It will be impossible to fix any permanent water-rate on the lands to be irrigated until I have been supplied by the Irrigation Department with information as to the quantity of land commanded by the canal, its situation, the area for which they will be able to supply water, and the period for which the supply will last. Meantime, I purpose to explain to the people and record that an extra cess will be hereafter levied on all lands to which water may be supplied from the tank.”

11. I am of opinion that, had it been possible, it would have been better for the required information to have been obtained in time for the rates as affected by the tank to have been fixed for these lands at the time of the general introduction of new rates into the whole taluká. The new rates to be imposed in regard to these particular lands should not, I consider, be regarded as liable to enhancement so much for their being afterwards actually supplied with water from the tank as for their being so situated as to be capable of being supplied with water if desired by the cultivators. It is clear that the value of land is increased by its being within the reach of irrigation. That a cultivator may be unwilling to take advantage of the means within his power for improving the resources of his land, is not a sufficient reason for his being subjected to a lower rate of assessment than a cultivator of other land, similarly situated, who avails himself of such means. Government have already resolved that a cultivator who constructs a new well should not on that account be subjected to extra assessment, for he does ~~but make use~~ and that by an expenditure of labour and money, of means put within the reach of many others. When, therefore, water can be readily obtained without labour or money, it is obvious that a cultivator refusing to make use of it should not be exempted from the payment of the rates fairly calculated on the value of the crop which it is supposed to be capable of producing. This principle is, I believe, acknowledged in regard to lands watered from Government Irrigation Works in some other parts of India.

12. With regard to paragraph 50 of Colonel Waddington's report, I have to state that the subject therein alluded to has formed the subject of a correspondence which has lately taken place between the Revenue Commissioner and the Military authorities and myself. I have expressed my opinion that a portion of the Moti Bâgh should be reserved for the uses to which it has been hitherto put : but I have expressed an equally strong opinion

that a large portion of it, consisting of very rich garden land, should be disposed of for cultivation. It could be sold by public auction in the usual manner.

13. I agree with the opinion expressed by Colonel Waddington in his 53rd paragraph, that Pir Tákli, now belonging to the Mádha Taluka, should be incorporated with the Sholápur Taluka.

14. I take this opportunity of mentioning a subject regarding which I have long desired to address Government. It is alluded to in the 7th paragraph of the letter of Mr. L. R. Reid, Chief Secretary to Government, No. 2587, of the 8th August 1840, to the address of the Revenue Commissioner. It suggests the advisability of the detached village of Mangrul being exchanged with the Government of His Highness the Nizam, for His Highness' villages of Popla and Sewni, which are surrounded by British territory, "but," it is added, "it is apprehended this cannot be effected."

15. From the map accompanying Colonel Waddington's report, it will be seen how many villages of the Sholápur Taluka are inconveniently situated at many miles' distance in the midst of His Highness the Nizam's territory. It is much to be regretted that at the time of their first acquisition by the British Government an attempt was not made to exchange them with villages lying in close proximity to British territory. It might be said that it would be difficult for such an exchange to be effected now, as it would necessitate so many British subjects being delivered over without their consent to another Government.

16. I consider, however, that it is a very serious inconvenience there being so many isolated British villages far off in His Highness the Nizam's dominions, and that it would be worth a considerable sacrifice on the part of Government to make some attempt to rectify the frontier. An opportunity for such rectification might have been found about ten years ago, when the Western Ceded Districts were delivered back to His Highness the Nizam's Government.

17. The difficulty which would present itself on a rectification of the frontier being attempted now, would be that some compensation might have to be paid to British subjects possessing property in villages to be delivered in exchange to His Highness. I do not think, however, that such a difficulty should be acknowledged as an unanswerable reason why such rectification should not be attempted. The existence of these isolated villages renders the police arrangements in the Sholápur and Bársi talukas especi-

ally difficult. The crime in these talukas, from their position in respect to His Highness' dominions, is probably more than that of all the other talukas of the Collectorate put together.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. BOSANQUET,

Acting Collector.

No. 33 OF 1872.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF SHOLA'PUR.

Camp Bhorápur, 15th January 1872.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a report on the rates I propose to introduce in 147 villages of the present Sholápur Taluka of the Collectorate under your charge.

2. I have appended hereto printed copies of the reports of Messrs. Wingate, Bellasis, Robertson, Vibart, and G. Blane. The former three gentlemen, as you are aware, were officers of the Revenue Survey Department; Mr. Vibart was the then Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, and Mr. G. Blane was the Assistant in charge of the Sub-Collectorate.

3. The report of ~~Captain Bellasis~~ relates to the Subhá and the Ahirwári Pargana, and that of Mr. ~~Robertson~~ to the Mandrup division of the taluka. Captain Wingate's report forwards those of the above-named two gentlemen with his remarks, and such modifications in their proposals as he deemed requisite.

4. Before proceeding to express my own views of the rates that may be considered applicable at the present day, I will take a brief notice of the reports of the above-named gentlemen.

5. Captain Bellasis commences his report by describing the survey operations which had been carried out under his supervision. It appears that 10 per cent of the survey measurements of 71 villages, containing 256,828 acres, had been tested by his measurers between November 1838 and the end of June 1839. The result, although considered satisfactory by him, showed that in 17 out of the 71

villages the errors in excess and defect exceeded 10 per cent, whilst three required to be entirely re-measured. The difference between his men's measurement and the test taken by Captain Bellasis appears to have been a little more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The average daily work of a measurer was 62 acres.

6. Captain Bellasis then proceeds to notice the re-classification work, which, however, had only been completed in 16 villages of Sholápur. He describes the old classification as "perfectly unintelligible," and ascribes the discontent which prevailed, and the declining state of cultivation, in a great measure to the discrepancies in classification; and says that the very great inequality of assessment had thrown land of all qualities out of cultivation! He probably, however, meant only, what he adds, namely, that much of the best land was waste in consequence of the heavy rates on it.

7. Captain Bellasis next gives a general description of the district, its soils, climate, products, &c., and appends a statement showing the price of jowári and bájri in the Sholápur Bazaar from Fasli 1230 (A.D. 1821) to 1248 (A.D. 1839).

8. Captain Bellasis draws attention to the case of two villages as exemplifying the evils of over-assessment, and the blessings arising from the imposition of moderate rates, and then proceeds to some remarks on the general decline in the outward aspect of the villages. He, however, admits that, with the exception of certain Ahirwári villages, they were many degrees better than most in Bhimthari, Indápur, or Mohol. He describes the Patels as ill-paid, and the cultivators much involved in debt, and quite without the power of repairing wells or extending cultivation; half the Ahirwári Pargana was untilled, and 17 out of the 30 villages nearly depopulated. He thinks that, at the prices then ruling, the produce of an acre of the best soil and most favourable season might be estimated at about Rs. 3. He, however, admits that much weight cannot be attached to any calculations whatever regarding the produce of lands.

9. Captain Bellasis concludes by recommending a rate not exceeding Rs. 1 per acre as the maximum rate for Jerayet crops, or 33·3 higher than Indápur—which would give, he calculates, an average of 6 annas per acre, or a total assessment of Rs. 56,300 on the Government assessed land under cultivation, and Rs. 87,368 on the whole arable land.

10. In an appendix Captain Bellasis refers to the cultivation of the Mauritius sugar-cane and potatoe as being worthy of encouragement in these districts. The failure of cotton and the mulberry he attributes to the want of pecuniary encouragement. He comments on the negligent system of husbandry in vogue, and the

neglect of manuring the land, the paucity of carts, neglect of drainage, and absence of education, he not having met with a single school in the district.

11. Mr. Robertson's report is on the Mandrup Pargana, and he commences with a general description of the district, on which it is not necessary for me to enlarge, beyond observing that Mr. Robertson gives a similar account of the condition of the villages to that given by Captain Bellasis, and a like description of the apathy of the village officials. He also notices that nullas which had formerly been used for irrigation had fallen into disuse and distress experienced from want of water. He mentions a curious superstition as existing among the Natives, and partly accounting for the fact that no use is made of the waters of the Bhima or Sina for irrigation. Education is described as being at the lowest ebb still he enumerates 12 schools.

12. In describing the survey operations carried out under his charge, Mr. Robertson remarks that the gross contents of fields according to the old survey had been correctly computed and recorded, but that portions of fields had often been deducted as "Krab" or "unculturable," when no such land existed in them, and thus the old measurements were to a certain degree unreliable, though not to such an extent as to vitiate the assessment, had the classification of the soil been correct.

The defects of the former classification he passes by as being already well known to Government.

13. Mr. Robertson describes the ryots as much impoverished, and the land-tax oppressive, and would fain hope that the "dawn of ease and comfort, brought into existence by a new assessment, is now breaking on the tax-ground-down population." He proposes a maximum rate of fifteen per cent increase on that of Indápur. Mr. Robertson concludes his report by referring to various topics regarding the district officials, and to which I need not further allude.

14. Captain Wingate, in forwarding the above reports, expresses his conviction that the state of the district was not one of prosperity, that the condition of the cultivators had deteriorated during the course of our administration, that there was an utter absence of activity or enterprise, and that the state of the villages and husbandry was generally wretched. This state of affairs he attributes chiefly, as do his two Assistants, to an excessive land-tax. After setting forth his reasons for a reduction in the rates, he proposes, for the Sholápur villages, the rates advocated by Captain Bellasis, viz., an advance of 33 per cent (more correctly

33·3) on the Indápur rates, and for the Mandrup Parganá of 20 per cent, 5 more than proposed by Mr. Robertson.

15. At this distance of time it is difficult to say whether the pictures drawn by the officers of the Revenue Survey of the condition of the ryots were over-coloured or not. Mr. Blane expresses his dissent from the opinion of Captain Wingate on this point, and contents himself by observing that the rates proposed are not too high. Doubtless, however, the imposition of a lower assessment has had the best effect in improving the condition of the people, and preparing them for a revision of rates more in accordance with the circumstances in which they are now placed.

16. The general features and character of the district have been sufficiently described in the annexed Preliminary remarks, reports; I will, therefore, confine myself to reviewing the changes which have taken place in the last thirty years in the way of improved means of communication, facilities of education, increase in the value of land, and the present condition of the district.

17. The Sholápur Taluka as now constituted consists of 150 villages, viz., 112 Government and 2 Inam villages, originally belonging to the taluka; 9 villages of the Nipánikur's, which have since lapsed to Government; 15 Government and 1 Inam village transferred from Mohol; and 11 villages received from His Highness the Nizam. Of these villages, 147 Government and 1 Inam village will now come under settlement.

18. The total area of the 135 villages included in the diagrams is 504,080 square acres, or 789·6 square miles. The population in 1840-41 amounted to 106,962; by the present return it is 135,710, showing an increase of 28,748, or 26·8 per cent. The number of inhabitants per square mile is 172, and there are, therefore, 3·8 acres to each individual. The following statement, prepared from the Mámlat-dár's return, shows the number of inhabitants, &c., at the period of settlement, and at the present time :—

	At the time of Settlement.	1870-71.	Increase in Number.	Per Cent Increase.
Inhabitants	1,06,962	1,35,710	28,748	26·8
Bullocks	32,807	41,303	8,496	25·8
Cattle, sheep, goats, &c. ...	86,080	61,829	24,251	Decrease. 28
Carts	219	1,167	948	Increase. 433
Ploughs	2,137	4,511	2,374	111

The great increase in the number of ploughs and carts compared with that in the number of bullocks, as also the decrease in the number of cattle, sheep, &c., makes me somewhat sceptical as to the correctness of this return, but I trust the coming census will enable me to submit more full and reliable information hereafter.

19. Among the chief causes affecting the progress of the district is the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which connects Sholápur with the eastern and western shores of the Continent of Hindustan, a marvellous change since the days when (as Captain Wingate wrote) the "Sholápur ryot had to pay a higher price for his salt than the inhabitants of Mohol and Mádhá." There is, however, but one station within the limits of the district, namely, at Sholápur itself, which, consequently, still continues to be the chief market for the produce of the district, and source of supply. The numerous roads which have been constructed during the present lease (and not one of which existed 30 years ago) to Poona, Hyderabad, Pandharpur, Akalkot, Bijápur,—in fact in every direction, have given an impulse to traffic, which may be judged of from the fact that the number of carts has increased, during that period, from 219 to 1,167, or 433 per cent! The farm of the tolls on these roads for the last seven years has been sold for the sums shown below :—

	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Bála (Pooná road)	1,825	1,050	1,550	2,000	2,850	2,745	2,500
Soregoan (Bijápur road) ..	5,500	3,425	4,500	1,022	3,500	4,500	3,700
Borámáni (Hyderabad road) ..	5,500	8,500	11,500	9,450	9,600	9,100	7,800
Kumbhari (Akalkot road) ...	2,000	1,750	2,400	2,075	2,350	2,725	1,700
Tirha (Pandharpur road) ...	1,625	1,100	1,500	1,075	1,550	1,600	1,400
	11,450	15,825	21,450	15,622	19,850	20,670	17,100

The sum paid for 1870-71 is equivalent to the tax on 68,400 laden carts; so that some idea may be formed of the traffic passing through this district independent of that conveyed by rail.

There are public ferries on the Sina at Lámboti, Tirha, Wadakbál, and Wángi; and on the Bhima at Ghodeshwar, Tákli, and Bandarkáuta. The farm of these ferrics has averaged during the last five years Rs. 3,394.

Mangrul, Musti, Márdi, Ghodeshwar, Keshar Jowalga, and Wadala, at which from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,500 worth of goods change hands. There was formerly a bazaar at Bandarkánta which no longer exists.

25. There is a large manufacture of cotton goods, sáris, pagris, carpets, khádi, &c. ; and the woollen "kamblis," or Native blankets, made in this district are superior. In the city of Sholápur there are 6,425 looms for cotton cloths, 4,250 weavers, 310 dyers, and 840 spinners of thread. Walsang has 200 weavers and 100 dyers, and Mandrup, Ahirwári, Hotgi, Márdi, Salghar, and Ghodeshwar also have many looms. The cotton goods manufactured in the district yearly are valued at Rs. 5,76,000, woollen goods Rs. 39,000, brass and copper utensils Rs. 25,000, and implements of iron Rs. 30,000, making a total of Rs. 6,70,000.

26. The people appear to be well off and well clothed, and the villages are decidedly better kept and cleaner than those of Indápur and Bhimthari. Condition of the people. The city of Sholápur is within a few hours of any part of the district, and affords a ready market for their produce, to which the greater portion of it finds its way, and from whence they draw their supplies of salt, tobacco, spices, &c. Land, both in the vicinity of Sholápur itself and in the more distant villages, sells readily at from 10 to 70 years' purchase, as may be seen from the annexed statement.

27. The average rainfall, as registered at the civil hospital at Sholápur, for the last eighteen years, has been 27 inches, being the same as that of Poona for the last eight years. Rainfall. The eastern portion bordering on Akalkot is said to enjoy a somewhat more plentiful fall than the rest of the district, but there is no record of the amount. The appended comparative statement shows the rainfall at Poona, Pátas, Indápur, and Bársi from 1863 to 1870, and for Sholápur from 1853 to 1870.

28. The tilling of the soil and other agricultural operations are conducted in the same primitive and inartistic manner noticed in the annexed reports, little or no attention being paid to weeding or manuring the land, or to rotation of crops except when irrigated. Husbandry. Mr. Fletcher (who superintended the classification of the N.W. portion of the taluk) reports that "cultivation is carried on but laxly, and very little attention bestowed on it, as a rule, either in garden or dry-crop land." He, however, excepts the outlying villages

of Mangrul, Arli, Kálegaon, and Kákramba, the ryots of which villages take marked pains in tilling their land, and afford a pleasing example of what may be done in time in a naturally poor soil by constant manuring and irrigation. He also notices that in Kálegaon manuring Jerayet lands is not uncommon. There is a great deal of land, especially in the neighbourhood of Sholápur, left untilled and let out for grazing, the occupants thereby realizing in some cases as much as 18 times the Government assessment, as will be seen from the following cases:—

	Acres.	Assessment	Sub-let for Grazing.	Times Assessment.
Sholápur..	230 ...	Rs. 67 0...	Rs. 800 ...	12
	132 ...	" 19 11...	" 350 ...	18½
	92 ...	" 10 0...	" 150 ...	15
	66 ...	" 15 0...	" 200 ...	13½
	167 ...	" 23 0...	" 250 ...	10½
Degaon...	150 ...	" 39 13...	" 400 ...	10
	53 ...	" 8 0...	" 30 ...	3¾
Shelgi ...	18 ...	" 4 0...	" 40 ...	10
	12 ...	" 1 8...	" 15 ...	10
	16 ...	" 2 0...	" 15 ...	7½

29. Three-fourths of the crops grown consist of jowári, bájri being the next in order, although only to the extent of 1-10th of the jowári. Together with the jowári "Kardai" is almost invariably grown, a row of it being planted here and there, and withstands drought well. Coarse rice is grown in small patches in hollows where water lodges, and occasionally a second crop of gram or wál succeeds. The Mauritius sugar-cane is reported to be unknown, as also the mulberry and potatoe. Cotton was sown to the extent of 14,000 acres, or 3·6 per cent of the whole. "Surangi" or the India madder dye is grown in inconsiderable quantities in dry-crop lands. The garden crops consist of sugar-cane, plantains, guavas, limes, earth-nut, wheat, turmeric, and vegetables. Turmeric is chiefly grown in the outlying villages in rotation with sugar-cane and wheat.

30. Captain Bellasis in his returns of cultivation and collections does not give either the names or number of the villages to which they apply; and Mr. Robertson's, though given by villages, is so incomplete as to be of little service. Captain Wingate also does not mention the number of villages to which the statement furnished by him refers; and, on looking at the Collector's settlement reports from 1837-38 to 1840-41, I find they apply in the first year to 113 villages, in the next to 117, in the third to 110, and in the last to 109, so

that it is impossible to compare them with the diagram, which includes 120 villages properly belonging to the division.

The Sholapur Sub-Collectorate was formed into a separate Collectorate in November 1838, at which time the outstanding balances of the three talukas of Sholapur, Bārsi, and Karmāla amounted to Rs. 2,14,445, of which sum Rs. 1,37,608 was written off as irrecoverable. In 1842-43 a further sum of Rs. 49,284 was written off the accounts of the Sholapur Taluka, and the outstanding balance reduced to Rs. 5,138. I may add that for the two years 1839-40 and 1840-41 the gross land assessment, remissions, balances, &c., were as below :—

Gross Land Revenue.	Remissions.	Balance Outstanding.	Balance Realized. *
1839-40...1,46,348 11	8...8,839 4	8...722 11	2...1,36,786 11 11
1840-41...1,15,116 4	1...4,178 12	0...750 10	4...1,10,186 13 9

Captain Wingate estimated roughly that the total maximum rental, exclusive of Inām, but including the items of "Ain Jamā" and extra cess on water lands, would be Rs. 1,27,000.

The following paras. give a brief analysis of the fluctuations in cultivation, and collections of the villages which originally formed the Sholapur Taluka.

31. The cultivated area during the first two years of the present settlement was, in round numbers, 314,000 acres, and the collections Rs. 1,31,000, there being Rs. 2,274 remitted during the first year, and only Rs. 278 in the second. The average waste of these two years was 28,000, or about one-twelfth of the whole area. In the next two years the cultivation fell to Rs. 2,47,000; the remissions, however, being only Rs. 21, and the waste 44,400, or about one-eighth. For the next three years the cultivation and collections rose, the average being 322,645 acres cultivated, and Rs. 1,39,687 collections, there being only Rs. 576 remissions in the first of the three years. During the final three years of the first decade cultivation and collections again fell off, the cultivation being 313,000 acres, and collections Rs. 1,36,500, and no remission. The average area under cultivation during the first decade was 312,847 acres, and average collections Rs. 1,34,168, the average annual remissions being Rs. 315, and average waste 29,468 acres, or little over one-sixteenth of the whole.

32. During the first three years of this period the average cultivation was 308,000 acres, and collections Rs. 1,34,000, the average waste being 35,800 acres, or a little over one-tenth, and the remissions Rs. 102. During the next four years the cultivation rose to 315,000 acres;

and collections to Rs. 1,38,900, the average waste being 2,560 acres, or one-fifteenth per cent, and remissions Rs. 62. In the concluding three years the cultivation averaged 335,300 acres, and collections Rs. 1,45,100, the waste being 9,940 acres, or one-thirty-fifth, and remissions Rs. 30. The average collections for this period were Rs. 1,39,268, being Rs. 5,100, or nearly 4 per cent in excess of the first ten years. The average remissions were only Rs. 64.

33. During the third decade the average cultivation has been
 3rd Decade. 344,384 acres, and collections Rs. 1,48,887,
 or 7 per cent in excess of those of the second
 Decade, and nearly 11 per cent of those of the first decade. The
 waste at the present time is almost inappreciable, being about one-
 thousandth part of the whole area, and the average annual remis-
 sions, although slightly in excess of the second decade, have still been
 only Rs. 82.

34. In the 15 villages transferred from Mohol, the average
 waste during the first five years of the lease
 Villages transferred from Mohol. was 4,932 acres, or 13·8 per cent, and the
 average collections Rs. 11,808, the average
 annual remissions being only Rs. 109. During the remaining five
 years of this decade the remissions were nil, and the average
 annual collections Rs. 12,333, the waste being 1,092 acres, or 3 per
 cent. The average annual collections during the first decade were
 Rs. 12,292, remissions Rs. 54, and waste 3,012, or 8·4 per cent.

~~35.~~ During the second decade the average collections were
 Rs. 12,840, or 467 more than those of the first ten years; the waste
 was 1,366 acres, or 3·6 per cent of total area; and the remis-
 sions Rs. 19.

36. During the last ten years the average collections have
 been Rs. 13,240, or 8·75 per cent in excess of those of the first
 decade, and 3·1 above those of the second decade. The average
 waste during this period has been only ·019 per cent, and the
 remissions nil.

37. I have in vain endeavoured to obtain a satisfactory
 return of the prices of grain in Sholápur
 Rise in prices. during the past thirty years; but from the
 following list of prices, taken from the Bazaar Office records for
 the last seven years, it is evident that they are as high in Sholápur
 as in any other part of the Deccan; indeed, from such returns as I
 have been able to procure, the rise in prices at Sholápur during
 the present settlement has been greater than elsewhere:—

Statement showing the Average Prices of Grain in the Sholápur Cantonment from 1864-65 to 1870-71, in seers of two pounds:

Years.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Gram.	Wheat.
1864-65	14	10·75	9·75	10
1865-66	18·25	15·3	10·9	9·9
1866-67	16·6	15·75	8·3	8·5
1867-68	20·5	15·75	10	11
1868-69	25·5	27·2	14·4	12
1869-70	18·65	16·45	9·9	8·22
1870-71	21·9	15	8·3	7

38. The maximum rate for the Sholápur and Ahirwári parganas was fixed at 33 (33·3) per cent above that of Indápur, and for the Mandrup Pargana and the outlying village of Mangrul at 20 per cent higher. The former rate is the same as that recommended by Captain Wingate for the Pimpalgaon division of the Bhimthari Taluka. In the case of the best situated villages of that taluka, I have lately proposed an increase of 75 per cent on the Indápur rate, or Rs. 1-12-0 as the maximum, which proposal has met with the approval of Government. The conditions affecting the material progress of the two districts, viz., the benefits accruing to either from the construction of the railway and extension of roads, are so similar, that a corresponding rate to that of Pimpalgaon would appear applicable in this instance. In the neighbouring State of Akalkot, into which the Survey Settlement has been lately introduced, the maximum Jerayet rate was Rs. 1-12-0. But looking at the very large increase that an enhanced imposition of that rate would cause, and taking into consideration the opinion expressed by Colonel Francis in his memorandum on the Bhimthari rates, and in which I fully concur, I cannot venture to recommend a higher maximum than Rs. 1-8-0, and that only for the lands of the city of Sholápur itself, placing the villages immediately adjoining it under a maximum of Rs. 1-6-0 and the more distant of Rs. 1-4-0. For the Mandrup villages, which have not been benefited so much from the construction of the railway and are still dependent on ferries for the crossing of the Sina in the monsoon, I would not recommend an increase of more than 25 per cent (Rs. 1-4-0) over the Indápur maximum for those most favourably situated, and of 12½ per cent (Rs. 1-2-0) for the more distant.

39. The application of these rates causes a somewhat large increase in the assessment, the average on all the villages of the taluka being 77 per cent. But this unusual rise is not so much due to the imposition of an enhanced maximum rate, as to the extreme faultiness of the old classification, which, especially in Sholápur itself and some of the large adjoining villages, is so unprecedentedly low as to be scarcely free from suspicion. For instance, there are cases of 15 and 16-anna fields which were classed at from 7 to 5 annas—a discrepancy so great that it can hardly be ascribed to mere ignorance. The following figures show some of the errors of the old classification :—

Number tested.	Numbers in which the difference in classification is above												
	...	6 pies.	1 an.	2 as.	3 as.	4 as.	5 as.	6 as.	7 as.	8 as.	9 as.	10 as.	11 as.
81	4	9	7	18	13	15	5	4	1	1	1	2	1

You will see that, out of 81 numbers taken at random, in 30 the difference of classification exceeds three annas, whilst in ten number the difference exceeds five annas, and there is one instance in which it is above eleven annas.

40. Under these circumstances, and considering the rates at which lands in the vicinity of Sholápur are sub-let, the saleable value of land, and the exceptionally low assessment on which some of the villages which are most advantageously situated are at present held, there is no fear of my rates being excessive. For instance, in the lands of the flourishing city of Sholápur itself, the average rental is 4 annas 8 pies per acre. Again, the rich villages of De-gaon and Bála are paying 5 annas and 6 annas 7 pies respectively. I cannot, therefore, but conclude that in those cases in which the new rates cause an unusual increase in the assessment, it is to be attributed to the observance of a lower scale of valuation in the former classification of the lands; and feeling confident, as I do, that the rates are not too high, I do not feel justified in recommending the adoption of a lower scale.

41. The result of the grouping of the villages is as follows:—

	Number of Villages.	Maximum Rate	Remarks.
Class I.	1	1·8	Sholápur.
Class II.	39	1·6	Villages immediately adjoining the city.
Class III.	52	1·4	Villages within a radius of 5 miles, or on high roads.
Class IV.	55	1·2	Villages beyond that distance and chiefly in Mandrup.
	147	...	

42. The effect of the proposed rates on the 120 villages of Sholápur and the 15 villages transferred from Mohol which are entered in the two accompanying diagrams, will be as follows:—

120 Villages of Sholápur.	Occupied Land.		Unoccupied Assessed Land.		Total.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
Assessment according to proposed rates.	3,70,137	Rs. 2,70,696	1,520	Rs. 667	3,71,657	Rs. 2,71,363
Assessment according to present rates	3,44,766	1,49,190	365	66	3,45,131	1,49,256
Increase	25,371	1,21,506	1,155	601	26,526	1,22,107

15 Villages from Mohol.	Occupied Land.		Unoccupied Assessed Land.		Total.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
Assessment according to proposed rates	38,414	Rs. 22,776	28	Rs. 13	38,442	Rs. 22,789
Assessment according to present rates ...	35,785	13,249	33	17	35,818	13,266
Increase	2,629	9,527	.....	.....	2,624	9,523
Decrease ... ..	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....

43. The uneven manner in which the present assessment was imposed is rendered apparent by comparing it with that resulting from the proposed rates. For instance, Dahitna, No. 25, will be raised

Uneven incidency of old Assessment,

186 per cent by a maximum rate of Rs. 1-6-0; whilst Togarhali, No. 10, with the same maximum, only rises 43 per cent. Again, Kher, No. 4, and Kegaon, No. 36, adjoining villages with a similar maximum, are affected very differently—the former being raised 127 and the latter only 2 per cent.

44. The land which has been cultivated, though not recorded as such, is about 7 per cent of the whole area under cultivation, excluding the 11 villages received from His Highness the Nizam. The assessment on this at 11 annas 4 pies—the average dry-crop rate of the district—amounts to Rs. 19,833, so that the actual increase in the assessment due to the new rates will be 70 per cent.

45. The assessment on cultivated land of the 147 Government villages for the year 1870-71 was Rs. 1,74,101; by the new rates it will be Rs. 3,09,315, showing an increase of Rs. 1,35,214, or 77 per cent. The waste-land only amounts to 1,548 acres, assessed at Rs. 680, making a total assessment of Rs. 3,09,995.

46. Irrigation from páths is very limited, and confined chiefly to the outlying villages of Ari, Páthasthal irrigation. Kálegaon, Salghar, &c. I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 6 (exclusive of the Jerayet assessment) for first class water-supply, descending to Rs. 1-8-0 in the lowest class. The total assessment on account of water is only Rs. 1,991.

47. I purpose exempting lands under wells constructed during the term of the present settlement from any extra assessment; and on those under wells which existed previously nothing beyond the highest dry-crop rate will be levied.

48. There is a limited amount of rice land, in which coarse Rice. rice is grown, and sometimes a second crop of wál or gram. There are in all 2,503 acres of this land, which at the maximum rate of Rs. 3, which I propose, will realize Rs. 4,096.

49. With regard to the Ekruk Tank, it will be impossible to fix any permanent water-rate on the lands to be irrigated therefrom, until I have been supplied by the Irrigation Department with information as to the quantity of land commanded by the canal, its situation, the area for which they will be able to supply water, and the period for which the supply will last. Meantime I purpose to explain to the people and record that an extra cess will be hereafter levied on all lands to which water may be supplied from the tank.

50. By the late change in the limits of the military cantonments, a considerable quantity of land has been thrown out of camp. Such portions of it as have been enclosed and built on, I purpose to assess at the

rate of Rs. 2 per acre, whilst what is lying waste will be assessed as other culturable lands. The Moti Bāgh, however, has hitherto been used as a sort of public garden and pleasure ground; and as it is the only spot available for the recreation of the officers, I would recommend that it should be set apart for that purpose.

51. That the re-measurement of the district was equally as necessary as the re-classification, will be apparent from the following instances taken promiscuously from the survey records:—

Numbers compared.	Numbers in which the error amounted to per cent.														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 50	Above 50
53	7	8	7	6	1	4	4	...	3	2	4	1	2	2	2

In 24 out of 53 numbers the error exceeded 6 per cent, whilst there are six cases in which it exceeded 20 per cent. I append statements showing the result of the test of the present measurement and classification, from which you will see that out of 2,120 numbers the measurement of which was tested, in only one the difference exceeded ten per cent, and of 2,022 numbers that were classed, a difference of 4 annas was only exceeded in one case.

52. The present survey was carried out under the superintendence of Messrs. Gibson, Echalaz, Francis, and Young, and the classification under Messrs. Cumming, Fletcher, and Whitcombe. All the village boundaries were carefully traversed and plotted from computation, and a map of the taluka compiled therefrom, copy of which is annexed.

53. Two diagrams accompany this report, showing the average collections during the past thirty years in 120 villages of Sholāpur and 15 transferred from Mohol. The Inam village of Pir Tākli, which at present belongs to the Mādha Taluka, would more conveniently form part of this district.

54. In conclusion, I would recommend that the rates, if approved, may be sanctioned for 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

*Extract from Statement of Sale and Mortgage of Lands in the
Sholápur Taluka, from 1868 to 1870.*

Names of Villages	Jerayet.		Bagayet.		Remarks.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		
		Rs.		Rs.		
Sholápur ...	34-37	12	...	200	Mortgaged; mortgagee to enjoy usufruct in place of interest; no well.	
	50-27	11	..	500	Mortgaged, 2 years; no well.	
	53-24	8	...	550	Mortgaged for 3 years; no well.	
	29-38	13	...	400	Sold; no well.	
	19-19	5	...	300	Do.	
	41-10	10	...	300	Do.	
	44-12	6-6	...	500	Do.	
	48-6	12	...	75	Do.	
	18-8	12-8	...	1,000	Mortgaged.	
	Borámani ...	42-20	19	...	100	Sold; no well.
45-27		23	...	365	Do.	
20-33		16	...	1,625	Sold; one well valued at Rs. 200.	
15-33		5	...	150	Sold; no well.	
47		28	...	80	Do.	
27-14		9	...	75	Do.	
47-19		28	...	200	Do.	
11-32		6	...	250	Do.	
Walsang ...		12-11	7	8	100	Sold; half of well valued at Rs. 500.
		12-15	18	...	120	Sold; no well.
	41-38	26-12	...	500	Do.	
Ahirwári ...	40-25	11	...	70	Do.	
	7-30	...	12	400	Mortgaged for 4 years; mortgagee to have half produce in lieu of interest; one well worth Rs. 400.	
Mandrup ...	41-33	9	...	90	Sold; no well.	
	17-21	12-8	...	450	Mortgagee to have usufruct in lieu of interest; no well.	
Bandar Káuta ...	27-25	16	...	400	Mortgaged; mortgagee to receive Rs. 70 per annum interest, and 1½ candy jowári.	
Kándalgaon ...	35-2	19	...	400	Sold; no well.	
	15-24	8	...	400	Do.	
	14-29	4	...	300	Do.	
	35-2	19	...	400	Do.	
Soregaon ...	32-23	17	...	300	Do.	
	50-12	11	...	200	Do.	
	9-37	5	...	600	Do.	
Ulha ...	21-13	10	...	200	Do.	
	12-27	3	...	200	Do.	

*Statement showing Rainfall in Sholápur, Poona, Indápur,
Pátas, and Bársi.*

Year.	Sholápur.	Indápur.	Pátas.	Poona.	Bársi.
1853	25·75				
1854	31·58				
1855	13·65				
1856	23·77				
1857	34·14				
1858	33·50				
1859	33·33				
1860	33·07				
1861	26·47				
1862	23·74				
Average 10 years.	27·9				
1863	21·28	3·01	9·52	22·55	24·20
1864	20·77	9·78	7·83	16·55	22·56
1865	13·72	6·95	11·69	31·28	19·05
1866	20·02	4·06	6·57	18·90	22·45
1867	25·87	10·74	10·88	27·29	25·76
1868	25·92	8·43	10·32	30·91	18·62
1869	35·78	24·47	22·76	28·16	38·12
1870	35·03	25·77	26·31	40·60	43·19
	26·5	10·4	13·23	27·03	26·74

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment.

B 210-10

The following comparative statement exhibits the results of the new and former survey of 120 villages of the Sholapur Taluka, shown in detail under the same head :—

	GOVERNMENT LAND.					ALIENATED LAND.			Grand Total.
	Culturable assessed.	Unculturable.	Kuran.	Gairan Roads, &c.	Total.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	
According to present survey	3,71,657	6,556	4,227	23,761	4,06,201	52,352	890	53,242	4,59,443
According to former survey	3,45,131	23,437	5,483	20,058	3,94,109	49,332	3,018	52,350	4,46,459
Increase ..	2,526	.	.	3,703	30,229	3,020	...	3,020	33,249
Decrease...	...	16,881	1,256	..	18,137	...	2,128	2,128	20,265

The following comparative statement exhibits the results of the new and former survey of 15 villages of the Sholapur Taluka shown in detail under the same head :—

177

	GOVERNMENT LAND.					ALIENATED LAND.			Grand Total.
	Culturable assessed.	Unculturable.	Kuran.	Gairan Roads, &c.	Total.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	
According to present survey... ..	38,442	875	792	3,332	43,441	1,178	18	1,196	44,637
According to former survey	35,818	2,766	793	3,405	42,782	1,230	52	1,282	44,064
Increase..	2,624	...	...	..	2,624	.	...	.	2,624
Decrease..	...	1,891	1	73	1,965	52	34	86	2,051

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nasik.

MEASUREMENT TEST STATEMENT.

Names of Assistants.	Number of Fields tested.	FIELD IN WHICH THE PERCENTAGE ERROR WAS WITHIN											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Above 10 per Cent.	
Lient. C. T. Echalez ...	2,120												
Mr. J. Young ...													
Mr. E. A. Francis ...													
Lient. W. C. Black ...													
		1,644	347	87	24	6	7	2	1	1	...	1	

178

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
 Poona and Násik.

CLASSIFICATION TEST STATEMENT,

Names of Assistants.	Number of Fields tested.	Result.								
		Errors within								
		As. p. ...	As. p. 0 6	As. p. 1 0	As. p. 1 6	As. p. 2 0	As. p. ...	As. p. 3 0	As. p. 3 6	As. p. 4 0
Mr. A. Cumming ...	2,022	339	806	577	165	100	21	6	2	6
Mr. W. Fletcher ...										
Mr. J. C. Whitcombe ...										

179

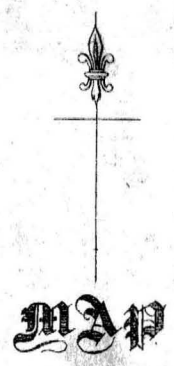
W. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
 Poona and Nasik.

41. 298

Class I No. 1. 2

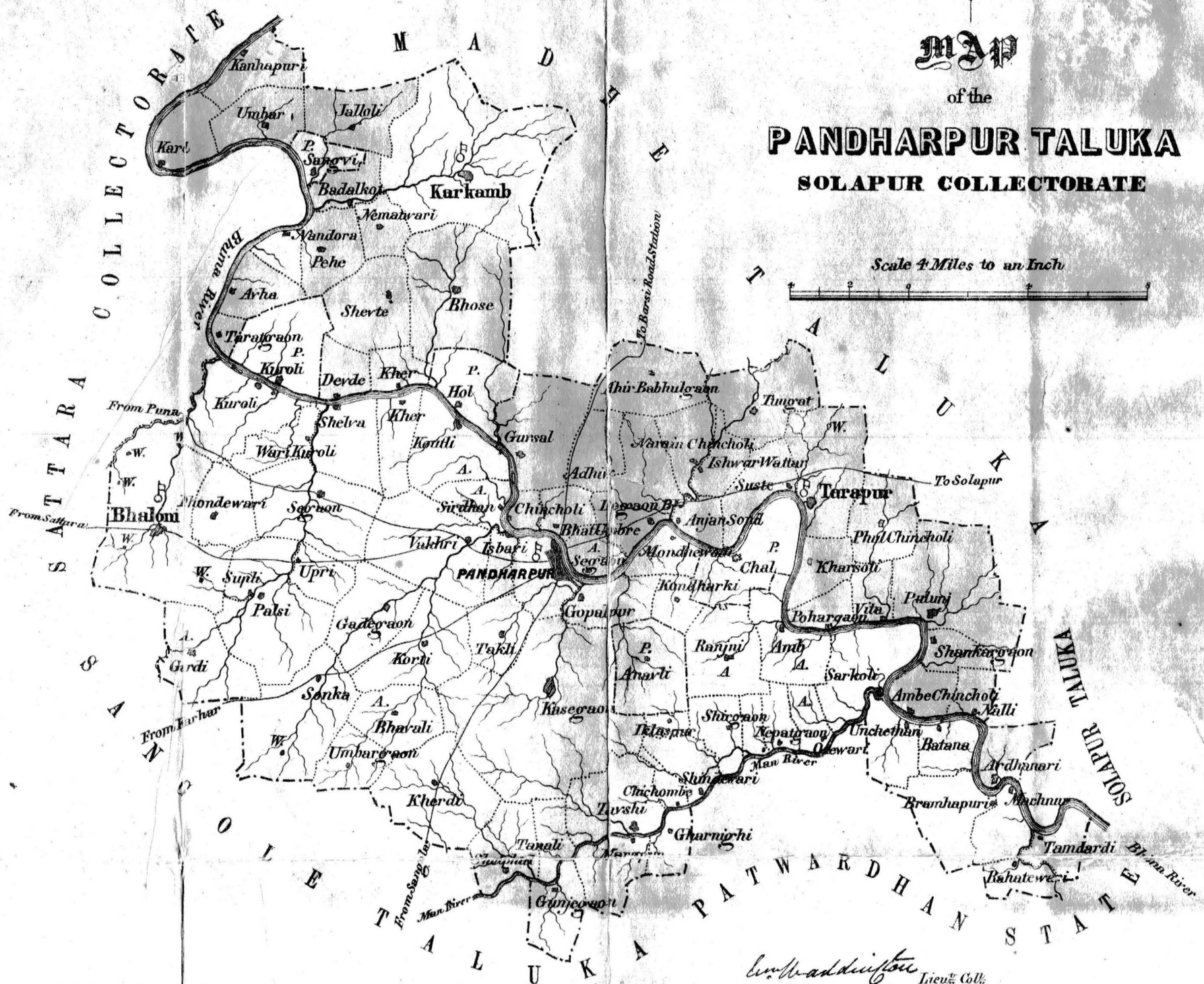
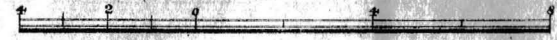
References

- Putwardhan State — P.
- Alienated Village — A.
- Market Towns — B.
- Inhabited Village — H.
- High Roads — —
- Tanks — T.



of the
PANDHARPUR TALUKA
SOLAPUR COLLECTORATE

Scale 4 Miles to an Inch



Reduced to 2 scale from original at the
 Govt. Photoduplication Office, Poona 1877.

W. Madhuprat Lieut. Col.

Supd. Rev. Survey Puna & Nasik

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III, Details of Cultivation.
A.D. 1870-71.

District,	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of total Cultivation of Government and Inám Lands.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sholápur.	147 Khálsa.	Jowári	74·2	...	74·2
		Bájri	7·6	7·6	...
		Cotton	3·6	3·6	...
		Gram	2·3	...	2·3
		Rice	1·5	1·5	...
		Linseed	1·5	...	1·5
		Wheat	1·1	...	1·1
		Sugar... ..	·3	·3	...
		Matki	·2	·2	...
		Hulga	·1	·1	...
		Tobacco	·1	...	·1
		Miscellaneous... ..	5·5	...	...
Waste (Occupied)	·2	...	...
			100	13·3	79·2

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Násik.

Sholápur District, June 26th, 1839.

SIR,

The measurements of the Sholápur and Ahirwári parganas, comprising a circle of from 12 to 15 miles around the Kasbá Sholápur, having been all tested during the last eight months, and the re-classification of the Sholápur Pargana being also well advanced, I have the honour to address you on the subject of the new rates to be introduced ; but,

Firstly, beg to state for your information a few points immediately connected with the work which had as well be recorded in my first report.

Operations commenced in November 1838, since which period
 Measurements. the kárkun measurers under my immediate personal superintendence and check have tested 10 per cent of the whole survey measurements of 71 villages, comprising acres 256,828, the total area of the two parganas.

The result has been, on the whole, satisfactory when we consider the very large proportion of land that has lain waste since the survey, and whose boundaries have in consequence been often nearly obliterated ; thus their errors in excess and defect—

In 51 villages	was within 10 per cent.		
In 5 "	was above	"	in cultivated.
In 2 "	was above	"	in waste-land.
And 3 "	required totally remeasuring.		

The old survey sub-divisions (Tút numbers) of Kadim Dághs, or ancient fields, have likewise in several villages been all re-measured, as also village boundary stones restored, whenever the parties could be brought to an amicable agreement and fair adjustment.

These disputes are still numerous, and would alone occupy a regularly constituted commission for a season. No necessity exists for their immediate settlement, nor are any of those remaining very considerable ; but as the land is again all brought into tillage under a lighter assessment, it will then be to the interest of Government to dispose of them, cultivators being averse in these districts to hold lands bordering on these disputes. Out of 2,620 acres in Takrár, 1,480 acres have been settled either by Pancháet, arbitration, and in one instance the disputed land (140 acres) was divided between two of our own villages in proportion

to their respective akárs by mutual consent, so that only 1,140 acres remain. Much of this I also hope to have adjusted.

2. I have visited personally the whole of the above 71 villages, and in most of them tested a fair portion of the kárkuns' measurements, in some more in others less, as I found I could depend on the accuracy and diligence of the individual's work. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent (2 acres 25 guntas) was the difference between the kárkuns' and my own measurements, which, considering the crops were on the ground great part of the time, added to the inexperience of my new establishment, I trust you will deem satisfactory also.

3. Independent of this test I angulated large plots of from 200 to 250 acres at random, to be enabled to judge of the whole survey measurements in general (*vide* para. 1).

4. Several attempts to tamper with the kárkuns in the most open manner by the cultivators having been reported, I am happy to say, by the kárkuns themselves, the Acting Collector was kind enough to circulate a strict proclamation I drew up, pointing out the evil consequences of such conduct, which I attribute to custom and ignorance as much as any thing else, since which no fresh cases have been detected, and I have every reason to think it has ceased. The fact of the kárkuns themselves giving information becoming known to the kunbis, put, I hope, an effectual stop to all attempts at bribery.

5. As the classification proceeds, all numbers (fields) of doubtful extent or doubtful arable area noted by the Tarams, are tested and corrected if found requisite.

6. I may mention, as this appears the proper place and in order, the numerous trifling disputes of Mirasdars and others regarding field boundaries. These petty encroachments I consider impossible without the connivance of the village authorities; boundaries are constantly ploughed through under my eyes, in almost every case by ignorant or careless hired ploughmen employed by the better kunbis. If a balutedar or patel were to visit a field and see to the bounds before ploughing, and also to revisit it immediately after it is sown, this evil, I conceive, might in a great measure be put down. The preservation of field boundaries is not at all attended to, and, it must be conceded, the mischief is of great magnitude; by degrees the dispute increases, ill-will ensues, cattle are destroyed, and even blood shed, and the land thrown up for want of some such little simple precautions as the above not being attended to.

7. The average daily work of a measurer has been 62 acres, including all interruptions.

8. The re-classification of the two parganas commenced in December 1838; in Sholápur 16 villages, Classification. total 71,618 acres, or half of the whole has been finished and tested. In consequence of the very limited establishment at commencing (only 4 Tarams), the work necessarily proceeded but slowly. I calculate the whole of Sholápur will be classified long before the next Jamábandi settlement, and as all measurements are finished I shall be enabled to superintend a larger establishment of Tarams in Ahirwári, the early or late close of the work in that pargana depending on this contingency.

9. In every village yet examined I found the old classification (one great source of present discontent) perfectly unintelligible; the very great inequality of assessment thus caused, has contributed to throw land of all qualities out of cultivation; much of the best land is waste in consequence of the heavy rates alone precluding its culture. The present declining state of cultivation, particularly in those villages where the rates are not bearing so very heavily, is chiefly attributable to this discrepancy in classes; particular instances I have already noticed to you, but they have been so often pointed out before my labours commenced, that it is scarcely necessary to advert to them again here more fully.

10 The pôt numbers have been abolished in every village yet visited by the Tarams, always at the request of Mirasdars and kumbis; in addition to the great vexation, trouble, and confusion the adoption of this splitting of fields into minute divisions by the old survey ~~has caused~~ has caused, it was to be regretted as a wanton disregard of local usages, ~~often more~~ unpopular to a Native than acts of direct injustice.

11. During the course of other duties the Tarams have brought to light several instances of inám land having been brought, changed, or enlarged at or since the old survey, all which have been laid before the Collector for inquiry. The population and other returns and particular notices of wells and garden land are also in course of preparation by the classifiers, whose average daily work has been 168½ acres.

12. Before a few short remarks on the principal features of the country I give an abstract of the land in the two parganas. It may be remarked I have in many instances spoken of the two parganas as one; a glance at the sketch map, Appendix No. 4, will show that the villages of one are so mixed up with those of the other that this is unavoidable.

Abstract.	Sholápur.	Ahirwári.
Land now in cultivation	88,343	39,752
Waste formerly under the plough...	43,713	38,048
Kurans (grass preserves) camps	2,038	.....
Inám land (alienated)	10,867	5,388
Disputed	367	773
Barren	19,852	7,737
Total...	165,180	91,648
Grand Total...	256,828 acres, or square miles 401	

13. The total arable area is 210,996 acres exclusive of inám, the remainder being common, appropriated as pasture and farmed out; 2,434 acres included in "cultivation" are let at *ukti* rates, average 2 annas an acre.

14. The Bagayet in both parganas only amounts to acres 1,044 in Sholápur.

In Ahirwári it is all Mothasthal, and the assessment as fixed by Pancháet, Fasli 1245, I have never heard objections to, and it appears fair. Mangrul alone cultivates 400 acres; being a Kadim Bagayet village it is assessed at $6\frac{3}{4}$ rupees, the highest rate per acre of garden land in this, being the Kumávisdar's division of the taluka, although the average rate is only 2 rupees and 12 annas per acre.

15. The general aspect of the country is undulating and bare of trees, rising in some places into small hillocks showing the bare rock, but altogether it is less rugged and stony than the Mohol District, which bounds it on the north-west. The only remarkable geological features are the columnar basaltic formations visible from the Naldrug direction towards Ahirwári, and discernible here and there from Rámpur towards the latter village. The river Sina is the western boundary, on the south and east the Akalkot, and on the north-east His Highness the Nizam's

territories, whose villages are mixed up with the Sholápur ones on the north. Three villages (Phutgaons) are quite cut off from the taluka and isolated in the Mogalai, a belt of which, about 10 miles broad, separate Sholápur from the Vairág and Bársi parganas: Mangrul, the most distant, is 18 miles from the Kasba. The quality of this almost level surface is various and irregular; in the dips is much fine alluvial soil. The specific portion attributable to each class in a few separate average villages I had the curiosity to examine, were blacks 10, reds 50, gravelly 40 = 100 parts; the black soil being about 1-10th of the whole, is only found in small patches and of no great depth, resting on a sandy loam, under it the pebbly lime stone as in Guzerat. Towards the banks of the Sina it is more plentiful but meagre, the sub-strata the same; but, on the whole, the soil of this division, particularly near Sholápur, Bála, Degaom, and the south-east of Ahirwári, presents a fertility in many places capable of producing all the richer products, which our indigent and depressed ryots seem at present to possess neither the means nor energy to compass. A loose system of tillage is apparent everywhere, and a field is seldom ploughed but from necessity.

16. The climate is dry and supply of rain (there being
 Climate. neither hills nor woods) very scanty; within the last 24 years three partial famines have occurred from drought—one from excess of rain, the Kardisál. In Fasli 1235 the crops were nearly destroyed by rats (the Undirsál), and last year there was little or no rain. During the last 22 years the cholera has thinned the population thrice, and only one extraordinary good season occurs, Fasli 1243, named the Píksá. The great famine, Fasli 1214, the Páñch-chipti, nearly depopulating the country.

17. All the rabi grains, oils, pulses, &c., are grown, but
 Products. little bájri; the rude, but often efficient, system of agriculture is similar in all respects to the surrounding districts, Indápur, and east of Bhimthari.

18. The roads, or more properly cart tracts, throughout
 Roads and fords. these parganas are good; wherever trifling levelling or clearance was requisite, it has been brought to the Collector's notice. The Poona road has been cleared of stone as far as the bounds of the collectorate.

19. The fords of the Sina near Narkhed, Lámboti, Nandur, and Tirha all need clearance and repair, and have been more particularly noticed to the Collector in their respective village memoranda, agreeably to the late Revenue Commissioner's instructions. The form of one of these is appended, No. 9.

20. Sholápur, situated in the centre, affords a ready market for all surplus produce, and is from its proximity the only one now resorted to. It is a considerable thriving town. Population 24,000. Import duties of last year amounted to Rs. 13,538. All the Khirana ginger, garlic, safflower, betel, surangi, and more valuable products raised in the neighbouring Mogalai villages are here brought in large quantities; it is also a depôt for salt, betel-nut, &c., from Málwan and the coast, and for cotton, coarse cotton cloths, sáris, &c., from the surrounding villages.

21. Although there have been five years of particular famine and scarcity during the last 24 years, yet it will be seen, on reference to No. 1 Appendix, that the price of jowári has averaged 32 pukha seers per rupee; the fluctuations are also shown. Extraneous causes, previous to the British rule, caused so great fluctuations in prices, that I have rejected the average further back, and confined myself to since a couple of years after the settlement of the country by the late Sir T. Munroe and Assistants.

22. The most flourishing period of these districts anterior to our possession, is referred to the time and Former management. revenue management of Ramchander Shivaji, a Konkani Brahmin and relative of the late Peishwa, 35 years ago, when nearly the whole division was in cultivation and all the wells in repair. From Fasli 1227 it was superintended by Abbaji Balal Kundlay, Killedar of Sholápur, but under the Mankeshwar of Temburni, until the former was deposed for his rapacity and oppression, shortly previous to the affair at Ashti. The old Mámul measures, varying as usual in every six or eight villages, had reference to the productiveness of the soil; seers and taks 72 to the seer, pysas, adhelas, and the bigha of the Mussalmen, all vary with the quality of the soil. The súrti rates, including all the extra pattis and bábs of the Peishwa's managers, must have weighed heavily on the kunbi and paralyzed his exertions, had not tracts of the less fertile lands, particularly under Mankeshwar's administration, been given on easy istáwa kowls and light ukti rates as an off-set to the heavy mámul-dar. Thus the present clamour for kowls under the heavy survey assessments, which, it will be seen below, were as onerous as the kamál (never realized) without kowls, not mention the difference of currency Belapuri rupee. In some villages I find only one rate for every description of soil; in others there were so many as 5 or 6. At Narkhed, where the mámul bigha was the nominal measure, they had five rates, from 8 to 12

annas per bigha and kowls run from 5 to 7 years. The nautánk is one-eighth of a seer, from 20 to 40 acres the size of fields, and rates averaged 15 to 25 Rupees the nautánk.

		Tankha.	Kamál.	Paimash Survey.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sholápur Pargana	... ..	61,360	97,921	89,263
Ahirwári do.	... ..	55,410	72,514	59,098

23. I observe that, four years ago, the falling off in cultivation of the Sholápur Sub-Collectorate was reported to be 49,000 acres in a single year, and that the year following the Revenue Commissioner had satisfied himself of the causes and reported the same to Government—facts I need not here recapitulate. If after 20 years of our management the country has so far deteriorated as to produce less exportable commodity and manufactures, and the result that it is not merely stationary, but declining, and no sign whatever of improvement in the country or character of its inhabitants, the inference may readily be drawn. The same clumsy mode practised in most of their mechanical and agricultural operations is still adhered to, and yet might be swept away for a trifling consideration which would be cheaply purchased. Paragraph 12 shows the proportion of both parganas now lying uncultivated; the greatest part of this land still bears the mark of former cultivation; full half of the Ahirwári Pargana lies untilled! Seventeen out of the 30 villages are at present nearly depopulated, all of which exhibit marks of former prosperity

24. The highest survey Jerayet rates are about Rs. 2, but there are a few villages assessed even higher than this. Of the most heavily assessed is the village of Ulha, distant from Sholápur 8 miles. The rate here is $2\frac{1}{8}$ Rs. per acre; this place I well recollect a flourishing village. Seven years ago it had a couple of shops, and was to appearance populous; it is now next to deserted, the shops are removed, all the trees disappeared, walls down, and the place in ruins. Out of 4,100 acres, 2,475 acres are waste; revenue fallen off from (Fasli 1241) 1,066 to Rs. 618 (1248); Patel and Kulkarni both ruined, being involved in Toti Farari defalcations which they could not prevent; an acting Patel and Taláti doing duty, and an outstanding balance of Rs. 3,466; several of the villagers now cultivate in Taradgaon, Mogalai, having left Ulha. Three

years prior to the survey this village produced net revenue Rs. 2,000. The rest of these over-assessed and mis-classified villages have all partaken more or less of similar ruin and misery.

25. *Adjoining* Ulha is the village of Honsal, one of the lightest assessed of the survey, Rs. $1\frac{1}{8}$ per acre. The soil similar to Ulha, nearly the whole is under the plough; out of 2,049 acres 384 only are waste, but will also soon be turned up; the revenue improving, only Rs. 80 outstanding, and during the last 7 years the remissions amount to Rs. 100. Of the 12 villages similarly assessed the same remarks are applicable; indeed, a moderately assessed village may be discovered often in passing through it. Need I say more to show the inequality and incongruous nature of the present rates.

26. It has been remarked by an intelligent statistical writer, that the accumulated experience of ages is requisite to perfect one's knowledge in the several simpler departments of husbandry. The difficult and extensive nature of the subject, the importance and immense variety of particulars relating to it, the vague, doubtful, and even contradictory details of alleged facts in almost every branch of it, the obscurity of the principles, in which several of the operations and other usual business depend, augment the difficulties. It is to be regretted, therefore, that all former inquiries, &c., into the state of these districts, from their having so often been transferred to other, are not easily procurable, though so calculated to abridge the labour of the attentive inquirer, particularly in this climate, and whereby the general course of his researches might be directed and made more easy and successful than otherwise, and his attention be solicited not only to what is confessed of importance and generally studied, but likewise to many new improvements and discoveries as they arise, and likewise direct his thoughts to other particulars which, though hitherto little regard may have been shown them, are nevertheless of material consequence. Having been twice, however, stationed at Sholapur in 1823-24, again in 1830-32, I had during both these periods opportunities of visiting most of the villages around; the principal ones several times, as well as the neighbouring parts and Mogalai; consequently I can unhesitatingly bear testimony to the general decline in the outward aspect of most of the villages. Appendices II. and III. will show the decline in the revenue and balances outstanding.

27. With the exception of 17 of the Ahirwari villages before noticed, after another eight months' constant intercourse I can say they are many degrees better than most I visited in Bhimthari, Indapur or Mohol; still they are very ruinous and

filthy, the walls down, and with few exceptions are uncomfortable, and a desolate appearance pervades them. The patels having been deprived of their háks, with sometimes not half the value of their *gugri* (enjoyed from time immemorial) in per cent as compensation, are everywhere apathetic and quite indifferent to the prosperity of their villages, having in many no interest in their concerns. Some patels have actually no remuneration. The acting patels have salaries fixed so low that no honest man, if found, could accept it, it being impossible for those who did, to subsist on Rs. 5 without having recourse to nefarious practices, and they have no permanent interest in any lasting improvement. (Note).

28. I hope the above paras. will not be deemed altogether supererogatory; that it bears on the subject before us, I think cannot be denied, and that must be my excuse. The kulkarnis are not quite so ill-off as the patels. The cultivators are quite without the means of completing their teams—great and small, are much involved in debt, and quite without the power of repairing wells or extending cultivation beyond its present very limited bounds; yet, strange enough, many of the more intelligent have often expressed their belief that something will soon be done for their relief. I am sure no one can more heartily wish their hopes may be speedily realized than myself.

29. Without entering into any very minute calculations, I think, after much inquiry and patient investigation made of intelligent kunbis, that ^{Proposed rates.} in 49 villages in both parganas, the produce of an acre of the best soil, most favourable season, taking the average of some years' prices, may be now estimated in this district at about Rs. 3. To the selling kunbi, leaving entirely out of the question any of the more refined but ~~conflicting~~ European notions of fair proportion of rent said to be fixed and taken on perfect principles, one-third of the profits, as the late able Revenue Commissioner very fairly remarks, cannot be called a very light corn tax. The great uncertainty of the rainy season, failure or excess though met by remissions, must preclude much weight being attached to any calculations; and whether even the general reduction of assessment may be productive of better or lower prices, as facilities of market, increased production, consumption or demand, or the reverse, may lead to, I shall not intrude on your valuable

NOTE.—The waris of the patels and all the old landed proprietors are gone to ruin, and they may be seen taking up their quarters in a corner thatched in. Numbers who formerly had a horse, camel, or cart are now reduced to the bare necessities of life. I have seen patels working as common labourers—weeding, to such straits are they put.

time with any idle speculations on the subject, let the experiment and time proclaim the result. I understand it to be the wish of Government that the Indápur assessment be the ground-work of the surrounding districts, and which is now fulfilling the expectations entertained.

30. On a comparison of prices at Sholápur and Indápur for 18 years, rejecting the two famine years, Fasli 1234 and 1242, from the Indápur average, and 1230, 1234, and 1242 from the Sholápur one, the difference in favour of Sholápur, taking the Indápur rates as the standard, would be nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas, added to 12 of Indápur equal to $14\frac{1}{2}$ annas, Sholápur first black per acre; if $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna (which it is short of one rupee) be added, on account of the trifling difference in seer, total one rupee.

31. Whether the above be the basis or not, I beg earnestly to recommend the new rate of assessment be fixed not higher than the present rates of assessment in the highest taxed of these villages, viz., one rupee per acre for first-class soil; the result of the inquiries made both by Mr. Stuart and myself I have forwarded to you before; indeed, all inquiries persuade me that this should be the maximum, that is 33 per cent. higher than Indápur; neither do I consider it a light one. But if anything was wanting, the flourishing state of the villages so assessed only is to me the best criterion when compared with the destitute state of most of the others. The inquiries made by Mr. Stuart at Honsal I forwarded at his request. I would also press the many other reasons, scattered through these pages, urging a lighter assessment, leaving to your superior judgment to recommend or modify it to the confirming authorities. Under the supposition that this may meet with approval, I have calculated, as suggested by you, the land revenue of several villages already reclassified. Three of which—of *best*, *average*, and *poor soil*—are shown below, and contrasted with the old assessment:—

Moujé.	Acres.	Survey Assessment.		Largest collection since the survey.		Last year's, an average year.		Proposed rates at Rs. 1 per acre, 1st Black.			
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bála ...	2,440	1,971	6	4	1,472	8	0	1,388	3	11	1,775 on acres 4,664. Average 6 annas per acre.
Sangdari ...	1,303	670	6	1	459	15	8	371	7	6	
Khair...	921	458	6	0	270	11	5	271	5	3	
	4,664	3,100	2	5	2,203	3	1	2,031	0	6	

As an estimate of the revenue on the Khalsa land now in cultivation, and also on the arable Khalsa land in the whole division, I have carried on this calculation and applied it as below :—

	On present Cultivation. Acres 128,095.	On the whole of the arable Khalsa Acres 210,996.
	Rs.	Rs.
Jerayet assessment at 6 annas	48,035	79,123
Bagayet ditto extra	2,885	2,885
Sayer Revenue	5,380	5,380
Maximum Rental Rupees	56,300	87,388

	Rs.
Last year's collection	77,833
Largest collection since survey	90,397

The great relief to the agricultural population by this slight sacrifice of revenue (if it does not prove an immediate gain to Government) will be more than counterbalanced by waste reclaimed, all those thrown out of cultivation by the survey now reclassified and equalized, and which will be more immediately brought under the plough—the return of many ryots from the neighbouring and Nizam's villages,* consisting of the more substantial kunbis who can afford to transport their ploughs. One cause of their migration was the facilities of pasturage and water which in a bad season are always scarce here, but they have been encouraged to remain and settle permanently by Takávi and light kowls—abundance of good food and better command of markets and sale of their surplus produce without heavy loss; an increase to the present scanty and apparently decreasing population—according to census (1247 Fasli) only 36,000 souls; a renovation of their dilapidated resources generally; and, lastly, an improvement of revenue not a paper one. These I anticipate as results to be expected; should it not prove so the rates can be still lowered; but you will perceive I bear in,

* Whilst at Narkhed the Patel of Banra, a Nizam's village adjoining, was settling his jamábandi in the town chauri with our own karkuns; he took that day 400 rupees from the Narkhed kunbis cultivating in his village (this is by no means a rare occurrence). How much more he carried off I could not discover, but he boasted of 600 rupees. The Narkhed rate is very heavy, 15 annas per acre.

remembrance the precautions on this point alluded to by the Acting Chief Secretary in the 6th paragraph of his communication to the Revenue Commissioner, No. 4619 of 1838, which is worthy of all consideration, and must ever be borne in mind, involving, as it does, Government interests of such magnitude that it can never be lost sight of.

I have the honour to be, &c.
 (Signed) J. B. BELLASIS,
 Captain, 9th Regt. N. I.,
 Assistant Revenue Survey.

*Average Price of Grain in the Sholápur Bazaar for the last
 20 years.*

Fasli.	Month.	Pukka Seers per 1 rupee.		Remarks.
		Jowári.	Báji.	
1230	During March and April.	14	21	No rain.
1231		25	22½	
1232		45	32	
1233		28	20	Partial famine.
1234		15½	13	
1235		30	26	
1236		46	42	
1237		40	34	Famine.
1238		52	48	
1239		44	32	
1240		44	32	
1241		27	20	
1242		13	11	
1243		33	28	
1244		27½	21½	
1245		26½	20½	
1246		34	23	
1247		35	31	
1248		31	27	
20 years' average.			32	

Large seer measuring one-ninth more than Indápur.

SHOLA'PUR PARGANA.

210— y	COLLECTIONS.								CULTIVATION.				
	Years.	Ain Jamá.	Sayer Jamá.	Total.	Remis- sions.	Hakdara.	Grand Total.	Revenue Paid.	Out- standing		Land in Cultiva- tion.	Waste.	Total.	Years.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Bighas.	Bighas	Bighas.	Fasli.
1232 .	46,797	5,924	52,721	....	12,379	65,100	52,126	594		92,960	14,798	107,758	1232
1233	34,889	5,593	40,483	16,323	11,768	68,375	40,001	482		92,662	16,857	109,519	1233
1234 ..	19,966	4,238	24,205	37,034	7,365	66,605	23,847	355	Famine.	94,354	15,165	109,519	1234
1235 .	45,555	5,021	50,575	8,728	12,276	75,580	49,651	923		93,722	15,796	109,519	1235
1236.	49,548	5,021	54,569	5,355	17,139	77,364	51,896	2,672		92,704	16,815	109,519	1236
1237	26,653	4,653	31,306	27,542	18,010	66,858	30,191	1,114		88,292	21,361	109,654	1237
1238 ..	45,613	5,021	50,634	7,547	18,247	66,430	46,942	3,692		88,958	20,696	109,654	1238
1239 .	26,159	4,491	30,650	24,193	14,660	69,504	27,428	3,222		88,005	21,652	109,657	1239
1240	34,813	4,055	38,907	15,753	16,208	70,870	35,430	3,477	(Survey.)	91,243	18,414	109,657	1240
1241	35,198	4,549	39,787	. . .	19,631	59,418	35,547	4,240	Scarcity.	85,668	43,740	129,409	1241
1242 .	8,265	3,086	11,391	35,644	7,793	54,828	10,996	395		83,105	45,774	128,879	1242
1243	35,197	4,846	40,083	....	20,235	60,319	38,204	1,898		89,716	39,787	129,503	1243
1244 .	31,951	4,306	36,296	734	19,094	56,124	34,897	1,398		79,765	49,755	129,521	1244
1245...	33,915	4,356	38,311	243	18,573	57,130	37,395	915		82,720	46,805	129,525	1245
1246.	36,081	4,165	40,286	1,755	18,946	60,989	39,714	571		85,894	43,620	129,515	1246
1247	32,548	3,102	35,441	6,751	16,829	59,023	33,119	2,322		91,764	37,751	129,515	1247

AHIRWARI PARGANA.

COLLECTIONS.									CULTIVATION.					
Years.	Ain Jamá.	Sayer Jamá.	Total.	Remissions.	Hákdars.	Grand Total.	Revenue Paid.	Out-standing		Land in Cultivation.	Waste.	Total.	Years.	
Fasli.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.		Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Fasli.	
1230 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} Not forthcoming. Famine. (Survey.) *Remission made on false report of Deshpande, who was detected and suspended.	.....	.....	.....	.....
1231
1232 ..	35,522	3,449	38,971	.....	3,972	42,944	37,775	1,198		60,672	11,167	71,839	1232
1233 ..	30,384	3,312	33,696	8,277	4,148	46,122	32,309	1,386		57,958	13,881	71,839	1233	
1234 ..	28,891	2,765	31,656	11,874	3,486	47,360	31,004	652		58,005	12,939	70,945	1234	
1235 ..	38,401	3,147	41,549	2,281	4,168	47,999	40,372	1,176		59,065	12,940	70,005	1235	
1236 ..	33,727	3,068	36,795	8,176	7,186	52,159	34,112	2,672		58,770	13,307	72,177	1236	
1237 ..	18,779	1,900	20,680	20,704	7,329	48,714	18,998	1,681		51,290	21,112	72,402	1237	
1238 ..	31,818	2,803	34,621	6,206	7,436	48,294	30,016	4,604		53,549	18,853	72,402	1238	
1239 ..	14,591	2,773	17,364	16,361	6,500	40,226	14,265	3,099		50,183	22,219	72,402	1239	
1240 ..	20,465	2,196	22,691	10,826	7,014	40,532	19,896	2,794		50,183	22,219	72,402	1240	
1241 ..	21,750	2,570	24,351	.....	7,169	31,520	19,584	4,767		39,057	38,743	77,800	1241
1242 ..	6,153	1,318	7,502	18*,310	3,421	29,234	7,381	121		37,250	40,560	77,800	1242	
1243 ..	23,638	2,638	26,306	.....	7,438	33,745	25,020	1,386		36,864	40,916	77,780	1243
1244 ..	22,262	2,252	24,545	1,091	7,468	33,104	21,982	2,562	36,143	41,696	77,839	1244		
1245 ..	21,267	2,343	23,641	2,000	6,771	30,614	22,838	803	40,799	37,042	77,841	1245		
1246 ..	22,875	2,161	25,037	1,281	6,808	33,127	24,924	112	39,332	38,468	77,800	1246		
1247 ..	20,745	1,716	22,471	3,029	6,133	31,629	21,743	717	38,048	39,752	77,800	1247		

APPENDIX VIII.

The Mauritius sugar-cane I only found in two villages growing luxuriously. At Arjunsondé the patel, Umrat Row, an intelligent man, had taken some pains at great expense to give it a fair trial, whilst his neighbours from prejudice had rejected it. He had also procured a man from Bhum to instruct him in the Bengal operations of refining, &c., and appears to have succeeded wonderfully well, and is deserving of all encouragement, considering the difficulty of persuading Natives to attempt works of this nature as a mere speculation, which is great indeed. There, then, is a most desirable and excellent opportunity of effecting an important object; and should this person be speedily furnished with an iron mallet, and a liberal advance of cash for wells, I have no doubt it would soon be extended over the district: all the assistance or encouragement that he has ever received was a pugree! I was struck at the contrast whilst reading a Herts' report: "a farmer of Herts had £100 per annum conferred on him to encourage him to introduce turnips and clover into England"—a large sum in those days. I hope you will be enabled to bring the patel's case to the notice of those interested in Bombay. From 5 to 700 rupees I would recommend, for which he will engage to sink wells and also supply cuttings to all applicants gratis. I have given Umrat Row all the assistance in my power and the instructions from the Horticultural Report regarding refining and crystallizing drawn up by Dr. Gibson.

I trust you will deem the above as a highly beneficial measure to our country and revenue.

Potatoes.—I have seen some very fine specimens of these from 4 villages surrounding the Kasba and in 4 out of 12 villages where I distributed seed and saw it sown, having been kindly supplied by the Assistant Collector, Mr. Stewart, a gentleman who takes much interest in any importance. Notwithstanding the great neglect and inattention with which they were all treated, in every instance they succeeded.

It appears from the most careful trials in England that potatoes will produce from 10 to 13 tons weight of food per statute acre, and the enormous crop 670 bushels, 80 lbs. each, has been raised with care from a single acre. In times of scarcity, so frequent in these parts, two crops might be raised; whilst waiting for those of grain, other articles of food might be most effectually supplied by them. Much public consequence must, therefore, be attached to this branch of agriculture.

The same remarks I have taken the liberty to make regarding rewards and stimulating the cane cultivation apply here : a reward of 3 or 4 rupees to a kunbi barely covers the expense of manure, weeding, &c., for one trial.

Cotton and the mulberry have failed here merely for want of pecuniary encouragement ; and considering the importance of ensuring success attending every first endeavour at introducing new and valuable products, it is greatly to be regretted, and renders subsequent attempts doubly arduous.

From a perusal of the country reports the operations of draining, weeding, manuring, and top-dressing, which appear at home to be simply and efficaciously performed by the small land-holders, are here almost unknown, though it is not unusual to see, in the poorest villages, banks and embankments constructed at a considerable labour and expense ; yet in preventing their best land being injured and impoverished by the numbers of perennial weeds, or by adopting rotations in which particular crops shall predominate as the means of ensuring their destruction, they seem almost quite unacquainted ; these are sometimes so interwoven in the soil where it has been negligently cultivated as to form a perfect matting. The kunda, a species of couch grass, is one of the cultivators' greatest banes ; yet if collected and burnt, or deposited in a heap and mixed with a little lime, it would become the basis of an excellent compost, and a pernicious nuisance might be converted into an excellent manure.

The burnt kankar, marl, sand-refuse of oil plants, urine of cattle, the saline deposits so common in swampy nullas, the hemp water, chalky earths, scourings of ditches, night-soil, old leather, hair, and rags, river mud, and ashes are some of the chief ingredients commonly found in the vicinity of every village where they lay neglected and unavailable. The introduction of carts (rarely seen in these parts) would be a boon to many, who anxiously wish for them if on very easy terms of payment ; this measure will greatly facilitate the ryots in their intercourse with neighbouring markets, and also induce them to clear the roads. Draining the sub-soils, which absorb and retain a superabundant quantity of rain which is prevented percolating in heavy monsoons to the utter destruction of fine crops, appears another measure that might be very beneficially introduced either by the plough or pit draining. A great desideratum is a small code containing hints of agricultural matters ; true, there are very few who could benefit themselves by it, but surely much might be effected by a well-managed elementary education and at a trifling expenditure towards a superior system of tillage alone, to say nothing of their moral culture.

I have not met with a single school in these districts.

It will be seen in Appendix No. VI., tables of hákdars, that the shetsandis in the two parganas amount to 134, holding 4,686 Khalsa acres of Government, in lieu of services and rated by the last survey at Rs. 3,085. This establishment seems to require re-forming. In Sholápur there are but 4, in Walsang 8, in Bandar-káuta 15 ! Some have thus more than required, others not sufficient, and in 15 villages there are none. Some are old men, some boys, and all subsist in a great measure on the charity (dharm penda) of the miserable kunbi, thereby diminishing the means of his paying his rent. Some have one nautank, some two. Their duties are various and responsible ; and if in lieu of their Government land they received a small monthly money payment, say Rs. 3, their duties as village police, &c., would be much more efficiently performed, and the Government land better tilled in other hands. One more point remains for me to notice, which is the Deshmukhs and Deshpandes being still permitted to levy Pendáwal or any hák in kind, which is open to all kinds of abuse and merits immediate attention. The state of all the village chauries has been examined, also wells requiring repair, advances, and grants of money, and the same brought to the notice of the Acting Collector.

The Baluti and Mohtarfa taxes bear very heavily and unequally on the payers and are subjects of great complaint.

REPORT ON THE MANDRUP PARGANA.

1. This pargana is in the Sholápur Zillah, and lies between $75^{\circ} 40'$ and 76° East Longitude, and $17^{\circ} 20'$ and $17^{\circ} 35'$ North Latitude, and is bounded on the north by the taluka of Mohol : the rivers Bhima and Sina form its western, southern, and eastern boundaries : across the Sina on the east lie the Sholápur Taluka, the pargana of Ahirwári, and the Akalkot Raja's territory ; across the Bhima on the west and south-west there is a strip of land belonging to the Patwardhan family, and beyond this again stretches the territory of the Satara Raja, coming up to and forming the bank of the Bhima on the south till its junction with the Sina.

2. The greatest length of the pargana measuring from north-west to south-west is about 23 miles, and its greatest breadth 18 miles. It is composed of 40 villages of this one is a Dumála of the Nipánikar, and two belong to the Sholápur Taluka, but for convenience are placed under the Mahálkari of Mandrup, and, in fact, may be considered to be part of the par-

gana itself. The total area of the Government villages is 133,613 British acres, and of the Dumála village of Aurad 4,857 acres, total 138,470 British acres.

3. The face of the country is in general flat, particularly on the bank of the Sina; in some part of the upper end of the district the ground is more uneven and also very rocky; but with this exception and that of a few risings here and there about the centre, the whole extent of the land may be put down as of a black quality. Commencing at Kámthi Khurd (*vide* the accompanying sketch map) and going down the Sina to Kudal, 13 villages in all, the land is really beautiful; with the exception of little patches of Gairan the greater part is a deep black mould: the land of Kámthi Budruk, Gunjegaon, Jámgaon, Watwaté, Barrur, and Malkáuta is not good. Kandalgaon, Antroli, Yelegaon, Mandrup and Nándni having among good soil some very inferior. Wadápur has a ridge of rocky ground; with these exceptions, commencing at Miri and going down the Bhima to the village above mentioned, Kudal, the land is on the Sina side excellent; this includes Vinchur and Nimbargi.

Most of the villages are in a sadly dilapidated condition; the walls in some places are merely small unconnected pieces of mud, and in others the old site only is pointed out. Yelegaon is the only village at which any attempt has been made to re-build the wall; the Patel, Bhimgound walad Jagdeo, has induced the people to build a certain portion each. I mention him in the hope that, as he deserves great praise, Government will deem him deserving of its favourable notice; a small present would, I am persuaded, be attended with very beneficial effects, for at present the village officers are quite apathetic and indifferent. Through the kindness of the late Acting Collector of Sholápur, Mr. Phillips Stewart, in advancing me money for the purpose, I have been able to arrange for the building of a chauri in 25 villages; these will be a great comfort to the people and also to the Government servants who may have to proceed on duty to the village; hitherto they have been much inconvenienced for want of a place to put up in.

5. Many villages have streams with water in them throughout the year; in many cases no advantage is taken of them now, while the ruins of places for raising the water are visible in several directions. I fear it will be some time before these nullas are again made use of, probably, not until the villagers have acquired a little capital through the instrumentality of a low assessment. The village wells require something being done to them; great distress is experienced for want of water for man and beast. At Nándni during the last season the villagers were reduced to such

a state that the water of the solitary and out-of-repair village well was divided among them daily; some rain fell much earlier than usual, and thus extreme misery was averted.

6. No use whatever for the purposes of irrigation is made of the two rivers which enclose the pargana on three sides: one reason (and a good one) given by the Natives is, that during the monsoon the rivers rise so high, and become so impetuous in their flow, that nothing they could build for drawing water would be able also to stand. Another reason, and I imagine the more cogent one, with them, is, that he who makes use of river water for irrigation excepting by a *páth* or water-course will be childless. Misfortune will certainly attend the unhappy wight who should venture to pollute the stream by raising water by a *moth* in consequence of its being leather! In illustration of the fact my attention was drawn to Aurungzebe's encampment at Brahmápurí, a few miles from the village where the conversation occurred; this monarch had built places for raising the water from the Bhima, and what, it was triumphantly asked, were the consequences? Was not the whole army washed away?

7. The two principal roads are the Bijápur and Rájápur; coming from Sholápur they traverse the pargana, the former through Wángi, Mándrup, and Tákli; the latter crossing the Sina at Páthri (of Pargana Sholápur) through Gunjegaon and Miri. A few rupees would suffice to put the nullas that now injure them into good order and passable for carts, but the soil is of so heavy and black a description that it would cost a very large sum to make these roads so that they would remain in good condition during wet weather. Surrounded as the district is by water on three sides, there are, of course, many fords, and all require some money to be expended upon them. The principal ones are those of Wángi, Honmargi, Tákli, Bandarkáuta and Miri; to these may be added that of Páthri of the Sholápur Pargana.

8. Education is in its lowest ebb in this district. Very few persons can read and write, many of the kulkarnis are obliged to engage some one more learned than themselves to perform their duties. In many instances the duties of several villages are undertaken by one such individual; this cannot but cause the greatest inconvenience to the public and village service. As a sample of the careless manner in which the kulkarnis' business is conducted and the village records preserved, I beg to refer to Appendix II. I endeavoured to ascertain the amount of the revenue of each village for a period of 20 years; in this table where the columns are blank there are no accounts forthcoming for

those years! Now I think such a state of affairs could hardly exist if the kulkarnis were efficient men, and this they cannot be without education. The number of schools is as follows :—

At Kasbe Mandrup two, Wángi one, Talegaon one, Aunj one, Bárur one, Vinchur one, Kámthi Khurd one, Bandarkátua two, Nimbargi one, total eleven ; these are supported entirely by the villagers. The Dumala village, Aurad, also has a school.

9. I commenced measuring operations at the beginning of last November, and classifying about a month afterwards. I have found the old survey measurements, upon the whole, very good ; indeed as good as could be expected or obtained ; only a very few “ numbers ” have been discovered where there evidently had been rascality. When the measurements of some numbers differ widely from what was marked down in the old records, the cause of the difference was generally found by measuring the adjoining fields ; and it was only, as above-stated, in a few cases, that it was clear from the measurements of the surrounding numbers being correct, and the suspected numbers far exceeding what was in the village paper, that there had been fraud.

10. But although the gross contents of the numbers were in the old survey generally correctly computed and recorded, I have found that there was a great opening for rascality, and of which advantage was not omitted to be taken in what was denominated the *Kharáb* or unculturable portion of the numbers. There have been made deductions under this head from the acres of fields where there is no unculturable ground. Mr. Pringle in his report to Government of 6th September 1828, in paragraph 167, mentions that he occasionally caused experiments to be made, for the verification of the Native surveyor's work, by the surveyors from the Engineer Institution. These were performed by trigonometrical computation of the acres of the villages, and the result was always highly satisfactory in its confirmation of the work of the Brahmins, the variation from which is seldom greater than might be expected from the difference in the mode of surveying. Probably some of the Mandrup villages were in like manner tested, and the conclusion arrived at was that the kárkuns had faithfully performed their duty. As far as my examination extended, I was so convinced of this, that I did not at first see the necessity of re-measuring many of the villages, only those indeed where the original measurements had been rendered of no longer use by the cultivators encroaching upon the waste-land and otherwise destroying the boundaries ; however by degrees I have discovered the fraud above-mentioned regarding the *Kharáb*, and I now see there exists an absolute necessity that the numbers of every village which has not been re-measured should be carefully examined, and the *Kharáb*,

where there is any measured. The Tarams (classifiers) have been strictly enjoined to pay particular attention to this head, and I have kept them constantly on the alert about it.

Perhaps I may be permitted to pass my opinion as to the adoption of acres and guntas and the rejection of the antiquated bighas, &c, by the late and present surveys. I cannot agree with Captain Shortrede who, in the 100th paragraph of his report to Government, dated 24th October 1835, appears to think that the survey measurements occasioned a decrease of cultivation. The measurement is most frequently in favour of the cultivator, and can hardly be said to be the basis of the assessment; it must have a good deal to do with what a kunbi pays to Government; but the basis of the late assessment, as well as of the present, is, I conceive, the soil itself, and the kunbi pays more or less according to the quantity of the soil, the assessment being made on its quality. With regard to the survey measurements being imperfectly understood by the people, the same objection applies equally to the Mámul or any other system. Colonel Sykes in his statistical report truly says that the Hindu denominations under which land is assessed, demonstrate by their variety and absurdity an *outré bizarreness* that could scarcely have been looked for in a people reputedly simple and uniform in their opinions and economies. He also considers (alluding, I imagine, to the late survey) that a Revenue Survey was imperatively called for under the indefinite Hindu land denominations, to enable a Collector to regulate his assessment with a shadow of equality. A glance at his ~~fabular view of these denominations in his 6th Section would convince one would think, the most enamoured of the Native system of the correctness of his opinion.~~ It is but fair, however, briefly to recall to the remembrance of Government the substance of what Major Robertson in the letter mentioned in the margin states on this same head, viz., that what are termed measures of land in the Deccan, such as the Khandi, Ruka, Pysa, &c., are measures of the powers of the soil and not of superficial extent: that it is impossible but the local measures of land should vary in size in almost every field, since a field of good soil whose measured extent is only one-half that of another, whose powers of production are only half so great, would have the very same denomination or exponent of its powers as the other field, for the reason that the net produce of both is the same. If the small field were called a Khandi so should the larger, if the one were a bigha (not a measured bigha) so must the other be a bigha, and so must every other portion of land, let its measured extent be greater or less or equal, in that village yielding exactly the same measure of net produce. Major Robertson adds that he has repeatedly and carefully examined these measures *as what they are*, and their extreme

accuracy in disclosing the relative capabilities of the various soils of a village is, in his judgment, indisputable. The only measure which is quite uniform is the Sashahi bigha ; it formed the standard for the Kamál assessment and never fluctuates ; it is totally distinct from the bigha of production mentioned above. Notwithstanding what Major Robertson has advanced, I cannot but view the adoption of the unvarying acre as a measure of no mean value. That there was much mismeasurement under the late survey, cannot be denied, but not to that extent (I speak of Mandrup Pargana) as totally to vitiate the assessment, had the classification of the soil been correct.

12. Little need be said on the classification ; it would occupy far too much space and time to point out its defects. Government is doubtless already fully satisfied that the real capabilities, powers, and qualities of the soil have had but little weight in determining the class under which the fields should be entered.

13. The boundaries (or rather the want of them) have been to me an increasing source of annoyance : orders after orders have been sent to the Patels, &c., of all villages, but they have met with little or no attention. The excuse given is, that there never have been any boundaries to the numbers, and so it appears ; nevertheless it is truly astonishing how accurately the limits are pointed out on a level plain, either cultivated or uncultivated : it seems as if this was done at random, but, on measuring, the result satisfactorily proves that the patels and others know what they are about. By the same token it is clear to my mind that in almost every case of boundary disputes, whether between the fields of a village or between village and village, one or both parties are guilty of gross and wanton falsehoods in the hope of gaining some more land.

14. I have mentioned that I have seen no necessity to entirely remeasure some villages. I may add that this is generally the case with those which are almost wholly under cultivation. In consequence of the land on the Sina being superb, and many kunbis from its eastern side coming across to cultivate, there is very little waste land on which to encroach, and each cultivator has taken good care of his quantum (although there are no boundaries). Of many of these villages only a few numbers have been remeasured for a test ; but it has often been necessary to measure others, because, on account of the absence of boundaries, the disputes among the cultivators are numerous ; each fancies or pretends to fancy that his neighbour has encroached upon him, and although on measuring it is clear that the disputants have their proper share of land, and that their mutual accusations are groundless, yet these quarrels will be endless, unless the owners

of the fields are compelled to make boundaries. With a few exceptions total disregard has been paid to the numerous orders given on this subject for months past, and a very serious inconvenience to me has resulted therefrom; for in many villages, when I proceeded to test the measurement of my kárkuns, I have often been quite at a loss to ascertain whether they and I measured exactly the same piece of ground; and frequently when there has been the greatest difference I referred to them to ascertain the cause, and they had always the answer ready that there were no boundaries, that they had obeyed my orders by putting stones or other marks at certain distances all round the space they measured, but that the villagers will not complete the work by making the boundary, which is easily done either by a ridge of earth or by putting larger stones. The kunbis object to plant trees on the boundaries as marks; they say they collect the birds, and I also found that where trees are on or near a boundary, they are a fruitful source of contention between the owners of the adjoining fields.

15. The boundary disputes between the villages are also very numerous, and have existed for many years; in some cases the disputed ground is under cultivation and in others it is waste. If a settlement could be made, it would be, no doubt, of great advantage to all parties, to the cultivators themselves, to the village officers, and to the Government, but I do not think they are worth the expense of a commission being especially appointed for such a measure. In many instances the disputes have been settled two or three times, and the papers are forthcoming; but each party refuses to abide by the papers which the other party produces. It seems to be a hopeless business altogether, and any settlement now made would probably last but a few years.

16. The people of this district are very much impoverished, and nothing will tend so much to ameliorate this condition as a light assessment. With poverty co-exists ignorance, and these combined lead to violence developing itself in gang robberies and murders, from which atrocities the Mandrup Pargana unhappily is not exempt. For want of wealth nearly the whole population is compelled to have recourse to agriculture; but from an oppressive land-tax the hand of industry is paralysed, and the kunbis are prevented making those improvements from which much enjoyment and happiness as well as pecuniary recompense would proceed. They are thus reduced to live on the lowest description of food, their standard of comfort being almost confined to a sufficiency of it; being the worst housed, fed, and clothed of any people in the world perhaps, there is no demand for those trades and manufactures which generate and support a respectable middle-

class population ; this state of poverty and wretchedness of the cultivators is gradually undermining the comforts of the class above them, and bids fair to involve all in the same common ruin, for by their low standard of comfort they are the main instruments for bringing down all others to their own miserable standard. In a late address to the Irish people from upwards of a hundred Working Men's Associations in England, Scotland, and Wales, I was so struck with the applicability to the people of India of much therein stated, that I have not hesitated in penning this paragraph to borrow from it, because with local modifications it applies strictly to the subject on hand, and exhibits attention to facts and the knowledge of applying them.

17. It is painful to observe the expedients adopted by the ryots, evidently with the intention of alleviating themselves from severe pressure of as disproportionate an assessment as the one now to pass away. Government at one time exempted all lands with cotton from the tax ; immediately a large quantity of ground was sown, but from the miserable crops I have seen I cannot but think that the ryots entertained no idea of getting a suitable return ; the tax was more than they could endure, they were fast being ruined ; those few whose doom was not already sealed, were glad to catch at any straw that would afford them temporary relief and enable them to retain their lands. The same remarks apply to the giving out of land on ukti rates ; the moment such a measure is proposed, men, who have two or three or at utmost four bullocks, by no means sufficient for the land they are already holding, immediately seize upon the opportunity thus presented to them, and apparently recklessly take up land which has been lying waste many a year, and which will require immense labour and expense to bring into condition. Their object appears to be to get a certain quantity of land on low rates, so as to equalize in some measure the excessive tax they are paying for their present holding.

18. It has been said (by Major-General Briggs) that the moderate rent or tax so unceasingly ordered by the Court of Directors in almost every despatch on the land revenue of India, and so strictly enjoined by all the Governments, is an object of visionary attainment : that such has been hitherto the case in the Deccan cannot be denied, but I would fain hope that this will no longer be the melancholy fact, but that the dawn of a period of ease and comfort, brought into existence by a new assessment, is now breaking upon the tax-ground-down population of this extensive portion of the British dominions in Hindustan. It was the conviction of the absolute necessity of such a work as this on which I am engaged, together with the manifestly impoverished condition of the

people, which enabled me to prosecute my labour so earnestly as I have done ; for had I confined my view to the actual treatment I receive at their hands, I should soon have grown weary in well-doing.

19. At one time I thought the new rates of assessment should be the same as those of the adjoining district of Mohol, which, I understand, are recommended to be 10 per cent higher than those of Indápur ; but further experience and intercourse among the people lead me to propose a still higher rate, viz., 15 per cent on the Indápur. Great advantage is enjoyed by the great proximity of many of the Mandrup villages to the market town of Sholápur. I have frequently experienced the greatest difficulty in procuring forage, as the ryots prefer taking karba to Sholápur, where they sold it at an enormous profit : the villages on the Bhima enjoyed to a certain extent a similar advantage. Government has already declared that every day and hour must be deprecated which, by delaying a new revision, subject the ryots to a continuation of the miseries of a heavy and unequal assessment ; it, therefore, affords me extreme satisfaction to report that, with the exception of two whole villages and half of two others (which may be reckoned as three entire villages), and which must stand over until after the monsoon, the field work of the remaining 35 has now been brought to a conclusion, and if the rate proposed by me meets with the approbation and satisfaction of Government, I shall be able during the rains to get ready all the calculation, so that they may come into operation at the next Jamábandi.

20. The bagayet rates of several *malás* were remodelled a few years ago by a Pancháet, but I have utterly failed in my endeavours to procure the proceedings. The survey acres were turned into bighas, and, as well as I can ascertain, the rate fixed at Rs. 3 per bigha ; the bigha was as near as possible three-fourths of an acre, so that the Pancháet rate may be called Rs. 4 per acre. I think this too high, but I am not prepared to say what I would recommend. I cannot learn from the people what they think of it ; if it is not too heavy a rate, they will not commit themselves by saying so.

21. In some of the central villages there is a good deal of bagayet cultivation, but it might be carried to much greater extent ; several wells are now useless, being choked up with mud, &c. It is to be regretted that when the Pancháet was engaged in fixing a lighter bagayet rate than that of the survey, its labours were not extended to all those villages where there was bagayet cultivation, instead of to only a few *malás*.

22. In 1246 Fasli (1236-37 A.D.) the then Principal Collector, Mr. Miles, allowed a few *malás* of Kasba Mandrup to be taken for a certain term of years at a still further reduced rate

than that of the Pancháet, under proviso that the occupants were to repair the wells. Three years have now elapsed, and Appendix III. will show how faithfully the occupants have acted up to their agreement. My opinion is, that those who have not fulfilled the terms of the engagement should forthwith be ejected.

23. In recommending a certain rate for this pargana, I beg to observe that I have based it entirely on that of Indápur, which has been particularly proved to be just and equitable. I have not entered into any calculations regarding the expenses of cultivation, produce, &c., because I do not feel myself sufficiently experienced in these matters: I might easily be deceived or misled; and, therefore, as any such calculations would, in my own opinion, be valueless, I would not presume to offer them to Government. Independent, too, of this, I find that the Junior Principal Collector of Poona, Mr. Gibern, states that with regard to the share paid by the ryots generally of the gross and net produce, many practical experiments have been made, and so unsatisfactory is the result on this subject that there are scarcely to be found two persons of the same opinion. Also the Principal Collector of Ahmednagar speaks of the cost of production and the amount of the produce as facts of a very unreliable description anywhere and by any person even after long experience.

24. I avail myself of the present opportunity of commenting upon a few circumstances which have come under my notice. In doing so I must necessarily touch on many points that are not, perhaps, within my province; if so, I trust Government will not misattribute my motives. I naturally feel a great anxiety in the welfare of a district in which I have expended so much labour and time: the majority of the people have never seen a European, and I believe that with a very few exceptions the villages, although so near to Sholápur, have never been entered by an Englishman before myself. I, therefore, in some measure consider it incumbent on me to state what I know, particularly, too, as the late Assistant Collector, Mr. Stewart, in his anxiety to benefit the ryots to the utmost of his power, requested me on more than one occasion to inform him of anything and everything worthy of notice, although out of the sphere of my duties.

25. A great irregularity exists in the practice of the village officers not residing in their own villages but in one at some distance: for example, the Patel of Málkauthá lives at Barur, six miles off; that of Chinchpur at Nandni, upwards of four miles off; the Kulkarni of Bandagi at Aunj, upwards of nine miles off; the Patel of Jamgaon is generally to be found at Begampur,—miles distant. This must cause frequent inconvenience; besides, if these officers are not present in their proper village, except

when sent for, or the occurrence of something recalls them, who is to see after the affairs of the village? Doubtless many circumstances which should be reported, pass unnoticed and unknown.

26. Another fact requiring mention is one of a most injurious character to the hard-worked Balotidars, viz., the very few cultivators who reside in the village the land of which they cultivate; the consequence is, the Mhars and Balotidars are robbed and cheated of their fair share of balot: the cultivator removes the produce of his land to the village where he lives, and then, of course, the Balotidar experiences greater difficulty in obtaining his right than if the cultivator remained in the same village with himself. This difficulty is greatly increased when, as in the case of the district on which I am reporting, the cultivator lives across the river where the villages do not belong to the British, and where he can put the Balotidars to defiance. This custom of non-residence necessarily increases the Patel's difficulty in collecting the revenue. Having stated this grievance of the Balotidar and entailment of extra work on the Patel, a very few words suffice to mention the remedy I would suggest, and that is that no man be allowed to occupy land who does not live in the village to which the land belongs. In the instance of individuals who cultivate extensively, and have land in neighbouring villages, an exception might be made. This remedy would also have the effect of re-building the villages now lying in ruins, nor do I think it can be considered objectionable in that it would cause many kunbis to throw up their land; if it did it would be merely temporarily. The land of this pargana is generally so excellent, that most would prefer removing to the village to throwing up their holding. Another benefit would also, I think, be derived from it in the superior cultivation which would ensue; the occupier, from having his land near at hand and under his own eye, would pay more attention to it.

27. All the villages have not shetsandis (sepoys), and many which have, require more; again, sometimes more than are necessary, to wit, Bandarkáuta, which has 15. No village should be without one, and, if possible, there should be two. Circumstances or the locality of the villages should be taken into consideration in determining the number. In Appendix IV. I have distributed the present estimate of shetsandis according to what appears most judicious from my knowledge of the wants and positions of the villages: this list may, perhaps, be of use should a remodelment of the shetsandi system be deemed advisable or desirable.

28. The Deshmukhs and Deshpandes and village officers of this pargana appear to have been exceedingly hardly treated at the late survey. In other districts in lieu of *háks* inám was assigned to them, but, strange to say, with one or two exceptions in the two

first-named classes of officers, no such inám has been given them here. The greatest dissatisfaction and discontent exists, particularly among the Patels and Kulkarnis. They complain bitterly, and with reason, of the deprivation of rights to which they have been subjected. I have made careful inquiry, and I cannot find that the above alluded to inám (denominated Kambarti) has in any case been granted; in lieu of the gugri only do they seem to have received any equivalent, and that was a trifling addition to their present average on the jamá. The exceeding high rates of assessment have thrown the lands of numerous villages out of cultivation and rendered them a howling wilderness, so that the jamás have been very small, and the unfortunate village officers starve upon the paltry sums of 4, 5, 6, or 8 rupees per annum for all their work; at the same time they are liable, on account of negligence or misconduct, to a fine, perhaps, double or treble their annual income. Appendix V. will show the Mushaira of the Patel and Kulkarni of each village for last year.

29. The Ballota and Mohtarfa taxes are in many instances exceedingly heavy, and call loudly for a revision. Appendix VI. exhibits these taxes of every village in the pargana where they are levied. In some cases they are so exorbitant and unreasonable that no one will incur them, so that the table contains merely those which were actually levied during the past year. The cultivators complain that, while the survey and assessment operations are going on, they have not the same services of the Mhars and Balotidars as at other times, and make this an excuse for not giving the proper proportion of balota or for withholding it altogether. It must be acknowledged that the kunbis have some reason on their side, and it appears to me worthy of consideration whether the Mhars and Balotidars should not be exempted from the tax for such a portion of their time as Government makes use of them in carrying on the survey in their village. The case of the Mhars is particularly deserving of some such exemption, because they are constantly employed in carrying letters, &c., and the tax taken from them by Government is avowedly in lieu of service.

30. The utter absence of medical aid is a subject that has specially forced itself upon my attention. Multiplied and melancholy instances of sickness and death have fallen under my notice during my peregrination in the jungles, and it is really appalling to reflect how much disease and misery exist among the poor Natives. They have no person of medical skill to apply to, and those of their countrymen to whom they have recourse are the veriest quacks, whose ignorance only aggravates what they pretend to prescribe for. I beg respectfully to suggest that a qualified Native practitioner be fixed at the central village of Mandrup, with directions to

travel about the district periodically and report accordingly. I feel less hesitation in making this suggestion than I otherwise should do, from the belief that the welfare of the millions placed by Providence under the British Government is now more the object of its solicitude than in the dark days of bygone years.

31. My report would be incomplete did I not, before concluding, briefly dwell upon the extreme annoyances I and my establishment have been exposed to from the people of the district during our operations. In some cases they have been of a nature more insulting to me than I could have expected from persons who readily admitted the value of and were loud in their expressions of gratitude for the labours that, as the executive officer of the Government, I was both personally undertaking and superintending on their behalf. These annoyances, too, have been highly detrimental to the progress of the work. I have been singularly situated in as far as there was no civil officer in the district to whom I could on the moment apply. The Natives very soon discovered I had no authority, and the trouble they gave me and impediments they threw in my way increased: I was quite at a loss what to do. I spoke to the Acting Collector, Mr. Stewart, who told me to send the cases to him. I accordingly sent a few, but was obliged to discontinue, partly because they were so numerous that I felt sure they would cause great interruption to Mr. Stewart's other duties, and partly on account of the extreme delay and inconvenience which arose from the kárkuns of my establishment being obliged to proceed to Sholápur. If the number of days the several kárkuns were away from their work on account of the few cases I forwarded, were added together they would amount to 4 months. This is a great deal when it is considered that the working season is barely 9 months altogether, and also that the cases were of a trifling nature, such as the villagers refusing to allow the kárkuns to measure certain fields, or else taking up the signal stones and removing them to another spot as soon as the kárkuns proceeded to measure, or else taking up and throwing aside the boundary stones they put down, &c. These appear to be circumstances utterly unworthy of notice; but it must be remembered that several days' delay occur during the kárkun's reporting the case and receiving my reply what to do, and also if allowed to pass unnoticed they multiply, for those persons acquainted with the character of the Natives will admit that none are so ready to exceed all bounds if allowed the least latitude.

GEORGE HENRY ROBERTSON, Ensign,

Assist. Supt., Revenue Survey and Assessment in Mandrup.

Camp near Poona, 1st August 1840.

No. 63 OF 1840.

To

G. BLANE, ESQUIRE,

First Assistant Collector in charge,

Sholápur.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit reports by Captain Bellasis and Lieutenant Robertson, proposing rates of assessment for the divisions of the Sholápur Taluka in which the present Revenue Survey operations were conducted under their superintendence. These reports were received by me so long ago as last monsoon; but, finding it would be impossible to introduce the revised assessment at the present Jamábandi, there remained no object to be gained by laying them at once before Government; and I thought it every way preferable to await a decision in the case of the Mohol and Mádha Talukas before submitting further proposals for any of the districts of this collectorate; and having now completed the introduction of the new rates in the districts just mentioned, and had opportunities of observing their immediate effects, I feel myself enabled to speak with more confidence of the results to be anticipated from the extension of similar settlements to other quarters.

2. The accompanying reports will be found to contain ample information regarding the soils, climate, and circumstances of the Sholápur Taluka, and I have only occasion to observe that these, in all essential respects, are the same in the adjoining districts of Mohol and Mádha. One great advantage, however, possessed by this taluka is the market of Sholápur, and to this we may safely ascribe the fact of its revenue and cultivation having, under our management, been less subject to the extremes of fluctuation and depression so remarkable in other districts.

3. Notwithstanding, however, the fact of the present revenue and cultivation being fully equal to the average of past years, there is yet no want of convincing evidence to show that the present state of this district is far from being one of prosperity, and that the condition of the cultivators has become seriously deteriorated during the course of our administration, and this, too, in despite of the extensive and flourishing market of Sholápur, where the demand for agricultural produce is now greater than it ever was in the times of our immediate predecessors. For details on the subject of these remarks I beg to refer you to the accompanying reports; but may here observe that my own tours through the districts have fully satisfied me as to the utter absence of activity or enterprize among the cultivators, and the generally

wretched state of the villages, and husbandry—circumstances the more remarkable from the favoured position of the district in other respects.

4. That this state of things is chiefly owing to an excessive land tax, I feel convinced, from reflection on the subject and still more from observation, of the happy results which have immediately followed a reduction in every one of the districts hitherto settled. In a climate so subject to drought as that of the Deccan, it will probably be found impracticable to avert entirely the necessity of annual remissions, at least until Bagayet cultivation is greatly more extended and the condition of the cultivators much improved; but it is only necessary to inspect the table given in a subsequent page, and rate the large amount of annual remissions and outstanding balances, averaging 20 per cent of the land-revenue, to be convinced of the present assessment being grievously disproportioned to the means of the cultivators; and, in illustration of the opposite effects of heavy and light assessment, it would be difficult to give a more forcible example than is furnished by the villages of Ulha and Honsal in the Sholapur Pargana, described in the 24th and 25th paras. of Captain Bellasis' report.

5. These two villages adjoin one another, and the quality of their lands is much alike, but by one of the caprices of the survey classification the rates of one village are about double those of the other. The heavily-assessed village which Captain Bellasis himself well recollects as flourishing and populous a few years back, is now, he says, next to deserted, the shops are removed, all the trees ~~have disappeared~~, and the place is in ruins," while great part of the ~~land~~ lies waste, the revenue has declined to not much more than a half of its former amount, and an enormous balance has accumulated on the unfortunate village. ~~Contrasted with this, the lightly-assessed village of Honsal, "where nearly~~ "the whole arable land is under the plough, the revenue improving, and Rs. 80 only outstanding, while the amount of remission given during the last 7 years does not exceed Rs. 100." And in further proof of the importance of a moderate assessment, I beg to instance the district of Indapur, which has enjoyed for some years the benefits of the new settlement, and where the remissions given in the present unfavourable season have been little more than nominal, being about 3,000 rupees in a revenue of 75,000 rupees, while the latter sum is much in excess of the average collections of the years preceding the revised settlement. From theory then, and actual observation of the effects of moderate and heavy assessments I am equally led to conclude that the present stationary, if not declining, condition of the Sholapur Taluka is chiefly, if not solely, due to the weight of its land tax.

6. Trusting to have satisfactorily established the necessity of a reduction, I shall now endeavour to show to what extent this should be effected, with reference to the standards already established in the settlement of other districts. Captain Bellasis, in his 29th and following paragraphs, gives his reasons for proposing an increase of 33 per cent on the Indápur rates for Sholápur, or to make the rate in the latter district 1 rupee per acre for the best description of soil. I am inclined to agree with him in this opinion. From the table of prices given in my report upon Mohol and Mádha, it appears that, taking Indápur as a standard, the selling price of grain in the Sholápur bazaar has been about 35 per cent better than in Indápur during the last five years. The bazaar price at Sholápur is, however, considerably higher than the average price in the villages of the district, from this town being the single market for the whole produce of the taluka (which is not the case with Indápur), and this circumstance will make the price at Sholápur 10 per cent, at least, higher than in the district generally. The prices of the Mohol District agree very nearly with those of Indápur, and, consequently, vary to the same extent from those of Sholápur; and I estimate that the cultivator in the Mámáldár's division of the latter taluka can ordinarily obtain about 25 per cent better prices than those of the two former districts. He also possesses considerable advantages over the ryots of distant districts in the facilities afforded for the disposal of the more bulky portion of his produce, and the purchase of clothes, spices, and other articles for domestic consumption at the Sholápur bazaar. He has, however, to pay a higher price for his salt than the inhabitants of Mohol and Indápur, which lie nearer to the coast. The balance of these advantages and disadvantages, however, is decidedly in favour of the Sholápur cultivator; and I feel assured that the rates advocated by Captain Bellasis, although somewhat higher than are deducible from a consideration of prices alone, may be adopted with perfect safety and without danger of assessing him relatively higher than those of the districts already settled.

7. These rates, however, will require some abatement for the Mandrup Pargana, which is separated from the rest of the taluka by the river Sina, which, when in flood or during the four monsoon months, prevents the produce of this division from readily finding its way to the market of Sholápur. This and the greater distance separating most of its villages from the latter town, operate considerably to the disadvantage of its cultivators, compared with those of the Mámáldár's division; but due allowance, would, I think, be made for this by fixing its rates about midway between those of the latter division and of the Mohol

District. Lieutenant Robertson proposes rates of 15 per cent in advance of those of Indápur, of 5 per cent in advance of Mohol for this pargana; but this increase does not appear sufficient to secure equality of assessment, and I beg to recommend rates 20 per cent in advance of those of Indápur for the Mandrup pargana.

Table of the Gross Land Assessment of the Sholápur Taluka, during 17 years of British management, the remissions given, balances still due, and sums actually realized up to termination of the year A.D. 1838-39 :—

Official Year.	Gross Land Revenue, or "Ain Jamá"			Remissions.			Balances outstanding at termination of 1837-38.			Balances realized inclusive of the full allowances to Hákðars, Village Charges, &c.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1822-23	1,72,472	3	9	22,456	8	0	3,530	14	8	1,46,484	13	1
1823-24	1,51,525	12	0	35,853	5	0	2,509	10	0	1,13,162	13	0
1824-25	1,60,492	0	9	72,568	9	0	1,496	7	3	86,427	0	6
1825-26	1,66,257	14	0	16,144	1	6	3,726	5	6	1,46,337	7	0
1826-27	1,69,875	15	6	17,553	8	9	8,633	9	10	1,43,688	12	11
1827-28	1,64,334	15	0	62,734	4	6	3,743	15	11	97,856	10	7
1828-29	1,65,636	5	6	17,377	9	6	11,578	4	8	1,36,630	7	4
1829-30	1,46,050	15	3	38,358	4	0	9,018	0	1	98,674	11	2
1830-31	1,53,013	11	0	34,435	0	6	9,448	11	5	1,09,129	15	1
1831-32	1,26,499	11	0	.....	.....	.....	13,877	0	6	1,12,622	10	6
1832-33	1,21,731	6	10	87,624	3	10	1,251	2	7	32,856	0	5
1833-34	1,32,108	4	6	.....	.....	.....	4,299	13	9	1,27,808	6	9
1834-35	1,25,625	9	3	2,140	15	9	6,505	0	9	1,16,979	8	9
1835-36	1,26,149	14	2	1,133	11	6	3,347	7	0	1,21,668	11	9
1836-37	1,37,291	14	7	4,903	11	0	889	4	3	1,31,498	15	4
1837-38	1,32,833	10	2	15,903	15	7	5,664	8	4	1,11,315	2	3
1838-39	1,34,000	.....	.....	11,248	7	5	2,109	0	5	1,20,647	6	6
Total...	24,85,955	1	7	4,40,436	3	9	51,020	7	11	10,52,889	8	11
Average...	1,46,232	10	5	25,903	0	3	5,389	15	4	1,14,934	10	10
<i>Add estimated amount of annual remissions on account of Sayer Revenue</i>										1,065 5 2		
<i>Average annual collections on account of Land Revenue...</i>										1,16,000 0 0		

In the second column of this statement, besides the assessment upon land in cultivation, is included the amounts receivable from sheep and grazing farms, melon-beds, &c.,—in fact, every item of assessment falling upon the land. In the third and fourth columns the remissions given and balances still due on account of sayer revenue are included; but a liberal allowance is made for this at the foot of the statement, while the realizations given in the last

column, must be in excess of the truth, in consequence of the entries including the full allowances to Hâkdars, &c.; but considerable balances are due to these officers from every village, although not shown in the public accounts.

8. I now proceed to show the effect the adoption of these rates will have upon the revenue. The gross collections (inclusive of allowances to Hâkdars, &c.) on account of the land revenue during the last seventeen years, as will be seen from the table on the opposite page, give an average of Rs. 1,16,000 per annum, as nearly as I can estimate, while the average of the last 4 years is Rs. 1,23,000.

9. The rates now proposed for the Kamavisdar's division, as shown by Captain Bellasis in his 31st para., will average 6 annas per acre; but in Mandrup, where the soil is superior, this average will be exceeded and probably reach 7 annas per acre. According to these rates the total rental of the taluka, exclusive of inâm, would amount to Rs. 1,22,000 nearly, and if to this be added Rs. 5,000 for the extra cess to be imposed on water-lands and items of the "ain jamâ" not embraced in the regular assessment, we have Rs. 1,27,000 as the maximum land rental under the revised settlement. This is Rs. 11,000 in excess of the average collections of the last 17 years, and Rs. 4,000 in excess of those of the last 4 years. Under the new settlement, then, it is not probable that the average collections on account of land will exceed what we have hitherto obtained from the district, but this affords no ground for concluding that the reduction now proposed is excessive. The neighbourhood of a large market and good and steady prices of grain have kept a large portion of the Sholâpur District under tillage throughout the period of our management, and prevented the excessive fluctuations in cultivation and revenue so remarkable in other talukas; but that, under circumstances so favourable, the condition of the cultivators should have been deteriorated, or at least stationary, is a striking proof of the burdensome nature of the present assessment. The advantages of a ready market for all kinds of agricultural produce are so important, that this district could not have failed to prosper under our management had the assessment been at all moderate.

10. Although the settlement now proposed holds out little prospect of any direct increase of revenue beyond that of past cultivations, it will yet ensure Government against any material decrease, and holds out the fairest promise of changing a poor and stationary, if not decaying, district into one comparatively wealthy, populous, and improving—and I advance this opinion with the more confidence from observation of the happy effects of moderate assessment, already being rapidly developed, in the Mohol and

Mádha Districts, where numerous new wells are now being dug by cultivators at their own charge, bunds are being thrown up for the protection and improvement of fields, and a striking increase of activity is exhibited in husbandry generally. During my late Jamábandi settlement I received an unusual number of petitions for Tagái to build and repair wells or construct bunds, and the prospect of industry now meeting its due reward, may be said to have given the cultivators new life. While this is nothing more than what with reason was anticipated of the new settlement, it is yet gratifying to find that our expectations upon this head are so soon being realized.

11. The present Bagayet assessment of the Sholápur District, of which I have now to say a few words, was fixed by a Pancháet, about three years back, on a plan of the late Revenue Commissioner's, and is noticed by Captain Bellasis in his 14th, and by Lieutenant Robertson in his 20th and following paras. The former officer states he has heard no complaints of it and that it appears fair. It is certainly moderate but very unequal, as the rates per acre vary from under Rs. 2 up to Rs. $6\frac{3}{4}$; and I believe that the number of acres allotted to the gardens are in many cases under-rated—on this account, and to ensure greater equality of assessment, as well as similarity of system in the newly-settled district, the extension to this district of the plan carried into effect in Indápur, Mohol, and Mádha would, I think, be advisable. The plan originally proposed for the latter districts differed in a slight degree from that carried into effect in the first-mentioned; ~~but the modifications not having met the approval of Government, the Indápur plan has been adhered to.~~ Every garden whatever, whether previously ~~assessed~~ or not, has been assessed at one uniform rate of Rs. 2 per acre, the number of ~~acres~~ being adjusted to meet the difference in the supply of water and other circumstances affecting the value of the land for the purposes of irrigation. This settlement, as I have good grounds for believing, proved generally acceptable to the Bagayet cultivators; and notwithstanding that the aggregate amount of the extra tax thus imposed is very considerable, being upwards of Rs. 8,000 for the two districts of Mohol and Mádha, very few complaints, indeed, have been made to me of our assessment. I beg, therefore, to recommend the adoption of this plan in the Sholápur District; and it may be remarked of the existing settlement there, that it was intended by the late Revenue Commissioner as a temporary arrangement, pending a regular revision of assessment.

12. To the rates recommended for the Mámlatdár's division of the taluka, I would suggest that exceptions be made in the cases of the villages of Mangrul and Narkhed, which are both, as will be seen from the map appended to Captain Bellasis' report,

situated at a great distance from the market of Sholápur, and completely separated from the rest of the taluka by His Highness the Nizam's territory. To these villages the Mandrup rates ought, I think, to be applied, and I have further to recommend that the village of Narkhed be transferred to the Mohol Taluka, as it is placed at a most inconvenient distance from Sholápur, and does not adjoin any other village of that taluka, while it is within six miles of the Mámlatdár's station at Mohol, and only separated from his district by the river Sina; which at this place is easily fordable almost throughout the year, and is also furnished with means of communication in floods. Narkhed is, consequently, easily accessible from Mohol at all seasons; and as a further argument in favour of the transfer suggested, I would observe that the Mohol District is small and easily managed, while the charge of the Mámlatdár of Sholápur is undoubtedly too extensive.

13. It will be observed that there are many other points of interest and importance scattered through the accompanying reports, which, though well-deserving of attention, I have preferred to leave untouched, in order to keep the question of assessment as free as possible from all extraneous discussion.

14. Should the rates here proposed, viz., an increase of 33 per cent on those of Indápúr, for the Mámlatdár's and 20 per cent for the Mahálkari's division of the taluka, meet the approval of Government, I need hardly recommend that they be protected by the lease of 30 years, sanctioned in the case of the Mohol, Mádha, and Indápúr districts. The intimation of this lease has been received by the cultivators here with unmingled satisfaction, and it will, I feel assured, do as much towards the rapid improvement of the country as the reduction of assessments itself.

15. Before concluding, I have only further to request that you will kindly take the earliest practicable opportunity of submitting these proposals for sanction, as the Sholápur Taluka is large, and the new accounts will take long in preparing. The time when this can most conveniently be done, is during the cessation of field operations in the monsoon months, and, if protracted beyond this period, it can only be effected at additional trouble and expense by the entertainment of extra kárkuns, and at a time when the attention of the European officer is necessarily chiefly occupied with his operations in the field.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. WINGATE,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

Camp at Bembla, 29th April 1840.

No. 139 OF 1840.

To

J. VIBART, ESQUIRE,
Revenue Commissioner.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward an original report from Lieutenant Wingate, proposing new rates of assessment for the Sholápur Taluka, and as he is anxious that the subject should be laid before Government with as little delay as possible, I take the first opportunity of submitting his report without detaining it to offer any remarks on the proposals it contains.

2. Having so slight an acquaintance with the district under consideration, it would appear presumptuous in me to offer an opinion, particularly when at variance with that of one of so much experience and of such sound judgment as Lieutenant Wingate. From the observations I have been able to make during the Jamábandi settlement of this taluka, the inferences that I should have drawn would have led to a different conclusion regarding the condition of the ryots than that represented by Lieutenant Wingate. The past season, though far from a favourable one, has not called for any great sacrifice of revenue. Petitions for remissions have not been so numerous as might have been expected, and the collections have proceeded without any unusual difficulty or pressure on the ryot.

3. The large remissions and outstanding balances of former years which are pointed to, can scarcely be solely attributed to the impoverished state of the cultivators. A lax system of management and the extensive frauds which have been brought to light, are quite sufficient to account for these results; and so far from the ryots not having the means of payment, we know that, at all events, a large portion of the losses that the revenue has sustained is not at all chargeable to them.

4. With these observations I will content myself with expressing my opinion that the rates proposed for the Sholápur Taluka are not too high.

5. Regarding the transfer of the village of Narkhed to the Mohol Taluka, there appears to be no objection to such a measure, as it is a "Phutgaon" and will not interfere with the pargana division. I would beg, therefore, to recommend that Mr. Wingate's suggestions be adopted.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) G. BLANE,
Head Assistant Collector in Charge.

Collector's Office,
Sholápur, 7th May 1840.

No. 603 of 1840.

To

L. R. REID, ESQUIRE,
 Chief Secretary to Government,
 Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a letter from the Assistant in charge of Sholápur, dated 7th instant, No. 939, submitting reports from Lieutenant Wingate, Captain Bellasis, and Lieutenant Robertson relative to the rates proposed by them for the two divisions of the Sholápur Taluka in which the survey has been completed. Lieutenant Wingate in paras. 3 and 4 discusses the necessity of introducing lower rates in this taluka than are at present in force, and in my opinion a case for reduction has been made out. It is true, from what is shown, that the condition of the ryots of this taluka is not certainly so depressed as in the other parts of the zillah in which the survey has been completed. It must be recollected, however, that the situation of the Sholápur Taluka possesses numerous advantages in point of climate and the proximity of the flourishing market of Sholápur, where the demand for agricultural produce is greater than when the country came into our possession; it will be seen, however, that, notwithstanding these advantages, the situation of the ryots has seriously deteriorated under our management, large outstanding balances have accumulated, year after year Government have been called on to grant heavy remissions, and we have Lieutenant Wingate's evidence, based on actual personal investigations, as to the absence of all activity and enterprize amongst the cultivators, and that the villages and husbandry are generally throughout the taluka in a wretched state. The Assistant Collector of Sholápur states that his own observations do not lead him to the same conclusion relative to the state of the ryots as upheld by Lieutenant Wingate, and in support of his opinion he states that, though the past year was an unfavourable one, no great sacrifice of revenue has been called for, and that the collections have been made without any unusual difficulty or pressure; and he attributes the large remissions of former years and the outstanding balances, not so much to the depressed state of the ryots as to the lax system of management, and the extensive frauds that have been discovered. Mr. Blane submits his opinion with some diffidence, opposed as it is to that of Lieutenant Wingate and the other officers of the survey, who, he allows, have had more experience of that part of the country, and are, consequently, better able to form a sound judgment on the subject. Mr. Blane, however, gives a qualified support to the revised rates, which, he states in para. 4, are not, in his opinion, too high.

The inference I draw from the reports before us is, that the state of this taluka is, on the whole, more favourable than the others for which the re-assessing of rates has been sanctioned, and that, taking the situation, climate, &c., into consideration, a considerably higher rate can be imposed than in the Indápur and Mohol Talukas.

This, it will be seen, is the opinion also of Lieutenant Wingate and his Assistants, who propose an increase of 33 per cent for Sholápur, and 20 per cent for Mandrup over the Indápur rates ; and I am respectfully of opinion, for the reasons adduced by Lieutenant Wingate, that Government should sanction them.

It will be seen that the whole rental of the taluka according to the proposed rates will amount to Rs. 1,22,000 independent of the extra cess on irrigated lands, and some háks not included in the regular assessment, which will amount to about Rs. 5,000 more, giving as the maximum of land rental under the new rates Rs. 1,27,000, being Rs. 11,000 in excess of the collection of the past 17 years, and Rs. 4,000 in excess of the last 4.

With reference to the 11th para. of Lieutenant Wingate's letter, it appears that the present assessment of the Bagayet lands was made on a plan of my predecessors as a mere temporary measure until the regular system should be introduced. The assessment is represented as moderate, though in some cases unequal. On this account, as well as to ensure similarity of assessment in the early settled districts, I would beg to support Lieutenant Wingate's proposition, that the system introduced with regard to these lands in Indápur, Mádha, and Mohol, and which has been found to work well, should be ~~extended to the Sholápur Taluka.~~ I beg also respectfully to record, ~~for the reasons set forth in para. 12, that the proposed rates for Mandrup should be adopted for the two villages of Mangrul and Narkhed.~~ I think also it would be advisable to sanction the transfer of the village of Narkhed to the Mohol Taluka as proposed by Lieutenant Wingate. The Assistant Collector in charge supports this arrangement.

Should Government be pleased to sanction the rates now proposed, I would respectfully suggest that they be declared in force for a period of 30 years as in the districts already settled. The reports of Captain Bellasis and Lieutenant Robertson will, no doubt, be read by Government with great satisfaction ; the manner in which the survey of this taluka has been conducted, reflects the greatest credit, in my opinion, on both those officers.

I have, &c.,

J. VIBART,

Revenue Commissioner.

Poona, 30th May 1840.

No. 2587 OF 1840.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

To

J. VIBART, ESQUIRE,
Revenue Commissioner.

SIR,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 603, dated the 30th May last, and its enclosures, respecting the revised rates of assessment which are to be adopted in the two divisions (Sholápur and Mandrup) of the Sholápur Taluka.

2. It is proposed to fix the rates for the different classes of land in Mandrup at 20 per cent, and those of the Sholápur Division at 33 per cent above the Indápur rates. The grounds on which the propositions for the higher rate are based, are, the superiority of the Sholápur Taluka in market, soil, and climate—incidents the value of which it may be difficult exactly to define, but which must operate with great weight on the capability of paying an assessment. In climate the two divisions of Sholápur and Mandrup are probably equal. The latter seems, from Lieutenant Wingate's 9th para., to possess an advantage in soil, while the former is better situated from the immediate vicinity of the large and increasing market of Sholápur.

3. The difficulty, however, of crossing the Sina during the monsoon, though certainly occasioning a difference in the position of the two divisions, is too much dwelt upon, as a disadvantage to Mandrup, in para. 7 of Lieutenant Wingate's letter; for the transit of grain or other produce is but trifling throughout the wet months, and there is ample time before the rains fall for the conveyance of all produce to the market.

4. Comparing Mandrup with Indápur and the other districts in which the rates of assessment have been fixed, it does not appear that the advance of 20 per cent on the Indápur rates is too high. Whether a further advance of 13, making a total of 33, per cent can well be applied to Sholápur and Ahirwári, is not, perhaps, quite so clear, but it is recommended by Captain Bellasis, Lieutenant Wingate, and yourself; and this weight of authority is considered by Government sufficient to counterbalance any doubts which the largeness of the increase may create. The proposed rates are, therefore, approved, and the settlement according to them should be made, as in the case of Indápur, &c., for a term of thirty years

5. The assessment of the Bagayet may proceed on the plan sanctioned for Indápur, Mohol, and Mádhá. The Governor in Council concludes that the Bagayet is all mothusthal, or from wells, as to that alone the Indápur rates apply. Such, indeed, appears to be the case, as Captain Bellasis expressly states it as regards Sholápur in para. 14, and Lieutenant Robertson in para. 6 explains that no advantage is taken of the vicinity of the Bhima and Sina rivers for purposes of irrigation.

6. It must not be overlooked that the system pursued at Indápur, of rating each well at a certain number of acres, to be assessed at the standard of rupees two per acre, was adopted under an intimation that the extent of Bagayet in that taluka was but trifling; and it was, therefore, but of little importance what rate of assessment was fixed, provided it was low. The officers of the survey should be careful, therefore, in recommending the same system in talukas differently situated and possessing greater facility of irrigation.

7. The rates of Mandrup may be adopted for the two villages of Mangrul and Narkhed, and the latter village may be transferred from the Sholápur to the Mohol Taluka, as recommended by you in para. 7. From an inspection of Captain Bellasis' map it seems desirable that an exchange should be effected, with the Nizam's Government, of Mangrul, which is situated in the midst of his districts, for Pople and Sewni, which belong to that State, and are surrounded by our villages; but this, it is apprehended, cannot be effected. The map likewise shows several villages in the centre and extreme confines of the Ahirwári Division, which seem to be ~~attached to the Mámlatdár of Sholápur~~, while they might be much more easily ~~managed by the Mahálkari of Ahirwári~~. You are requested to consider whether ~~it may not be advisable to transfer them to the charge of the latter officer~~.

8. The reports of Captain Bellasis and Lieutenant Robertson are deserving of much praise. These officers have devoted themselves zealously to the task they have undertaken, and have shown themselves to be actuated by an earnest desire for the improvement of the country and the promotion of the best interests of the agricultural classes.

9. There are several points of interest touched upon, particularly in Lieutenant Robertson's able report, on which no remarks have been made by you or Lieutenant Wingate, with a view of keeping the subject of assessment distinct, and, as Lieutenant Wingate expresses it, "as free as possible from all extraneous discussion." The Governor in Council trusts, however, that these important subjects, though for a time passed over, will be duly considered and brought

forward by you at a fitting opportunity ; and particularly that your attention has been attracted to the remarks made by Lieutenant Robertson, on the difficulties which he experienced in the prosecution of the work, from the conduct of the district and village officers ; and that you have issued such instructions as may be requisite, in order to oblige these servants of the State to facilitate, instead of obstructing, the operations of the survey.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) L. R. REID,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 8th August 1840.

No. 436 of 1872.

Ratnagiri District,

Camp Deola, 30th March 1872.

The Superintendent commences his report with a careful summary of the information regarding the first settlement of the district, and its general condition as given in the reports of the former Survey Officers, copies of which will be found in the appendices to his own report. The chief point calling for remark is that affecting the difference of opinion between the Survey and Revenue Officers as to the condition of the people at the period referred to.

2. The Survey Assistants (Messrs. Bellasis and Robertson) represent the country generally to have been in an impoverished state,—villages depopulated, and cultivation declining ; this depressed state of things being attributable, in their opinion, to the oppressively high rates of assessment obtaining at that time. Lieutenant Wingate, the Superintendent of the Survey, seems to taken somewhat the same view of the case, his opinion being thus have summarized by Colonel Waddington in his review of the correspondence :—“ Captain Wingate, in forwarding the above reports, “ expresses his conviction that the state of the district was not “ one of prosperity—that the condition of the cultivators had de- “ teriorated during the course of our administration—that there “ was an utter absence of activity or enterprize, and that the state “ of villages and husbandry was generally wretched.” He (Lieutenant Wingate) agrees with his Assistants in ascribing this state of things to an excessive land-tax.

3. The Revenue Officer in charge of the Collectorate, Mr. Blane, dissents from Lieutenant Wingate's conclusion, stating that,

from the observations which he has been able to make during the Jamábandi settlement of the taluk, "the inferences he should have drawn would have led to a different conclusion regarding the condition of the ryots than that represented by Lieutenant Wingate." The real state of the case is correctly described, in my opinion, in the following extract from the Revenue Commissioner's letter in submitting the reports to Government:—"The inference," he observes, "that I draw from the reports before us, is that the state of this taluka is, on the whole, more favourable than the others for which the re-assessing of rates has been sanctioned, and that taking the situation, climate, &c., into consideration, a considerably higher rate can be imposed than in the Indápur and Mohol talukas."

4. But the Survey Officers, though taking a somewhat exaggerated view of the depressed condition of the district, were nevertheless very decidedly of opinion that it could bear a considerably higher assessment than had been imposed in Indápur, and accordingly fixed their rates for the villages round about the town of Sholápur 33 per cent, and for those of the Mandrup Division 20 per cent higher than the Indápur scale of rates, 1 rupee being the maximum in the former case, and 14 annas in the latter. The steady extension of cultivation which followed immediately upon the introduction of the settlement and continued throughout the first decade, coupled with the fact of the revenue having been realized with but slight remissions averaging Rs.315 out of a demand of Rs. 1,34,168, shows clearly that the rates were favourable from the first, even with the low prices of the period.

5. After ~~thirty~~ years of low rates, with prices now about 100 per cent higher than when the settlement was first introduced, a railway established, and roads and communications in a perfect state, it is not surprising, indeed it is but natural, to find that the material wealth of the district has been greatly augmented, and the condition of the cultivator much improved in the interval since our first settlement was introduced. Referring to the statistics given in the report for information bearing on these points, we find:—

- (a) That the population has increased in the proportion of
26 per cent.
(b) Working cattle has increased in the proportion of
25 per cent.
(c) Carts do. do. 433 do.
(d) Ploughs do. do. 111 do.

The prosperous condition of the cultivators is further shown
by the construction of 75 chauries and
dharamshálas (chiefly at their own expense)

and 537 new wells. The report also shows 73 old wells to have been repaired, there being now 1,514 wells in working order. The value of the property in land—the occupancy right of which the Superintendent reports to be saleable at from 10 to 70 years' purchase of the assessment according to situation—is another source of wealth which has been acquired during the lease.

6. It is pleasing also to notice the spread of education which has already taken place. According to the Survey Officers' reports, there were but 12 schools in the district at the time then operations were carried out. There are now, Colonel Waddington informs us, "59 schools attended by 1,986 pupils. Of these, 39 "are kept by private individuals and 20 supported by Government. "In the City of Sholapur there are 1 Government schools, in "one of which English alone is taught, the number of boys being "100, and one is a girls' school attended by 40 pupils. There are "besides in the city 21 private schools, in one of which, containing "15 pupils, English is taught; the rest being vernacular."

7. The Superintendent has given a full account (paras 31 and 33) of the working of the settlement during the 30 years' lease. He has also forwarded a diagram, prepared in the usual manner, and exhibiting in detail the results of which he has given a summary by decades in the paras. noted above. The only noteworthy circumstance in the fiscal history of the settlement is the small increase of revenue, as compared with other Deccan districts, which has taken place during the lease. The revenue in the first two years is stated to have amounted to about Rs 1,31,000. It averaged only Rs. 1,34,168 during the first decade, Rs 1,39,268 during the second, and Rs 1,48,887 during the last decade. The difference between the revenue of the first two years and of its annual average during the last ten years being but Rs 17,887, equivalent to only 13½ per cent, whereas in Indapur the revenue was nearly cent per cent higher at the close of the 30 years than it was prior to the introduction of the settlement. It was however, foreseen by Lieutenant Wingate, that the settlement would not be a paying one for Government. In referring to this subject he states as follows—“Under the new settlement, then, it is not “probable that the average collections on account of land will “exceed what we have hitherto obtained from the district, but “this affords no ground for concluding that the reduction now “proposed is excessive. The neighbourhood of a large market “and good and steady prices of grain have kept a large portion of “the Sholapur District under tillage throughout the period of our “management, and prevented the excessive fluctuations in cultivation and revenue so remarkable in other talukas, but that under “circumstances so favourable the condition of the cultivators should

“have deteriorated, or at least remained stationary, is a striking proof of the burdensome nature of the present assessment. The advantages of a ready market for all kinds of agricultural produce are so important, that this district could not have failed to prosper under our management had the assessment been at all moderate.”

In noticing the cultivation of the land the Superintendent states it to be his opinion, that no improvement in this matter has taken place during the lease, “agricultural operations being,” he observes, “conducted in the same primitive and martistic manner noticed in the annexed reports, little or no attention being paid to weeding or manuring the land, or to rotation of crops except when irrigated;” and he quotes the remarks of his Assistant, Mr Fletcher, in confirmation of this opinion. My own observations lead me to dissent from the opinion these officers have come to, for I have noticed a considerable improvement in the character of the cultivation of this part of the Deccan of late years.

9 As regards the implements employed, their remarks may be said to be correct, for the cultivator of to-day uses the same kind of plough and the same implements for cleaning and sowing the land as were in use thirty years since; but, judging from former reports, I am certain that more care and labour are now bestowed in tillage operations with these implements than under the system of farming followed at that time. It is still, I may observe, a debatable point as to whether the introduction of English ploughs and other farming implements would be of any good in increasing the production of the soil. For my part I think not, for I incline to the opinion that the primitive implements used by the cultivator are well suited to the purpose, as they certainly are to his means and to the working power he can command.

10. In making these remarks I by no means admit that the cultivation of this part of the Deccan may not be improved. The introduction of other products which would afford the means of having a better system of rotation, and a more careful selection of the grain used for seed in the case of the present staple products, are measures which, in my opinion, would effect a considerable improvement. It will be seen, however, that attempts were made thirty years ago to introduce superior products experiments having been made in the cultivation of the Mauritius sugar-cane and potatoes. Captain Bellasis reports somewhat favourably of the experiments at the time referred to, but his anticipations were not realized, the culture of both products having long since ceased entirely. The result in this case is certainly somewhat discouraging; but the success which has attended more recent experiments,

in the cultivation of cotton, for instance, gives hopes of something favourable being done for Sholápur eventually.

11. At present jowári is the staple product, covering 75 per cent of the total area. It is cultivated almost entirely as a rabi crop, being dependent on the late rains. Cotton, wheat, and linseed are also grown as rabi crops, but to a small extent only, the return being 3 per cent in the case of the first-mentioned product, 2 in that of the second, and 1 only of the last. The remaining 19 per cent represents the proportion of the total area cultivated with kharif or monsoon crops—of which bájri is the chief, showing 7 per cent. It appears from the return that about 2 per cent of the occupied assessed land is reserved for grazing, and the Superintendent shows, by the statement given in para. 28, how valuable land in the vicinity of the town of Sholápur is for such purposes. It lets commonly for ten and twelve times the survey assessment, and in one case as much as 18 times that demand is shown to have been paid. This is a strong proof of the lightness of the present assessment in the neighbourhood of Sholápur, to which I shall have to refer in the sequel.

12. In his 24th and following para. the Superintendent gives an account of the trade of Sholápur and of several of the other chief towns of the district at which weekly bazaars are held. The information as regards the town of Sholápur would have been more complete had he obtained from the railway the traffic returns of grain, metals, &c., and goods of every description received at and despatched from the Sholápur Railway Station. This would have given us a better idea of the value of the trade of the town than is to be gained from the weekly bazaar sales, which, in fact, represent only the business done on those particular days. But, according to the information he has given, the cotton and woollen goods annually manufactured in the district are estimated to be worth Rs. 6,15,000; copper utensils and iron implements being valued at a further sum of Rs. 55,000, making a total of nearly six and three-quarter lacs as the value of the return derived from these sources.

13. Sholápur has long been an important town and thriving place of business. According to the former Survey Officer's report it contained at that time a population of 24,000 inhabitants. It was the chief market of the district and for the neighbouring Mogalai* villages also; ginger, garlic, safflower, betel, and other valuable products of the latter country being brought there for sale in large quantities. It was also said to be a "depôt for salt, betel-nut, &c., from Málwan and the Coast; and for cotton, coarse cotton cloths, saris, &c., from the surrounding villages."

* Hyderabad Territory.

14. It has risen considerably in importance since this description of it was written. It now numbers a population of 31,000 inhabitants, has a municipality with an income of about Rs. 50,000 per annum, and is the great mart for all the trade of the country. The report unfortunately furnishes no proper statistical returns of what this now amounts to, but the Superintendent has fully recognized its importance as a market town in the apportionment of his rates.

15. According to the statement given in para. 17, the taluka now consists of 150 villages—three of which are alienated. The present proposals include the whole of the “Khalsa” or Government villages, 147 in number, and one of the alienated holdings, or 148 in all. The Superintendent proposes to divide these into four main groups. Taking the town of Sholápur as his centre or starting point, he has arranged his groups in circles regulated generally by distance from that town. The first group is confined to Sholápur, and the last includes the villages on the outer boundary of the taluka adjoining the Mádha District settled last year, the rates for it being identical with those adopted in the latter case.

16. The following shows the number of villages allotted to each class, and the maximum rate proposed for each :—

			Ra.	a.
1st Class...	1 village,	maximum rate	1	8.
2nd do. ...	39 villages	do.	1	6.
3rd do. ...	52 do.	do.	1	4.
4th do. ...	55 do.	do.	1	2.

Total... 147

Add... 1 alienated village.

148

The rate for the Inám village has not been given, but it comes into the 1-2 group, and will be assessed at that rate.

17. The comparison between present and proposed rates given by the Superintendent in his 42nd para. refers to 135 villages, which comprise 120 described as originally belonging to the Sholápur Taluka and 15 transferred from Mádha. To this I have added the 11 villages received in an exchange of territory with the Nizam in connection with the Ekruk Tank, and the village of Tadwal, also shown separately, because of its not having been settled till recently. The following being the result for the whole of the 147 to be brought under settlement :—

Exclusive of one alienated.

135 Villages	Occupied Land.		Unoccupied Land.		Total		Percentage Increase
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Assessment according to proposed rates ...	4,08,551	2,93,472	1,548	680	4,10,099	2,94,152	...
Do. present rates ...	3,80,551	1,62,439	898	83	3,80,949	1,62,522	...
Increase...	28,000	1,31,033	1,150	597	29,150	1,31,630	80
Add—							
For 11 villages received from Nizam and for 1 (Tadwal) ...							
Assessment according to proposed rates ...	23,302	15,843	...	...	23,302	15,843	...
Do. present rates ...	23,301	11,662	...	...	23,301	11,662	...
Increase...	1	4,181	...	...	1	4,181	35
Total for 147 villages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assessment according to proposed rates ...	4,31,653	3,09,315	1,548	680	4,33,401	3,09,995	...
Do. present rates ...	4,03,852	1,74,101	898	83	4,04,250	1,74,184	...
Increase...	28,001	1,35,214	1,150	597	29,151	1,35,811	77

18. The increase in the case of the 135 villages alone, as shown above, is 80 per cent. For the 12 it is 35 per cent, and for the whole combined 77, as given by the Superintendent in his 45th para. But the effect of the rates is better seen by arranging the villages according to the several groups as below :—

Class.		ASSESSMENT.					Percentage increase.	Average rate per acre.
		Jerayet.	Wall.	Paththal.	Rice.	Total.		
		Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	A. p.
I.	Proposed assessment ...	8,773	...	68	63	8,904	...	10 5
	Present Do. ...	3,880	193	.	.	4,073	...	.
	Increase ..	4,693	...	68	63	4,831	118	..
	Decrease...	...	193	...	..	..	...	...
II.	Proposed assessment ...	96,173	...	443	1,062	97,678	...	12 4
	Present Do. ...	48,767	2,176	...	...	50,943	...	..
	Increase ..	47,406	...	443	1,062	46,735	92	...
	Decrease...	...	2,176	...	...	...	...	...
III.	Proposed assessment ...	1,08,321	...	497	1,599	1,10,417	...	11 7
	Present Do. ...	60,860	2,385	...	...	63,265	...	...
	Increase...	47,441	...	497	1,599	47,152	74	..
	Decrease...	..	2,385	...	.	...	...	...
IV.	Proposed assessment ...	89,961	...	983	1,372	92,316	...	10 1
	Present Do. ...	54,052	1,768	...	...	55,820	...	..
	Increase ...	35,909	..	983	1,372	36,496	65	...
	Decrease...	...	1,768	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Proposed assessment .	3,03,228	...	1,991	4,096	3,09,315	...	...
	Present Do. ...	1,67,579	6,522	.	...	1,74,101	...	...
	Increase .	1,35,649	...	1,991	4,096	1,35,214	77	11 5
	Decrease...	...	6,522	...	...	...	...	...

19. We may observe from this that the largest increase is in the villages of classes 1 and 2, being, respectively, 118 and 92 per cent. This great difference of result in the case of villages of which the maximum rate is increased only about 50 per cent, is due, according to the explanation given by the Superintendent, "to the extreme faultiness of the old classification, which, especially "in Sholapur itself and some of the large adjoining villages, is so "unprecedentedly low as to be scarcely free from suspicion." And he then mentions cases of fields classed formerly at 5 and 6 annas, of which the present valuation is 15 and 16 ; so great a discrepancy, as he observes, can "hardly be ascribed to mere ignorance."

20. There is no doubt of the former work being extremely faulty, but after a lapse of thirty years it is difficult to say to what

cause it is attributable. The Assistants in charge of the field operations (Messrs. Bellasis and Robertson) were, I know from the records, new to the work at the time, having been but a short time in the department, and mistakes, perhaps, crept into the work through their want of experience. The chief point, however, as regards the new assessment, is to be assured of the correctness of our own operations. An extensive test of it has been taken by the Assistants, and the Superintendent himself (Colonel Waddington) has also personally examined the work in the field, every precaution being taken to ensure its accuracy, of which there can, in my opinion, be no doubt.

The test returns appended show an average error of 6 pies.

21. The information given in the report in regard to the price of grain is not, I regret to observe, so full as is desirable. In regard to this we find the Superintendent explaining that he has in vain endeavoured to obtain a satisfactory return of the prices of grain in Sholápur during the past thirty years. His returns are confined to the prices obtaining in the Sholápur Cantonment during the last seven years, and from the result they exhibit he assumes that prices have been

Para 37. as high in Sholápur as in other parts of the Deccan, adding, further, that, from such returns as he has been able to procure, he finds "the rise in prices at Sholápur during the present settlement has been greater than elsewhere." There is no doubt of the rise having been as great as in the other settled districts of Indápur and Mádba, but it would have been satisfactory to have had this point established by documentary evidence. We may, however, I think, safely assume that an increase of between 50 and 60 per cent, which was taken as the basis for regulating the new assessment of the Indápur Taluk, is applicable also in this case,—the further sum in excess of this scale imposed by the new rates being clearly due, as explained above, to the suspiciously low standard of valuation adopted at the first settlement.

22. The Superintendent, as explained in his 30th para., was at first inclined to make his maximum rate for the first group Rs. 1-12, in accordance with the rate introduced two years since in the Akalkot State; and Sholápur might fairly be assessed at this rate. Akalkot is, perhaps, a little superior in point of climate, and the soil of the few villages to which the Rs. 1-12 rate was applied is particularly good; but the advantage Sholápur has in the great market of that town, and the other circumstances incidental to proximity to a populous town which tend to enhance the value of land, may be taken to be fully equivalent to the little superiority Akalkot may have in regard to climate and soil. It appeared to

me, however, that as the assessment would be increased above 100 per cent by the application of a Rs. 1-8 rate, it was better to restrict our present demand to that rate instead of being guided by what had been done in an analogous case, and the Superintendent, therefore, modified his original proposals in accordance with my suggestions.

23. A water-rate of Rs. 6 per acre for pathusthal irrigation appears to me to be rather high. For such
 Para. 46. a rate the supply should be semi-perennial, but I am not aware of any cases where it is so. Inquiry will be made about this; and should any reduction appear to be necessary; it shall be carried out at time of settlement and reported for sanction.

24. The Superintendent's proposals in regard to well-land are in accordance with recent orders. It appears from the figured statement, showing present and proposed assessment, that the payments on account of the present Virhunda cess on wells amount to Rs. 6,522, which, as the assessment was fixed at a rate of 2 rupees per acre, represents an irrigated area at that time of 3,261 acres. This has now increased to 7,198 acres, and if we apply to this only the former small rate of Rs. 2 per acre, it gives a total assessment Rs. 14,396, which may be said to have been foregone under the liberal policy adopted in regard to well-land.

25. There is a small extent of rice-land in the district, comprising in the aggregate 2,503 acres, which is made up of small patches of cultivation here and there in the hollows and depressions of the surface ~~where the rain water settles~~. A maximum rate of Rs. 3 per acre is proposed ~~for the cultivation~~; but the valuation is so adjusted that, as a general rule, the fixed rate will not exceed the sum imposed as the maximum Jerayet rate of the village.

26. In his 49th para. the Superintendent refers to the arrangements to be made with regard to the irrigation from the Ekruk Tank. As suggested by him, the only course to be adopted in respect to the new settlement is to explain to the people that, in addition to the ordinary Jerayet assessment, they will be liable for the payment of an extra cess as a water-rate for lands irrigable from the tank. The notice must be general, as no fixed rate can be imposed until the irrigation has been developed. Its management will meanwhile be carried on by the Irrigation Department. It is satisfactory to find that the cultivators have this year shown considerable readiness in availing themselves of the irrigation supplied by this work, which promises to be a great benefit to the country, and it is hoped will eventually be remunerative to Government.

27. The question of what should be done with the land which has been made over to the Revenue authorities by a recent reduction in the military limits of the Sholapur Camp, is discussed in para. 50. The Superintendent proposes to put a rate of 2 rupees per acre upon the lands which have been enclosed and built upon. I am somewhat doubtful whether this is the best course to adopt, and should like the matter to stand over for further report to be submitted after the Jamábandi has been effected.

28. He proposes that the Moti Bágh, now excluded from camp, and which has hitherto been used as a public garden and for recreation purposes generally by the officers of the station, should be continued as heretofore for such purposes.

Para. 12.

It seems, however, from the remarks in the Collector's letter, that he purposes resuming what has hitherto been cultivated as a garden and disposing of it by public auction, reserving the remaining portion of the ground for recreation purposes. I think the opinion of the military authorities should be ascertained before any portion of the land is taken away from them, and would suggest that the Collector and Superintendent should confer with the Officer Commanding the station in the matter and report the result for the orders of Government.

29. It will be observed, from the remarks in the Collector's letter, that it was his intention to have submitted the Superintendent's report for the opinion of the Assistant in charge of the district, but that he was prevented doing this in consequence of the season being so far advanced when the report reached him. With regard to this proposal, I would take this opportunity of stating, that I believe it is not the intention nor the wish either of Government, that the Survey Reports should be reviewed by the Assistant Collector who may happen to be in charge of the district; and who frequently, as in this case, is a junior Revenue Officer of no experience, and whose opinion could be of no value. If the Collector should wish to consult an experienced Assistant on any question affecting the rates of a district, there can be no objection to his doing so, but it is not advisable to have the correspondence which under any circumstances must be very voluminous owing to its having to pass in review through three separate offices before it is submitted to Government,) enlarged by the written opinion of the Assistant Collector of the district. I would beg to solicit an expression of the opinion of Government upon this question, in view to having some decided ruling in regard to the course which the Collector proposed to adopt.

The Collector.

The Survey Commissioner.

The Rev. Commissioner.

30. So far as I can gather from the Collector's remarks, he seems to be of opinion that the rates are not too high. He appears,

however, to think that information showing what individual increases will amount to should have been given. It is impossible to furnish any such information until the detailed Janábandi papers have been made out. The report shows the result for each village, and I may add that apportionment of the new assessment to individual holdings is effected by the scale of classification in force in the Department, which from lengthened experience has been so regulated as to ensure the apportionment of the rates according to the relative fertility and productiveness of the soil. The effect of the system in this case, I may explain, will be, using the Collector's words, "to multiply several times the assessment on certain classes of land" (the good soils), "while in regard to other classes (the poor soils) little or no enhancement will be made."

Para. 4 of Collector's letter.

The reasons for the great increase have already been explained in a preceding para.

31. In conclusion, I beg to state that, notwithstanding the large increase effected by the Superintendent's proposals, I consider the district to be lightly assessed—a maximum of a rupee and-a-half per acre being a low rate for best black soil in the vicinity of Sholápur.

32. I have called upon the Superintendent to explain his reasons for not having submitted this report by the date on which it was due under the instructions in Government Resolution No. 4398, dated 6th September 1871, and shall make this the subject of a separate communication to Government.

~~J. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.~~

No. 1965 of 1874.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In forwarding these papers, the Acting Revenue Commissioner, S. D., has the honour to offer a few remarks. He does so with diffidence, because he is not personally acquainted with the district under revision, and the careful review of the Survey Commissioner has almost exhausted the subject.

2. The present Sholápur Taluka contains one hundred and forty-seven Government and three Inám villages, as detailed below :—

	Govt.	Inám.	
(a)	112	2	... Originally belonging to the taluka.
(b)	15	1	... Transferred from Mohol Taluka.
(c)	9	0	... Of the Nipanikar's Estate lapsed to Government.
(d)	11	0	... Received in exchange from His Highness the Nizam.
Total...	147	3	

Of these villages, one hundred and forty-seven Government and one Inám village are to be brought under the revised settlement.

3. The statistical information furnished in the Superintendent's report, to show progressive improvement in the condition of the taluka during the last 30 years, may be shortly summarised :—

Superintendent's Report, paragraphs 18 to 27.

- I. Population has increased at the rate of 26 per cent.
- II. Agricultural stock do. . do. 25 „
- III. Number of carts do. do. 433 „
- IV. Number of ploughs do. do. 111 „
- V. No. of wells in working order do. 33 „
- VI. Chauries and dharamshálas have been constructed to the number of 75, the ryots contributing towards the cost Rs. 8,524.
- VII. A railway now runs through the district, connecting Sholápur with Bombay on the west, Madras on the east, and all intermediate towns on the line.
- VIII. Numerous roads have been constructed during the past 30 years, giving a great impulse to traffic, which is shown by the fact that the number of carts has increased from 219 to 1,167.
- IX. The average rainfall registered at Sholápur during the last (18) eighteen years has been 27 inches (see the Comparative Statement appended to Superintendent's Report).

- X. The right of occupancy of Government land is reported to be saleable at from 10 to 70 years' purchase of the assessment.
- XI. The formation of the Ekruk Tank, which must exercise a most beneficial effect on the district.
- XII. The spread of education as shown by the fact that, whereas there were but 12 schools in the district 30 years ago, there are now 59, of which 39 are kept by private individuals and 20 supported by Government; the number of attendant pupils being nearly 2,000.

4. The following statement shows the average area cultivated, the average realizations of revenue, and the remissions, during each of the three decades of the lease just expired, as regards 135 villages (paragraphs 31 to 36 of the Superintendent's Report). It is understood that the 11 Nizam's villages and village of Tadwal have been only recently settled :—

				Cultivated Area.	Collections.	Remissions.
				Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Decade	...	...	...	3,45,620	1,46,460	369
2nd do	..	...	..	3,55,620	1,52,070	83
3rd do.	...	...	...	3,79,490	1,62,130	82

5. The information given in regard to the fluctuation in Superintendent's Report, paragraph 27; meagre. The Superintendent states that he has not been able to obtain a satisfactory return, and he furnishes a list of prices from the Sholapur Bazaar Office records for the past seven years only. From this and such returns as he has been able to procure, he concludes that "the rise in prices at Sholapur during the present settlement has been greater than elsewhere."

The Commissioner of Survey considers "there is no doubt of the rise having been as great as in the other settled districts of Indapur and Madha." He thinks "we may safely assume that an increase of between 50 and 60 per cent, which was taken as the basis for regulating the new assessment of Indapur Taluka, is applicable also in this case."

6. The proposed new rates of assessment are treated of in paragraph 38 of the Superintendent's Report. He divides the villages into four classes with a separate rate for each. The maxi-

See paras. 15 to 22 of Survey Commissioner's Report.

imum being Rs. 1-8-0, the minimum Rs. 1-2-0 : the difference between each class being 2 annas. The highest rate, however, is applied to the town of Sholápúr only, so that the maximum rate generally applicable in the taluka is only Rs. 1-6-0.

7. The following statement shows the results of the new rates as applied to the 147 villages of the taluka :—

135 Villages.	Occupied Land.		Percentage Increase.
	Area.	Assessment.	
	Acres.	Rs.	
New assessment	4,08,351	2,93,472	.....
Present do.	3,80,551	1,62,439	.....
Increase...	28,000	1,31,033	80
<i>Add—</i>			
For 11 villages received from His Highness the Nizam and for Tadwal—			
New assessment	23,302	15,843	.....
Present do.	23,301	11,662	.....
Increase...	1	4,181	36
Totals for 147 villages—			
New assessment	4,31,853	3,09,315	.....
Present do.	4,03,852	1,74,101	.....
Increase...	28,001	1,35,214	77
<i>Add—</i>			
Unoccupied land assessed	1,548	680	.....
Grand Total...	4,33,401	3,09,995	.....

8. The following table shows the results for the different kinds of land under culture :—

ASSESSMENT.					
	Jerayet.	Well	Páthasthal.	Rice.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New assessment	3,03,228	.....	1,991	4,096	3,09,315
Present do.	1,67,579	6,522	.....	.....	1,74,101
Increase...	1,35,649	.....	1,991	4,096	1,35,214
Decrease...	.....	6,522	.....	.....	.....

For classified details under this tabular statement, see the Survey Commissioner's paragraph 18.

9. The proposed exemption of lands under wells constructed during the expired lease from any extra assessment, and the levy of highest dry-crop rate only on lands under wells which existed previously, is in accordance with the recent orders of Government.

Superintendent's Report, paragraph 47.

10. The proposed Páthasthal rate of Rs. 6 per acre being considered high by the Survey Commissioner, his further report on the subject may be awaited by Government before final orders are passed on this point.

Superintendent's Report, paragraph 26;
Survey Commissioner's paragraph 25.

11. Regarding the future fixing of rates on water for irrigation from the Ekruk Tank, which cannot now be settled for the reasons given by the Superintendent, the undersigned concurs with the Survey Commissioner as to the preliminary arrangements which should be made.

Superintendent's Report, paragraph 49;
Survey Commissioner's paragraph 26.

12. The decision of the question discussed in paragraph 50 of the Superintendent's Report, viz., the disposal of the land which has been made over to the Revenue authorities by a recent reduction in the military limits of the Sholápur Camp, had better remain for future consideration, as proposed by the Survey Commissioner, whose further report on the subject might be called for. Attention is requested to the remarks in the 28th paragraph of his report.

13. The undersigned concurs with remarks offered in the 29th and 30th paragraphs of the Survey Commissioner's Report.

14. This is the 4th revision report in the Southern Division which has been submitted to Government. The former reports were on talukas Indápur, Mádhá, and Bhimthari. It may be worth while to give a comparative statement of the new rates, general incidence, and percentage increase of assessment in the four talukas, as shown below :—

	Indápur.			Mádhá.			Bhimthari.			Sholápur.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Maximum Jerayet rates ...	1	2	0	1	4	0	1	12	0	1	8	0
	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	6	0
	0	14	0	.....	.....	.....	1	4	0	1	4	0
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	0	1	2	0
Average rate per acre ...	0	7	6	0	9	4	0	11	0	0	11	4
Percentage increase ...	57			77			73			77		

15. The application of the proposed rates will cause a large increase in the assessment. The Survey Officers, however, show that this is not due to the imposition of excessive rates, but to the extreme faultiness of the former classification. On this subject see paragraphs 39 and 40 of the Superintendent's, and 19 and 20 of the Survey Commissioner's Reports.

16. The undersigned, therefore, recommends that the proposed rates (with reservation contained in paragraph 10) be sanctioned for 30 years.

17. Several errors are apparent in the figured statements sent up, which ought not to have occurred.

J. E. OLIPHANT,

Acting Revenue Commissioner, S.D.

Camp Lonauli, 17th April 1872.

No. 2033.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th April 1872.

RESOLUTION.—These papers have been submitted much later than is usual, and Government will await the explanation which Colonel Francis proposes to forward.

2. On a careful consideration of all the facts and figures, His Excellency in Council approves of the proposed rates. The advance, on the former rates, is, it is true, large; but, under the circumstances, not too large. The progressive prosperity of the district is shown to be most satisfactory, and the good effects of the liberality of Government have been very clearly exhibited.

3. Government are not inclined to think that a water-rate of Rs. 6 per acre for Páthasthal irrigation is too high; but if, at the time of the settlement, Colonel Francis should be strongly of that opinion, His Excellency in Council will carefully consider any proposal for reduction which may be made.

4. With reference to the future fixing of rates on water for irrigation from the Ekruk Tank, the preliminary arrangements made by the Survey Commissioner are approved.*

* *Nota.*—A further correspondence regarding the imposition of increased assessment for indirect irrigational advantages took place subsequently in 1876; upon which the following Government Resolutions were passed:—

No. 249 W. I.—576 of 1876.

Bombay, Castle 20th September 1876.

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 3368, dated 8th September 1876.

Forwards copy of correspondence with the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D. on the subject of enhancing assessment on the lands enjoying the advantages of proximity to the Ekruk Tank Canals.

Draws prominent attention to the circumstance that, on the revision of the settlement of the land in question in October last, the indirect benefits derived from the proximity of the lake and canals have been, as previously, overlooked; as also the notice ordered in Government Resolution No. 5474 of 1874, Revenue Department, regarding the rates being, on future settlement, liable to enhancement on account of indirect as well as direct advantages accruing from the construction of irrigation works.

5. With reference to the disposal of the land which has been lately made over to the Revenue authorities, in consequence of the recent reductions in the military limits of the Sholapur Camp, Government will at present pass no orders. The Survey Com-

States that revenue from this source has been lost to Government in this case, and in that of the Mutha Canal too, and that steps appear desirable to remedy this state of things affecting the financial prospects of new irrigation works; moreover this Government is pledged to the Government of India to the course, and that as in two important cases the opportunity has been lost, the passing of an Act making it lawful for Government to enhance the assessment on such lands during the currency of the settlement, appears necessary.

Memo by the Under Secretary to Government, Irrigation Department, dated 14th September 1876.

If special legislation cannot be recommended to cover these omissions, I would suggest that, under Section XXX of the Survey Act, a re-classification of the lands under the Ekruk Tank and Mutha Canals be ordered, although the additional assessment could not be imposed till the expiration of the period of previous guarantee.

Such a measure would ensure the subject not being lost sight of as it probably will be 25 or 30 years hence, when the canals will be regarded as *old* works. It will likewise enable us to show the Government of India that the works have a certain value which will not be disregarded at the next revision, though unfortunately it has been overlooked on the present occasion.

RESOLUTION —The appears should be forwarded to Colonel Francis for opinion on this subject.

C J MERRIMAN, Colonel, R. E.,
Acting Under Secretary to Government

No 307 W I —556 OF 1876

Rombay Castle, 28th October 1876.

Letter from Colonel Francis, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D., No 1622, dated 19th October 1876

With reference to Government Resolution No 249 W I —576, dated 20th September 1876, submits, with his own observations, copy of a memorandum from the Superintendent of the Poona and Nasik Survey, reporting on the proposed re-classification of the lands under the Ekruk Tank and Mutha Canals, for the purpose of ascertaining what increase of assessment might be imposed for indirect advantages derived from these works.

Records his general concurrence in the views expressed by Colonel Taverne

RESOLUTION —The course recommended by Colonel Francis should be adopted, viz, that the fact that no increase of assessment for indirect advantages was made at the last revision, be distinctly recorded for guidance at the next recurring revision in the printed selections on the settlements now being published.

C J MERRIMAN, Colonel, R. E.,
Acting Under Secretary to Government

missioner should, in communication with the Collector and Military authorities, discuss the question and submit his views, for the approval of His Excellency in Council through the Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

6. Government concur in the opinion expressed in paragraph 29 of Colonel Francis' memorandum, that it is not necessary, as a rule, to obtain the separate opinion of the Assistant Collector in charge of the district as to the rates proposed to be introduced. But wherever there is reason to believe that the Assistant is well qualified to give a valuable opinion, the Collector should avail himself of the Assistant's local knowledge.

7. The proposed rates may be introduced for the usual period of 30 years, and the Survey Commissioner should submit the usual notification for publication in the *Government Gazette*

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government

No. 616 of 1872

FROM

LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. WADDINGTON,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,

TO

COLONEL J. FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

Poona, 27th September 1872.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward my final report on the introduction of revised rates into 136 villages of the Sholapur Taluka. The leases of 10 of the remaining villages do not expire until the years 1873-74 and 1874-75, but the papers have been all prepared in anticipation, and the rates can be at once introduced when they become due. In one village, Tadwal, into which the Survey rates were introduced in 1866, there is no record of the date of the expiry of the lease, and the question is under reference to Government.

B 210—E

2. The total assessment, as shown in my former report, was Rs. 3,09,995 as finally settled; it differs but little from the estimated amount, being Rs. 3,09,630, or only Rs. 365 less than the original assessment, a difference which does not affect the percentage increase, which still remains 77 per cent.

3. There are, in all, 20,725 survey numbers, with an area of 533,908 acres, of which 2,420 numbers, containing 57,243 acres, or a little over ten per cent of the whole area, are alienated. The Government occupied land amounts to 431,153, and the unoccupied to 2,419 acres. There are deducted as unculturable 8,985 acres, or about 1.8 per cent. of the assessed area and 21,107 acres or nearly 4 per cent., of the whole area on account of roads, village-sites, &c. There are 281 survey numbers, containing 12,963 acres of kúran, which are annually put up to auction. The recorded holdings are 9,329 in number, the average size of each holding being 46 acres 19 guntas, and the average assessment Rs. 33-2-0. There are 3 acres 3 guntas of arable land per head of the population, and the payments are Rs. 2-2-10.

4. Only two or three petitions were presented to me against the rates during the time I was employed in explaining them, and these, I have reason to believe, were due to the instigation of the Sarvajanic Sabha. During the last three months not a single petition has come before me, nor has any land been thrown up; we may conclude, therefore, that the new assessment has been acquiesced in without dissatisfaction.

* * * * *

6. The question of the Moti Bāgh I have reported on in a separate communication. With regard to the land which has been thrown out of the camp limits, I still consider that a light rate of Rs. 2 per acre for such lands as have been built on, would be a sufficient rent; for the letting of these houses, now that the garrison has been reduced, is very precarious, and the soil, as a rule, is poor, or they might be assessed as any other occupied land, or their classification value at the maximum rate. With regard to the unoccupied land thrown out of camp, I would recommend that the occupancy right should be reserved, as it is quite within the bounds of possibility that the land may some day be required by Government, and in the meantime it will probably return a larger revenue by being annually sold for grazing, than it would if let out for cultivation.

* * * * *

8. There are certain Shetsandis in the villages received from His Highness the Nizam who are remunerated by holding certain

lands at a nominal payment; that is, the lands are entered in the accounts as revenue-paying, and not Inám, but the payments are not collected. In the Government villages the Shetsandis service lands are entered as Inám, so that if the present practice is continued in the case of these 11 villages, there will be two different procedures in the same district. I have, therefore, the honour to solicit instructions on this point. The total number of acres thus held, is 357 acres 18 guntas, assessed at Rs. 262-8-0; besides which they receive a money payment of Rs. 76-8-5. A statement is attached, showing the details for each village.

9. In the village of Kondi there are 2,175 acres of kúran, which last year realized Rs. 3,025. Of this land 5 numbers, amounting to 109 acres 33 guntas, are entirely surrounded by the cultivated lands of the village, and the people petitioned that they might be allowed to take them up for cultivation; and as these lands are probably a good deal damaged by the cattle of the surrounding cultivators, they might be assessed, and the right of occupancy offered at 10 years' purchase of the assessment; and I would recommend a similar course with regard to the Malai land of the district, the extent of which is 479 acres and the assessment Rs. 588.

10. As noticed in my former report, the Mauritius sugar-cane, to introduce which an attempt was made some years ago, has died out; but in one village, Arjun Sonda, the Patel expressed his willingness to plant it if he were supplied with seed cane.

11. ~~With regard to your objection to a Páthasthal rate of Rs. 6 as being too high, on the ground that to bear that rate the water-supply should be semi-perennial, I have the honour to inform you that in the only villages to which the rate has been applied, viz., Arli and Kálegaon, the water-supply answers the conditions prescribed by you, and I feel confident that the rate is not too high.~~

12. In conclusion, I have the honour to request a decision with regard to the village of Pir Tákli, the transfer of which to the Sholápur Taluka was recommended in my former report.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) W. WADDINGTON,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Násik.

2. The total assessment, as shown in my former report, was Rs. 3,09,995 as finally settled; it differs but little from the estimated amount, being Rs. 3,09,630, or only Rs. 365 less than the original assessment, a difference which does not affect the percentage increase, which still remains 77 per cent.

3. There are, in all, 20,725 survey numbers, with an area of 533,908 acres, of which 2,420 numbers, containing 57,243 acres, or a little over ten per cent of the whole area, are alienated. The Government occupied land amounts to 431,153, and the unoccupied to 2,419 acres. There are deducted as unculturable 8,985 acres, or about 1.8 per cent. of the assessed area and 21,107 acres or nearly 4 per cent., of the whole area on account of roads, village-sites, &c. There are 281 survey numbers, containing 12,963 acres of kúran, which are annually put up to auction. The recorded holdings are 9,329 in number, the average size of each holding being 46 acres 19 guntas, and the average assessment Rs. 33-2-0. There are 3 acres 3 guntas of arable land per head of the population, and the payments are Rs. 2-2-10.

4. Only two or three petitions were presented to me against the rates during the time I was employed in explaining them, and these, I have reason to believe, were due to the instigation of the Sarvajanic Sabha. During the last three months not a single petition has come before me, nor has any land been thrown up; we may conclude, therefore, that the new assessment has been acquiesced in without dissatisfaction.

* * * * *

6. The question of the Moli Bāgh I have reported on in a separate communication. With regard to the land which has been thrown out of the camp limits, I still consider that a light rate of Rs. 2 per acre for such lands as have been built on, would be a sufficient rent; for the letting of these houses, now that the garrison has been reduced, is very precarious, and the soil, as a rule, is poor, or they might be assessed as any other occupied land, or their classification value at the maximum rate. With regard to the unoccupied land thrown out of camp, I would recommend that the occupancy right should be reserved, as it is quite within the bounds of possibility that the land may some day be required by Government, and in the meantime it will probably return a larger revenue by being annually sold for grazing, than it would if let out for cultivation.

* * * * *

8. There are certain Shetsandis in the villages received from His Highness the Nizam who are remunerated by holding certain

lands at a nominal payment; that is, the lands are entered in the accounts as revenue-paying, and not Inám, but the payments are not collected. In the Government villages the Shetsandis service lands are entered as Inám, so that if the present practice is continued in the case of these 11 villages, there will be two different procedures in the same district. I have, therefore, the honour to solicit instructions on this point. The total number of acres thus held, is 357 acres 18 guntas, assessed at Rs. 262-8-0; besides which they receive a money payment of Rs. 76-8-5. A statement is attached, showing the details for each village.

9. In the village of Kondi there are 2,175 acres of kúran, which last year realized Rs. 3,025. Of this land 5 numbers, amounting to 109 acres 33 guntas, are entirely surrounded by the cultivated lands of the village, and the people petitioned that they might be allowed to take them up for cultivation; and as these lands are probably a good deal damaged by the cattle of the surrounding cultivators, they might be assessed, and the right of occupancy offered at 10 years' purchase of the assessment; and I would recommend a similar course with regard to the Malai land of the district, the extent of which is 479 acres and the assessment Rs. 588.

10. As noticed in my former report, the Mauritius sugarcane, to introduce which an attempt was made some years ago, has died out; but in one village, Arjun Souda, the Patel expressed his willingness to plant it if he were supplied with seed cane.

11. ~~With regard to your objection to a Páthasthal rate of Rs. 6 as being too high, on the ground that to bear that rate the water-supply should be semi-perennial, I have the honour to inform you that in the only villages to which the rate has been applied, viz., Arli and Kálegaon, the water-supply answers the conditions prescribed by you, and I feel confident that the rate is not too high.~~

12. In conclusion, I have the honour to request a decision with regard to the village of Pir Tákli, the transfer of which to the Sholápur Taluka was recommended in my former report.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) W. WADDINGTON,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Násik.

No. 1563 of 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 23rd October 1872.

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner begs to submit, for the consideration of Government, the accompanying letter from the Superintendent of the Poona and Násik Survey, giving the final result of the settlement introduced in the villages of the Sholápur Taluka, and requesting instructions on certain points to be referred to in the sequel.

2. The report contained proposals for the settlement of 147 Government villages; but it will be observed, from the explanation given in the opening para., that the introduction of rates was deferred in 10* cases, owing to the non-expiration of the lease, and in the eleventh (village of Tadwal), pending a decision of the general question as to whether the order of 1858, ruling that the lease of isolated villages is to be held terminable with the general lease of the district, is to be enforced in cases where no record of in-
- | | | |
|------------------------|----------|------------|
| 1. Hotgi ... | 1873-74. | } 1874-75. |
| 2. Salghar ... | | |
| 3. Kasher Jo-walga ... | | |
| 4. Ibrámpur . | | |
| 5. Musti ... | | |
| 6. Arli Bdk . | | |
| 7. Kálegaon . | | |
| 8. Kakramba | | |
| 9. Hadalgi .. | | |
| 10. Mangroli . | | |

timation to this effect having been given at time of settlement is forthcoming. This question is now awaiting final orders in a report recently submitted (see this office No. 1558, dated 22nd October 1872).

3. The figures given in the 2nd para. show the total assessment for the whole of the 147 villages. The difference between the original estimate and fixed amount is very small, being only 365 rupees, which, as the Superintendent has explained, "does not affect the general percentage increase, which still remains 77 per cent."
- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| | Rs. |
| Original Estimate | 3,09,995 |
| Fixed Amount ... | 3,09,630 |
| | <hr style="width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"/> |
| | 365 |
| | <hr style="width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"/> |

4. Statistical statements prepared in the approved form have been appended to the letter. A summary of the result is given in para. 3. No orders have as yet been given upon the question * as to whether these papers should be compiled by collectorates in the Survey Commissioner's Office for general distribution in the Revenue Department.
- *Para. 4 of memo. from this office No. 31, dated 3rd January 1872.

5. The question affecting disposal of the Moti Bágh, and alteration of camp limits involved, adverted to in para. 6, has been referred* for the orders of Government, which are awaited. It will be observed that the Superintendent suggests (same para.) that a rate of 2 rupees per acre should be charged for old building-site land formerly belonging to camp, or that it should be classed and assessed as occupied land at the maximum rate of the district. The former appears to the undersigned to be the preferable course to adopt, but the special rate might be fixed at $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee (which is the maximum rate for the lands of Sholápur) and the provisions of Section 35 be made applicable in the event of the site being rebuilt upon. It is very desirable to retain for Government the occupancy right of the unoccupied waste-lands, the quarrying right on which should be sold by auction annually, as suggested by the Superintendent.

* * * * *

7. The lands assigned to Shetsandis in the 11 villages received from the Nizam, should, it is presumed, be recorded as Service Inám Holdings, and the usual service of the office exacted from the parties in enjoyment.

8. The Superintendent requests permission to assess and let out for cultivation some detached numbers belonging to the Kondi kúran. For the reasons stated, he might be allowed to dispose of the land concerned in the manner suggested, except that, ~~in place of offering the occupancy right at 10 years' purchase, he should put it up to auction to be disposed of to the highest bidder.~~ The disposal of Malai lands at 10 years' purchase appears to be a suitable arrangement, and is, moreover, in accord with the arrangement proposed for similar lands belonging to the Bhimthari Taluka.

9. Sanction is solicited for the transfer of the village of Pir Tákli from the Mádha to the Sholápur Taluka, it being surrounded by villages belonging to the latter district.

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 5651 of 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 12th November 1872.

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D., has the honour to sub-

Memo. from Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 1563, dated 23rd October 1872, and accompaniments. Letter from the Acting Collector of Sholapur, No. 2393, dated 30th October 1872.

mit correspondence, as per margin, relative to the final revision of assessment in the Sholapur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate, the rates for which were sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2033, dated 27th April 1872.

2nd. No question appears to remain regarding the year of introduction of revised rates in ten of the villages included in para. 2 of the report of the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement and specific arrangement for the eleventh village, Tadwal, will depend on the decision of Government on the question referred with memo. from this office No. 5382, dated 26th October 1872.

3rd. Adverting to the question of the disposal of the Moti Bāgh, and alteration of the cantonment limits at Sholapur, noticed in the reports of the Superintendent, the Commissioner of Survey, and the Collector, further orders are awaited on correspondence submitted from this office with memo. No. 5394, dated 28th October 1872.

4th. The Commissioner of Survey and Settlement (para. 5) approves the recommendation of the Superintendent to let out certain old building-site land formerly belonging to the cantonment; but he would fix the rate at Rs. 1-8-0 per acre instead of Rs. 2, and would allow of building under the provisions of Section XXXV of Act I of 1865. The Collector seems to favour the higher rate of Rs. 2 per acre proposed by the Superintendent, and would not put the restrictions on building proposed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. As far as the Revenue Commissioner is able to judge the merits of this question, Colonel Francis' proviso would not give Government any special hold on the ground; the land is not of much value for cultivation, so that the conditions of Section XXXV do not very clearly apply to the case; and it would seem generally desirable not to discourage the erection of dwelling-houses in the locality, so that the enforcement of the rule under Section XXXV might, the Revenue Commissioner thinks, be dispensed with.

5th. The Superintendent of Survey, and Colonel Francis, and the Collector, all agree that the unoccupied land formerly belonging to the cantonment should be let out for grazing. The Revenue

Commissioner thinks that the best plan is to let out the grazing annually ; and, if Government approve, reference can be made to the Conservator of Forests regarding the suggestion of the Acting Collector in his 5th para. to have a portion of the land, which includes a very fine growth of babul trees, specially enclosed for forest conservancy.

6th. The undersigned concurs in the opinion expressed in Colonel Francis' 6th para., that it is desirable to reserve all the kúrans near Sholápur. It was in this view that, when the Conservator of Forests made application for (among others) 15 kúran lands in the Sholápur Taluka, 3 kúrans were, as stated in the Collector's 7th para., reserved by Government. Of the 11 kúrans included in the list now accompanying Colonel Waddington's report, 7 were included in the Conservator's application : of these, three, namely, numbers 6, 9, and 10, were retained, and four were conceded. It is suggested that the remaining four be offered to the Conservator in addition to the twelve kúrans of the Sholápur Taluka, already, under the Government Resolution No. 6461, of 22nd December 1871, placed at the disposal of the Forest Department.

7th. Statistical tables prepared by the Superintendent of Survey, Colonel Waddington, in the prescribed form, accompany these papers. They evince a considerable advance in material prosperity, which has been already recognized by Government in reviewing the papers previously submitted. Deducting the population of the city of Sholápur, which is sufficiently large to derange the percentage for a limited area like an agricultural taluka in the Deccan, the population ~~is between 140 and 150 per square mile—~~ a higher average than that of most of the Deccan districts.

8th. The rates establishing an enhancement on the whole taluka of 77 per cent, have been approved by Government. The former assessment, which would give an average of about six annas and six pies per acre, was evidently much lower than the district could bear in recent years ; and all the favourable circumstances adduced, tend to prove that the new average rate of about 11 annas and 6 pies can be paid without difficulty, at least, in a great portion of the villages.

9th. If, as is shown in Colonel Waddington's previous report, para. 28, the survey occupants of Sholápur and of the adjoining villages, Degaon and Shelgi, can sub-let their lands for grazing at from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 times the former assessment, it is evident that the very great enhancement imposed on those villages can be borne by the lands in question, and probably it can be borne by those adjoining them ; but it should not be forgotten that such a sudden

increase of the Government demand, however reasonable it may be shown to be in relation to prevailing prices, must cause, even under the most favourable circumstances, a violent derangement in those very transactions of sale, mortgage, and sub-lease, which are adduced in support of the measure.

10th. It may be said that none of the villages now under revision are very distant from the market of Sholápur and from the Railway; but there is a limit beyond which the demands for the supply of the non-agricultural population do not extend, and the markets seeking conveyance of jowári by rail or road, though at times large, are very uncertain. It is, therefore, quite possible that, in the Sholápur villages, a price for jowári—the staple produce—equal to the average of the last ten or twelve years may not be always obtainable, and the rates apparently, now so moderate, may press heavily on the cultivators, leading to diminution of prosperity, and, ultimately, to possible embarrassment in meeting the Government demand.

11th. It is for the reasons given in the two preceding paras. that the undersigned considers the great enhancement in several of the out-lying villages, such as Tandulwári, No. 40 in the list; Kásegaon, No. 41; Arjun Sonda, No. 44; Shirpanhállí, No. 53; Dotri, No. 55; Hanámgaon, No. 57; Dindur, No. 58; Aunj, No. 64; Singadgaon, No. 65; Rájur, No. 69; and the two villages following in the list, Jángaon, No. 91; Kandálgaon, No. 100; and the three following villages and others, should have been avoided, so as to bring the total average enhancement considerably lower than 77 per cent. This would have been even somewhat higher, but for the inclusion of the newly-received Nizam's villages and Tadwal, which have received an enhancement of only 35 per cent., thus slightly reducing the average of the 147 villages. There is, however, some make-weight in retaining, from what may be termed concealed cultivation now brought under assessment, the percentage of which is shown in the figured statements. These figures are irrespective of the $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, additional for local funds, which, if mostly expended in the district, is eminently beneficial, and can hardly be regarded as the same drain on the resources of the people as the Government assessment, which is the subject of the papers now submitted.

12th. The Revenue Commissioner thinks it his duty to lay before Government the doubts which occur to his mind on this important question. It will be an unmixed pleasure to find that the doubts are not verified in the sequel, and that the district will maintain its prosperity and capacity for regular payment of the Government revenue in the manner anticipated by the warmest advocates of the rates as they stand. On one point the undersigna-

ed quite concurs with the survey officers, namely, the great comparative prosperity which the Sholápur villages under revision have attained under the previous lease; and he believes that the taluka is fully as well able to pay its average assessment of 11 annas and 6 pies per acre, as Mádha to pay its average of 9 annas and 4 pies, and Bhimthari revised villages, notorious for the uncertainty of the rainfall, their average of 11 annas.

13th. The Revenue Commissioner concurs in the proposed transfer of Pir Tákli from Mádha to Sholápur.

* * * * *

(Signed) W. H. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 6380.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1872.

RESOLUTION.—The usual notification guaranteeing the permanence of the revised rates for 30 years having been published in the *Government Gazette*, these papers may now be recorded.

2. ~~With regard to the Revenue Commissioner's remarks on the great enhancement the adoption of the new rates has brought about in the assessment of certain villages, His Excellency the Governor in Council would call his attention to the cause of the unequal enhancement mentioned both by the Superintendent and the Commissioner of Survey, noted in the 15th para. of Mr. Oliphant's memorandum No. 1965, dated 17th April last, viz., the extremely faulty classification of the soil on the first introduction of the survey system. It would be most inequitable to ignore what are now ascertained to be the true relative values of the soil in different localities for the sole object of preventing a sudden increase of assessment in particular cases.~~

3. The principle to be adopted in determining the expiration of guaranteed periods of assessment in cases in which clearly recorded notifications may not be forthcoming, has been settled by Government Resolution No. 6347 of the 23rd instant, and should be adopted in that of the village of Tadwal, mentioned in this correspondence.

4. The question of the alteration of the limits of the cantonment at Sholápur has also been settled by Resolutions Nos. 1089 and 5615, dated, respectively, the 8th March and 12th November 1872.

5. It is not apparent whether some of the lands thrown out of cantonment limits have, whilst others have not, buildings erected on them, nor whether any portion of them is already in any person's occupancy. Government are not yet, therefore, in a position to decide what shall be done with the land in future. A statement and plan should be submitted, showing the area and positions of the land in question, and in the meantime the right of grazing on such portions as may be available should be let out for the current season.

* * * * *

7. The transfer of the Inám village of Pir Tákli from the Mádha to the Sholápur Taluka, recommended by the Revenue Commissioner, is sanctioned, provided the Inámdar has no objection. If he should have, a further report should be made on the subject.

(Signed) E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 1407 of 1875.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From

COLONEL J. FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D.,

To

W. G. PEDDER, ESQUIRE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Poona, 13th September 1875.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the accompanying statement,* showing the reduction proposed to be made in the revised assessment of the Sholápur Taluka under the provisions of the Resolution of October last, No. 5739.

*Not printed.

2. On referring to the correspondence upon the revision settlement, it will be perceived that the villages of this taluka were divided into four groups and assessed at maximum rates as shown below :—

				Rs.	a.
1st Group comprising 1 village at a maximum rate of				1	8
2nd do.	39	do.	do.	1	6
3rd do.	52	do.	do.	1	4
4th do.	55	do.	do.	1	2
Total				147	

I propose to continue this grouping with the exception of five villages (marginally noted), situated on the outside boundary of the second group, which I have transferred to the next lowest group (the third), in order to bring down their assessment

which would be considerably above the prescribed limit if they were subjected only to the reduction of rates applied to the other villages of the group. This modification of the original proposals will not affect the general principles on which the grouping was carried out, as it merely contracts the boundary line of the particular class, making it nearer to the town of Sholapur, which is the great market centre of the district.

3. Following the plan generally adopted in other districts, already reported on, I propose to make a reduction of 2 annas per group throughout, combined with a reduction of classification values from 10 annas downwards according to the scale sanctioned for other districts.

4. The following statement shows the reduction effected by these measures :—

Group.	Revision Assessment.		Proposed Reduction		Total reduction	Remaining assessment, being difference of columns 2 and 7.	Percentage increase on original settlement.
	Amount.	Percentage increase.	By modification of classification value.	By application of lower maximum rate.			
1st	9,153	125	908	687	1,593	7,560	83
2nd	82,289	86	5,324	7,017	12,341	69,928	88
3rd	1,24,709	78	7,226	12,962	20,178	1,04,631	49
4th	91,841	65	6,016	9,507	15,523	76,318	37
Total...	3,07,972	77	19,472	80,163	49,635	2,58,337	48

It will be seen from these figures that, by the proposals now submitted, the general increase for the whole taluka will be reduced from 77 to 48 per cent., and the average rate from 11 annas 4 pies to 9 annas 7 pies per acre.

5. With regard to the rather numerous cases in which the increase in individual villages is above the prescribed limit, notwithstanding the reductions now made. As bearing on this subject, I would beg to refer to the following remarks by Colonel Waddington, relative to low standard of valuation adopted for this district at the first settlement, especially for some of the large villages in the vicinity of Sholápur. Having shown the general increase for the whole district to be 77 per cent., he proceeds to

observe—“ But this unusual rise is not so much due to the imposition of an enhanced maximum rate as to the extreme-faultiness of the old classification, which, especially in Sholápur itself and some of the large adjoining villages, is so unprecedentedly low as to be scarcely free from suspicion. For instance, there are cases of 15 and 16 anna fields which were classed at from 7 to 5 annas, a discrepancy so great that it can hardly be ascribed to mere ignorance. The following figures show some of the errors of the old classification :—

Nos. tested.	Numbers in which the difference in classification is above.												
	6 pies	1 as	2 as	3 as	4 as	5 as	6 as	7 as	8 as	9 as	10 as.	11 as.	
81	4	9	7	18	13	15	5	4	1	1	1	2	1

“ You will see that out of 81 numbers taken at random, in 30 the difference of classification exceeds three annas, whilst in ten numbers the difference exceeds five annas, and there is one instance in which it is above eleven annas.

“ 40 Under these circumstances, and considering the rates at which lands in the vicinity of Sholápur are sub-let, the saleable value of land, and the exceptionally low assessment on which some of the villages, which are most advantageously situated, are at present held, there is no fear of my rates being excessive. For instance, in the lands of the flourishing city of Sholápur itself, the average rental is 4 annas 8 pies per acre. Again, the rich villages of Degaon and Bála are paying 5 annas and 6 annas 7 pies respectively. I cannot, therefore, but conclude that in those

cases in which the new rates cause an unusual increase in the assessment, it is to be attributed to the observance of a lower scale of valuation in the former classification of the lands, and feeling confident, as I do, that the rates are not too high, I do not feel justified in recommending the adoption of a lower scale."

6. Further proof of the very low scale of valuation adopted, is given in the Statement B, appended to my letter No. 1485, dated 19th September 1874, which will be found to contain numerous cases in Kasba Sholápur and in the villages of Ahu wárí and Dahitna, belonging to that taluka, of fields—valued at the first settlement at from 4 to 6 annas on a rupee scale—of which the present valuation on the same scale ranges from 10 to 15 annas.

7. It is impossible to make out the cause to which these gross mistakes in the old classification are to be ascribed. As confirmatory, however, to a great extent of their being due to dishonest working on the part of the classer, as stated by Colonel Waddington, I would refer to the remarks in the report of one of the Assistants employed in the original classification, which, it will be seen, contain a direct admission of attempts having been made to bribe the kárkuns to vitiate their work, and it may be inferred that they were not unsuccessful.

8. With this evidence before us of the former classification values having been unduly reduced either by fraud or gross error, I am of opinion that nothing further in the way of reduction of assessment should be done in regard to the villages of this district in which the assessment as now reduced is in excess of the prescribed limit of increase fixed for individual villages. It is doubtful, indeed, whether the rule limiting the increase on individual holdings to a hundred per cent. might not be held in abeyance; but as the generation, which is supposed to have been instrumental in bringing about the undue lowering of the former assessment, has passed away, it would perhaps be considered a harsh proceeding to withhold from the present cultivators the benefit of the measure being made generally applicable to the districts in which the revised settlement is now in force. But I beg for the orders of Government in the matter.

9. I think it is advisable to make some reduction in the rice assessment of this district, partly with the view of preserving the proportion it bore to the Jerayet rate fixed at the revision, but more particularly because the cultivation is of the poorest description, and the crop liable to failure in consequence of the uncertainty of the rainfall in this locality. The necessary reduction on these accounts will, I consider, be effected by the substitution of a rupees $2\frac{1}{2}$ maximum for the 3-rupee maximum adopted by Colonel Waddington. Calculated on the former rate, the assessment of the cultivation will amount to about Rs 3,436 in place of Rs. 4,110 as now in force. This reduction is not shown separately in the statement, but it is included under the total amount given as the result of the proposed modification of rates and classification values.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 5874.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1875.

RESOLUTION.—Colonel Francis now submits proposals for the correction, in accordance with the principles laid down in Government Resolution No. 5739, dated October 29th, 1874, of the revised assessments of the Sholápur Taluka.

2. The following are the leading facts of the revenue history of this taluka.

3. The Mahomedan or “Tankhá” rates of assessment were superseded during the latter years of Maratha rule by what were known as the Kámál, rates which included cesses of various kinds. These rates remained in force till about A.D. 1830, when the taluka having been steadily deteriorating since their introduction, they were replaced by the assessments fixed by Mr. Pringle. His settlement, however, from several causes, the chief of which were that his rates were both too heavy and were based on an incorrect principle, entirely broke down, and in 1840 the Survey Settlement was introduced by Captain Wingate.

4. The average rates of assessment per cultivated acre under these different settlements appear to have been nearly as follow :—

	Nominal Rate.	Rate of Realizations.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Tankhá	0 9 0	.....
Kámál	0 13 3	0 10 7
Pringle's	0 11 6	0 9 2
Survey	0 6 7	0 6 7

Mr. Pringle's maximum dry-crop rate of assessment was Rs. 2-2-0 per acre, and for it Captain Wingate substituted maximum rates of Rs. 1 for the portion of the district most favourably situated, and of Rs. 0-14-0 for the remainder. These rates were, respectively, 33 per cent. and 20 per cent. higher than the maximum rate previously adopted for the Indápur Taluka, the climate of Sholápur being far superior to that of Indápur.

5. This taluka, like others, prospered greatly during the 30 years of the survey settlement.

6. Cultivation increased (inclusive of about 25,000 acres of land unassessed by the old survey, but encroached on and cultivated by the ryots) about 19 per cent., and only about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd, or 1 per cent. of arable land was found to be left waste in the whole taluka on revision; revenue, from increase of cultivation, rose 14 per cent. There increased during the term of settlement—

Population	25 per cent.
Working bullocks	26 „
Carts	433 „
Ploughs	111 „
Wells in use	22

Land unsaleable before 1840 acquired a considerable value. In the last years of the settlement fields assessed at Rs. 356 sold in 27 public sales for Rs. 8,300, or 23 times the assessment; and lands near Sholápur were found to be sub-let for grazing at an average of 11 times the assessment.

7. Independently of the settlement, the district was greatly improved during its term. Before 1840 there were no made-roads, and communication with external markets was difficult. The railway now traverses the taluka, and good roads have been opened in all directions. And a very fine work of irrigation, the Ekruk Lake, has recently been constructed near Sholápur.

8. Considering these facts and the great rise in prices during the term of the settlement, it appeared that, on its expiry in 1870-71, a considerable increase in assessments was called for. The original maximum rates of Rs. 1 and Rs. 0-14-0 were, therefore,

(Government Resolution 2033, dated 27th April 1872) replaced by maximum rates of Rs. 1-8-0 for the town of Sholápur itself; Rs. 1-6-0 for 34 villages most favourably situated in point of climate and means of communication; and Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 1 2-0 for the remaining villages according to situation.

The effect of these rates upon the new classification and measurement was to raise the total assessment from Rs. 1,74,101 to Rs. 3,07,972, or 77 per cent.; and the average rate per acre from Rs. 0-6-6 to Rs. 0-11-4. In round numbers 40 per cent. of the total increase of 77 per cent. was due to increase of maximum rates, 10 per cent. to assessment of encroachments, and 27 per cent. to difference of classification.

9. It must, however, be remarked that the old classification of Sholápur was found to be extremely incorrect, so much so that it appears certain that fraud and corruption, suspected at the time of the introduction of the old survey, were actually practised by the ryots and classers of some villages. The assessment of a few villages was actually reduced by the revised settlement; in one case as much as 29 per cent., while the assessment of many was raised much more than 77 per cent.; in one case as much as 191 per cent. The two villages between which there is so extraordinary a discrepancy are close together and close to the city of Sholápur, and are assessed, by both the original and revision settlement, at the same maximum rate. It is, therefore, evident that the original valuation of one was too high and of the other much too low. Equally important discrepancies are to be found throughout the taluka.

10. Had prices remained as high as when the revised settlement was introduced, the new rates would not, in the opinion of the Government, have proved excessive. Such, however, is not the case. During the last 4 years the fall in prices has been marked and considerable, and it is necessary to consider the assessment with reference to this fact.

11. About 14,000 acres, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total arable area, are under cotton; but the staple product is jowári, which occupies 75 per cent. of the total area. The average price of jowári for the 19 years preceding 1839 (which period included three famine years) was 48 seers the rupee. In the year of the introduction of the original settlement the price was 47 seers. The average price for the seven years preceding the introduction of the revised settlement was 19 seers, and in the year of its intro-

duction 18½ seers. In 1871 the price rose as high as 14 seers, but has since fallen rapidly—

1872	17½ seers.
1873	28 „
1874	38 „
1875, 8 months	29 „
Average	28 „

or about 71½ per cent. higher than the average price before the introduction of the old rates.

12. The price of cotton has fluctuated even more than that of jowári. The average price of cotton in Bombay for the five years 1855 to 1859 (that is, at the beginning of the second half of the term of the original settlement, when all waste had been brought under the plough, and the taluka was prosperous) was Rs. 132 a candy. Then the great demand for Indian cotton set in, and in the five years, 1863—67, the average price was Rs. 441. But it has sunk rapidly since, and in 1874 was only Rs. 184.

13. In addition to the increase which present prices justify on the old rates, other circumstances, of course, should also be taken into consideration.

14. Colonel Francis' proposals are:—

1st.—To reduce the maximum rates two annas all round.

2nd.—To reduce the valuation of the middle and poorer ~~sons in the manner~~ already sanctioned for Indápur and other talukas.

3rd.—To transfer five villages, which may with equal propriety be placed in either group, from the second to the third group.

The result of these proposals would be to reduce the percentage increase from 77 to 48, and the average rate from Rs. 0-11-4 to Rs. 0-9-7.

15. Considering the advantage in climate which Sholápur has over the more westerly districts of Mádha, Indápur, and Bhimthari, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that an increase of four annas in the maximum rate over that of Mádha is not in any way excessive; especially as this will affect the town of Sholápur alone, and the increase in the second group will be only two annas, whilst the maximum rates of the third and fourth groups will be the same as those of the two Mádha groups. The reduction of rates proposed by Colonel Francis is accordingly approved.

16. The modification of the grouping by which five villages are transferred from the second to the third class is also approved; but as this, together with the lowering of the classification of the inferior descriptions of soils which has been carried out, will still leave the percentage increase of several villages high, it will be advisable to lower by a class the following villages lying on the outskirts of the present second and third groups. This will contract the line up to which the maximum of Rs. 1-4-0 will run to within five or six miles of the market of Sholápur, and give the benefit of the lowest rate of one rupee to all the villages on the outer limit of the original third group which are not within easy reach of a market town or a railway station.

Villages of the second to be lowered to the third group :—

Karđehali,	Hatur,
Togarhali,	Shamshápur,
Yetrál.	Nándur,
Chincholi,	Talegaon,
Walsang,	Páthri.
Salghar,	

Villages of the third to be lowered to the fourth group :—

Kásegaon,	Bádalgi,
Tándulwári,	Nándani,
Musti,	Keshar Jawalga,
Sanjwad,	Ibrámpur,
Rájur,	Mungli.
Aurad,	

17. This will reduce the percentage increase on the second group from 58 to 52, on the third from 49 to 45, and on the whole taluka from 77 to 45.

18. The permanent reduction of assessment in consequence of these measures will amount, on the whole, to Rs. 54,993, and the average rate per acre will be annas 9 and pies 5, which would be equivalent, at the average price of 28 seers a rupee in the current year quoted above, to a grain rent of under $16\frac{1}{2}$ seers or 33 lbs. of jowári. The extreme moderation of this rate cannot be questioned, and it should be brought into effect from the current year. Of the total reduction, about $\frac{2}{3}$ is general and about $\frac{1}{3}$ on the poorer soils only.

19. These reductions having been made, Government consider it unnecessary to make a further special reduction in the case of those villages; about 15 out of the 147 of the taluka, in which the increase is still in excess of 75 per cent., as this is due solely

vo the faulty classification of the original survey, of which they thae so long enjoyed the advantage. In 6 or 7 villages the old assessment will be reduced, in one as much as 47 per cent. Increases on individual holdings of more than 100 per cent. should be specially reported for orders.

20. As proposed by the Survey Commissioner, the maximum water-rate on rice lands should be reduced by 20 per cent. The figures given at paragraph 18, above, include this reduction.

W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To
The SURVEY and SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.,
The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.,
The COLLECTOR of SHOLA'PUR,
The SURVEY and SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, S. D.

No. 222 of 1876.

FROM
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. L. TAVERNER,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and
Assessment,

To
~~COLONEL J. FRANCIS,~~
~~Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.~~
Camp Násik, 23rd March 1876.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 444, dated 20th instant, I have the honour herewith to forward a statement showing the result of the alteration made under Government Resolution No. 5874, dated 19th October 1875, in the revision settlement rates of 147 villages of the Sholápur Taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate.

2. The estimate entered in para. 18 of the Government Resolution is that the assessment would be reduced from Rs. 3,07,972, by a sum of Rs. 54,993 or from an increase of 77 per cent. to one of 45 per cent. The actual result is an assessment of Rs. 2,51,126 against the original assessment of Rs. 1,74,101 or an increase of Rs. 77,025 or 44.2 per cent.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. L. TAVERNER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey

STATEMENT showing the ultimate Result of the Survey Revision
Sholápur Collectorate as finally adjusted under

No. of Village.	Name of Village.	As per Cultivation Returns for 1870-71.		AS PER REVISION						
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.					Assess.	
				Jerayet.	Mathasthal Ba- gayet.	Páthasthal Ba- gayet.	Rice.	Total.	Jerayet.	Moosthal Ba- gayet.
				Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Sholápur .	12,220	4,073	14,406	300	47	35	14,788	7,757	273
2	Degaon ...	5,809	1,970	6,150	31			6,181	4,929	32
3	Bála ...	2,238	1,029	2,371	29			2,400	1,861	39
4	Khed ...	870	218	896	33			929	355	26
5	Shelga ...	1,917	626	1,886	73		8	1,967	1,491	69
6	Hagjur ...	1,892	548	1,592	53		45	1,690	808	47
7	Soregaon ...	4,145	1,483	4,568	89		4	4,661	2,499	84
8	Kondi ...	1,934	531	2,067	134		27	2,228	762	82
9	Kantha ...	1,411	703	1,495	12			1,507	1,053	7
10	Hiparga (tarf Sholápur)	1,092	335	553			1	554	177	
11	Dongaon .	2,706	1,241	2,798	26			2,824	1,916	25
12	Hiraj ...	3,260	1,247	4,101	34			4,135	2,152	32
13	Beláti ...	2,169	962	2,274	24			2,298	1,708	21
14	Tirha ...	2,389	1,248	2,541	8	11		2,560	2,139	8
15	Dahitna ...	1,950	562	1,930	35		12	1,977	1,247	32
16	Kumbhári ...	11,336	3,074	11,000	352	5	167	12,090	5,679	304
17	Kumta ...	3,638	1,363	3,925	74		32	4,031	2,345	101
18	Málegaon ...	1,989	793	1,857	173	45		2,075	1,145	196
19	Kegaon ...		563	1,457	10		4	1,471	414	4
20	Bhogaon...		742	1,431	30			1,461	662	30
21	Hiparga (tarf Márdi)		1,243	1,585	73			1,658	1,490	78
22	Gulwanchi ...		757	1,368	44		10	1,421	567	45
23	Wadji ...		977	781	134	7	25	947	609	160
24	Hotgi ...	8,821	4,848	9,414	165		33	9,612	5,812	173
	Total...	59,566	27,263	68,605	1,636	68	368	70,677	41,820	1,595
25	Sangdari ...	1,057	348	1,044	19		85	1,148	340	18
26	Saulshwar ...	2,972	1,275	3,113	108	5	7	3,233	1819	99
27	Shirápur ...	2,404	1,142	2,963	97		45	3,105	1,743	110
28	Arjunsonda ...	1,947	780	1,985	122		4	2,111	1,244	87
29	Pákní ...	3,078	1,411	3,322	17		7	3,346	2,273	10
30	Lámboti ...	1,505	727	1,673	7		3	1,683	1,041	8
31	Sindkhed ...	2,199	1,117	2,199	27		13	2,239	1,831	27
32	Ulha ...	4,077	1,637	3,852	133	7		3,992	2,346	100
33	Ahirwári...	6,969	2,587	7,393	180	12	9	7,594	3,930	210
34	Bankalgi ...	2,031	931	1,875	153			2,028	1,230	138
35	Ingalgi ...	1,744	897	1,878	45			1,923	1,450	54
36	Sh urpanhali ...	1,388	388	1,581	33		47	1,661	564	25
37	Achegaon ...	3,681	1,542	3,763	173	20	6	3,962	2,206	156

Settlement for the undermentioned Villages of the Sholapur Taluka of the Government Resolution No. 5874, dated 1st October 1875.

SURVEY.				INCREASE.				Maximum Dry-crop Rate per acre.	Average Dry-crop Rate per acre exclusive of Rice and Water-cress.	Remarks.
ment.				Numerical.		Percentage.				
Soil Assessment.	Water-cress	Rice.	Total.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Páthasthal Bagayet.										
Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	
56	137	52	8,275	2,568	4,202	21	103	1 6 0	0 8 9	
...	..	..	4,961	372	2,991	6	152	1 4 0	0 13 0	
...	..	..	1,900	162	871	7	85	..	0 12 6	
...	..	..	381	59	163	7	75	..	0 6 6	
...	..	12	1,572	50	946	3	151	..	0 12 6	
...	..	63	918	202	370	11	68	..	0 8 6	
...	..	6	2,589	516	1,106	12	75	..	0 9 0	
...	..	41	885	294	354	15	67	..	0 6 0	
...	..	..	1,060	96	357	7	51	..	0 11 0	
...	..	1	178	538	157	49	47	..	0 5 0	
...	..	..	1,941	118	700	4	56	..	0 11 0	
...	..	..	2,184	675	987	27	75	..	0 8 6	
...	..	..	1,729	129	767	6	80	..	0 12 0	
11	21	..	2,179	171	931	7	75	..	0 13 6	
..	..	17	1,296	27	734	1	131	..	0 10 6	
3	11	..	6,210	754	2,936	7	90	..	0 8 0	
..	..	47	2,498	..	1,130	..	83	..	0 9 6	
33	82	..	1,456	86	603	11	83	..	0 10 6	
..	..	5	423	..	140	..	25	..	0 4 6	
..	..	..	692	..	50	..	7	..	0 7 6	
..	..	..	1,568	..	325	..	26	..	0 15 0	
..	..	13	625	..	182	..	17	..	0 7 0	
5	6	35	815	..	162	..	17	..	0 13 6	
..	..	45	6,030	791	1,182	9	24	..	0 10 0	
52	120	498	44,085	4,153	16,822	7	62	..	0 9 11	
..	..	106	464	91	116	9	33	1 2 0	0 5 6	
4	10	10	1,942	261	667	9	52	..	0 9 6	
..	..	63	1,916	701	774	29	68	..	0 9 6	
..	..	5	1,336	164	556	8	71	..	0 10 0	
..	..	9	2,292	268	881	9	62	..	0 11 0	
..	..	5	1,054	178	327	12	45	..	0 10 0	
..	..	18	1,876	40	759	2	68	..	0 13 6	
5	7	..	2,458	85	821	2	50	..	0 10 0	
14	12	15	4,181	625	1,594	9	62	..	0 8 6	
..	..	..	1,368	3	437	..	47	..	0 11 0	
..	..	..	1,504	179	607	10	88	..	0 12 6	
..	..	65	654	273	266	20	69	..	0 6 0	
23	49	8	2,442	281	900	8	58	..	0 9 6	

No. of Village.	Name of Village.	As per Cultivation Returns for 1870-71.		Acres.					AS PER REVISION	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Jerayet.	Mothasthal Bagayet.	Páthasthal Bagayet.	Rice.	Total.	Jerayet.	Mothasthal Bagayet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
38	Dhotri	4,750	1,149	5,313	122		184	5,619	1,634	81
39	Rámpur	1,961	849	1,873	169		40	2,082	1,177	184
40	Hanamgaon	1,797	658	1,810	48		1	1,857	1,142	41
41	Dindur	1,847	524	1,872	86		17	1,975	762	59
42	Chandrahál	683	483	762				762	846	
43	Tirtha	2,205	827	2,278	82	2	37	2,399	978	48
44	Alégaon	1,347	518	1,376	32		1	1,409	607	25
45	Tihál	887	441	913	16			929	667	18
46	Kanbás	2,784	1,466	2,743	96	55		2,894	1,899	96
47	Aunj (tarf Ahirwári)	1,150	440	1,146	9		1	1,156	729	9
48	Singadgaon	2,086	1,088	2,157	115		1	2,273	1,660	115
49	Shurwal	1,371	711	1,314	84	9		1,407	996	73
50	Hipla	1,126	513	1,082	12		2	1,096	840	11
51	Boih	1,386	663	1,366	18	10	3	1,397	842	17
52	Gurdehali	497	220	517	17			534	382	15
53	Wadgaon	2,205	593	2,317	53		25	2,395	836	39
54	Mandrup	12,529	5,166	13,424	117		72	13,613	6,964	106
55	Wáng	4,402	2,977	4,612	15			4,627	4,144	15
56	Honmargi	2,239	1,676	2,319	10			2,329	2,313	9
57	Wadakhál	1,033	787	1,113				1,113	1,073	
58	Birnál	592	336	599	5			604	536	4
59	Kámthi Khurd	2,996	1,296	3,404	104	3	10	3,630	1,856	106
60	Singoli	967	625	989				989	940	
61	Taratgaon (tarf Mohel)	624	319	671				671	670	
62	Mardi	2,782	6,543	347	52	4		6,946	3,929	350
63	Taratgaon	437	680			3		683	603	
64	Akola	1,927	3,408	165		56		3,629	1,515	163
65	Chincholi		1,052	2,631	68		20	2,719	911	51
66	Dodi	2,239	1,136	2,223	55	10		2,288	1,821	57
67	Borámáni	8,959	3,194	9,748	302		177	10,227	5,180	308
68	Madra	2,088	975	2,204	8			2,212	1,669	7
69	Bánegaon	1,351	422	1,722	8			1,730	745	3
70	Darganhalli	2,490	937	2,428	181		25	2,634	1,275	207
71	Togarhalli	984	700	982	46	5	3	1,036	752	39
72	Walsang	5,701	2,690	5,686	162	5	48	5,901	2,849	144
73	Shamshápur	296	180	296				296	252	
74	Páthri	4,112	2,427	4,371				4,371	3,180	
75	Talegaon	1,854	1,298	2,045				2,045	1,896	
76	Nandur	2,409	1,018	2,551	7			2,558	1,315	6
77	Chincholi (tarf Ahirwári)	2,077	880	2,033	79		26	2,138	1,208	78
78	Hatur	7,603	3,839	8,280	53		9	8,342	5,990	48
79	Kardehalli	1,574	696	1,541	82		8	1,631	836	81
80	Yetnál	1,074	851	1,015	79		2	1,096	418	57
81	Salghar	5,597	2,940	5,393	331	114	8	5,846	2,826	382
Total		1,38,934	68,991	1,58,391	4,295	309	1,018	1,64,013	95,580	4,096

SURVEY.				INCREASE.				Maximum Dry-crop Rate per acre.	Average Dry-crop Rate per acre exclusive of Rice and Water-cress.	Remarks.
ment.				Numerical.		Percentage.				
Soil Assessment.	Water-cress.	Rice.	Total.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
		249	1,964	869	815	18	71		0 5 0	
		57	1,418	121	569	6	67		0 10 6	
		1	1,184	60	526	3	80		0 10 0	
		23	844	128	320	7	61		0 6 6	
		51	846	79	363	12	75		1 1 6	
1	3	2	1,081	194	254	9	31		0 7 0	
		685	634	62	116	5	22		0 7 0	
62	100	1	685	42	244	5	55		0 12 0	
		1	2,157	110	691	4	47		0 11 6	
		1	739	6	299	1	68		0 10 0	
9	13	1	1,776	187	738	9	71		0 12 6	
		3	1,091	36	350	3	53		0 12 0	
		4	854	30	341	3	66		0 12 6	
10	20	3	893	11	230	1	35		0 10 0	
		33	397	37	177	7	80		0 12 0	
		93	908	190	315	9	53		0 6 0	
			7,165	1,084	1,999	9	39		0 8 6	
			4,159	225	1,182	5	40		0 14 6	
			2,322	90	646	4	39		1 0 0	
			1,073	80	286	8	36		0 15 6	
			540	12	204	2	61		0 10 6	
3	10	28	531	707	18	55			0 9 0	
			940	22	50	2	50		0 15 0	
			670	37	295	6	79		1 0 0	
49	128	5	4,461		1,679		60		0 10 0	
		3	506		69		16		0 12 0	
		80	1,758		169		9		0 7 6	
		26	988		64		6		0 5 6	
11	15		1,904	49	768	2	68		0 13 0	
		200	5,688	1,268	2,494	14	78		0 8 6	
			1,676	124	701	6	72		0 12 0	
			748	379	326	28	77		0 7 0	
		32	1,514	144	577	6	62		0 9 0	
4	15	5	815	52	115	5	16		0 8 0	
3	7	65	3,068	200	378	4	14		0 12 6	
			252		72		40		0 8 0	
			3,180	259	753	6	31		0 13 6	
			1,896	191	598	10	46		0 15 0	
			1,321	149	306	6	30		0 8 0	
		39	1,325	61	445	3	61		0 9 6	
		12	6,050	739	2,211	10	58		0 11 6	
		11	928	57	232	4	33		0 9 0	
		3	478	22	127	2	36		0 7 0	
114	286	11	3,619	249	679	4	23		0 8 0	
312	675	1,342	1,02,005	11,102	33,014	8	48		0 9 10	

No. of Village.	Name of Village.	As per Cultivation Returns for 1870-71.		As per Revision						
		Acres.	Assess-ment.	Acres.					Assess.	
				Jerayet.	Mothasthal Bagayet.	Páthasthal Bagayet.	Rice.	Total.	Jerayet.	Mothasthal Bagayet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra.
82	Tándulwári ..	2,265	742	2,444	56	10	36	2,546	1,045	45
83	Kásegaon ..	8,158	2,494	8,232	244	3	189	8,668	3,377	192
84	Sanjwad ..	2,147	1,100	2,215	..	3	6	2,224	1,679	..
85	Rájur	820	412	832	8	..	2	842	646	7
86	Bádalgí ..	1,259	929	1,321	..	..	..	1,321	1,125	..
87	Nándri ..	1,872	1,000	1,955	..	..	..	1,955	1,233	..
88	Aúrád ..	4,000	2,636	3,948	24	..	..	3,972	3,255	21
89	Keshar Jowalga	4,749	2,622	4,311	429	38	..	4,784	2,188	334
90	Ibrámpur ..	1,772	1,130	1,824	50	..	2	1,876	1,316	49
91	Mustá ..	8,646	3,690	9,601	83	9	46	9,739	3,752	59
92	Munglí ..	1,870	1,199	1,762	175	21	..	1,958	987	165
93	Honsáí ..	2,061	719	2,066	53	..	8	2,127	1,025	43
94	Nimbárgí ..	5,832	1,878	5,786	116	..	25	5,927	2,206	88
95	Bhandárkautha	8,353	5,668	8,540	..	..	..	8,540	6,299	..
96	Watwata ..	2,077	708	2,213	22	..	5	2,240	984	17
97	Jámgaon (tarf Mandrup)	1,042	250	1,168	14	..	..	1,182	458	6
98	Talégaon (tarf Mandrup)	2,405	1,304	2,587	..	..	2	2,589	1,951	..
99	Táklí ..	1,666	1,109	1,769	..	..	4	1,773	1,421	..
100	Gunjegaon ..	3,210	844	3,282	28	..	4	3,314	1,287	18
101	Kurghot ..	1,385	788	1,529	..	..	..	1,529	1,199	..
102	Mangolí... ..	1,476	815	1,523	..	..	11	1,534	1,119	..
103	Wadápurí ..	3,024	1,172	3,199	3	..	..	3,202	1,795	2
104	Khánápur ..	1,144	520	1,259	..	..	..	1,259	654	..
105	Kusur ..	2,035	771	2,111	12	..	..	2,123	1,078	5
106	Kandalgaon ..	7,581	2,074	8,078	129	..	10	8,217	3,046	105
107	Akóla (tarf Mandrup)	1,345	486	1,412	..	10	..	1,422	781	..
108	Antrohí ..	2,057	719	2,084	17	3	18	2,122	1,132	15
109	Mír ..	1,879	760	1,981	14	..	..	1,995	1,423	8
110	Yelgaon ..	1,475	459	1,616	37	..	..	1,653	527	18
111	Aunj (tarf Mandrup)	3,604	1,948	3,761	2	..	..	3,763	2,827	2
112	Kárkál ..	1,822	978	1,956	10	..	11	1,977	1,358	7
113	Lawangí ..	1,052	578	1,175	5	..	10	1,190	910	10
114	Sádepur... ..	1,078	344	1,149	15	..	..	1,164	682	2
115	Bárur ..	1,293	456	1,474	15	..	2	1,491	733	10
116	Vinchur ..	4,990	2,090	5,116	55	..	21	5,192	2,776	47
117	Malkautha ..	2,968	1,046	3,077	112	..	71	3,260	1,407	83
118	Bálgí ..	947	636	984	..	..	..	984	764	..
119	Chinchpur ..	764	459	813	..	..	..	813	638	..
120	Kudal ..	335	217	374	..	..	..	374	341	..
121	Hatarsang ..	667	385	741	..	..	..	741	626	..
122	Borsur ..	261	141	292	..	..	..	292	243	..
123	Bálkautha ..	952	553	1,052	..	..	6	1,058	940	..
124	Kámthí Budruk	2,074	767	2,556	103	..	7	2,666	939	80
125	Mangrul ..	4,830	1,564	4,899	457	170	22	5,548	1,644	378
126	Dárpál... ..	2,562	1,148	2,648	101	..	28	2,777	1,263	72
127	Wadála ..	3,365	1,612	3,529	167	..	..	3,696	2,010	140

SURVEY.				INCREASE.				Maximum dry-crop rate per acre.	Average dry-crop rate per acre, exclusive of rice and water-cress	Remarks.
ment.				Numerical.		Percentage.				
Soil Assessment.	Water-Cess.	Rice.	Total.	Acrea.	Assessment.	Acrea.	Assessment.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Pathasthal Bagayet.										
Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
12	10	48	1,160	281	418	12	56	1 0 0	0 7 0	
1	3	262	3,835	510	1,341	6	54	...	0 6 6	
2	7	9	1,597	77	497	4	45	...	0 11 6	
...	...	2	655	22	243	3	59	...	0 12 6	
...	1,125	62	196	5	21	...	0 13 6	
...	1,233	83	233	4	23	...	0 10 0	
...	3,276	28	640	1	24	...	0 13 0	
25	64	9	2,620	35	2	1	...	...	0 8 6	
...	...	2	1,367	104	237	6	21	...	0 11 6	
4	21	56	3,892	1,093	202	13	5	...	0 6 6	
16	32	..	1,200	88	1	5	...	...	0 9 6	
...	...	11	1,079	66	360	3	50	...	0 8 0	
...	...	36	2,330	95	452	2	24	...	0 6 0	
...	...	7	6,299	187	631	2	11	...	0 12 0	
...	938	163	280	8	40	...	0 7 0	
...	464	140	214	13	86	...	0 6 0	
...	...	3	1,954	184	650	8	50	...	0 12 0	
...	...	5	1,426	107	317	6	29	...	0 13 0	
...	...	6	1,311	104	467	3	55	...	0 6 6	
...	1,199	144	411	10	52	...	0 12 6	
...	...	14	1,133	58	318	4	39	...	0 11 6	
...	1,797	178	624	6	53	...	0 9 0	
...	654	115	134	10	26	...	0 8 6	
...	1,083	88	312	4	40	...	0 8 0	
...	...	15	3,166	636	1,092	8	53	...	0 6 0	
6	25	...	812	77	326	6	67	...	0 8 6	
2	7	...	1,183	65	464	3	65	...	0 8 6	
...	1,431	116	671	6	88	...	0 11 6	
...	545	178	86	12	19	...	0 5 0	
...	2,828	159	880	4	45	...	0 12 0	
...	...	13	1,378	155	400	9	41	...	0 11 0	
...	...	14	926	139	348	13	60	...	0 12 6	
...	692	86	348	8	101	...	0 9 6	
...	...	3	746	198	290	15	64	...	0 8 0	
...	...	27	2,850	202	760	4	36	...	0 8 6	
...	...	110	1,600	292	554	10	53	...	0 7 6	
...	764	37	128	4	20	...	0 12 6	
...	638	49	179	6	39	...	0 12 6	
...	341	39	124	12	57	...	0 14 6	
...	626	74	241	11	63	...	0 13 6	
...	243	31	102	12	72	...	0 13 6	
...	...	8	948	106	395	11	71	...	0 14 6	
...	...	9	1,028	592	261	29	34	...	0 6 0	
11	171	28	2,331	718	767	15	49	...	0 6 0	
...	...	39	1,374	215	228	8	20	...	0 7 6	
...	2,150	331	538	10	33	...	0 9 6	

No. of Village.	Name of Village.	As per Cultivation Returns for 1870-71.		AS PER REVISION						
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.					Assess.	
				Jerayet.	Mothasthal Bagayet.	Páthasthal Bagayet.	Rice.	Total.	Jerayet.	Mothasthal Bagayet.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
128	Parmeshwarpimpri ..	1,435	461	1,565	29	...	6	1,600	616	17
129	Dádpur ..	1,851	550	1,992	30	...	27	2,049	687	23
130	Irwad Badruk ..	3,877	1,947	4,005	45	...	1	4,051	2,946	36
131	Koroli ..	6,462	2,115	6,602	104	...	73	6,779	2,907	84
132	Jámgaon (tarf Mohof) ..	1,204	484	1,247	26	...	3	1,276	591	18
133	Sohola ...	3,278	1,040	3,352	91	...	...	3,443	1,085	54
134	Wágholi ..	4,009	1,339	4,578	91	...	41	4,710	1,617	76
135	Igaon ...	2,397	726	2,407	14	...	74	2,495	877	8
136	Ghodeshwar ...	1,460	572	1,577	16	...	...	1,593	802	13
137	Wadadgaon ...	2,421	841	2,399	42	...	12	2,453	843	22
138	Kotála ..	2,171	909	2,233	56	...	16	2,305	1,153	38
139	Shurápúr (tarf Mohol)...	686	385	748	...	...	...	748	641	...
140	Yenki ...	2,933	880	3,102	72	...	...	3,174	1,126	67
141	Rálerás ...	...	497	733	32	...	...	765	488	32
142	Tákalgaon ...	...	196	337	...	...	...	337	259	...
143	Arlh ...	4,478	1,995	4,500	50	101	178	4,829	1,351	28
144	Kálegaon ...	1,440	750	1,379	39	34	40	1,492	533	37
145	Kákramba ...	5,448	2,372	5,180	304	12	14	5,510	2,006	210
146	Hadalga ...	3,114	1,305	3,240	74	10	58	3,382	1,191	76
147	Tadwal ..	933	489	897	36	...	...	933	334	18
		170,764	73,774	178,317	3,707	424	1,095	183,549	91,021	2,885
	Total..	381,484	1,74,101	429,719	9,938	848	2,516	433,021	2,36,178	8,849
		398	814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ..	381,882	1,74,915	419,719	9,938	848	2,516	433,021	2,36,178	8,894

Camp Násik, 23rd March 1876.

SURVEY.				INCREASE.				Maximum dry-crop rate per acre.	Average dry-crop rate per acre, exclusive of rice and water-cess.	Remarks.
ment.				Numerical.		Percentage.				
Páthasthal Bagayet.		Rice.	Total.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
Soil Assessment.	Water-Cess.									
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	
...	...	9	642	165	181	11	39	1 0 0	0 6 6	
...	...	33	743	198	193	11	35	...	0 5 6	
...	...	1	2,983	174	1,036	4	53	...	0 11 6	
...	...	108	3,099	317	984	5	47	...	0 7 0	
...	...	4	613	72	129	6	27	...	0 7 6	
...	...	...	1,139	165	99	5	10	...	0 5 6	
...	...	59	1,752	701	413	17	31	...	0 6 0	
...	...	104	989	98	263	4	36	...	0 6 0	
...	...	...	315	133	243	9	42	...	0 8 0	
...	...	17	882	32	41	1	5	...	0 5 6	
...	...	22	1,213	134	304	6	33	...	0 8 6	
...	...	...	641	62	256	9	66	...	0 13 6	
...	...	...	1,193	241	313	8	36	...	0 6 0	
...	...	...	520	...	23	...	5	...	0 11 0	
...	...	...	269	...	63	...	32	...	0 12 6	
56	521	236	2,192	353	197	8	10	...	0 5 0	
33	160	57	829	52	79	4	11	...	0 6 6	
6	14	18	2,254	62	118	1	5	...	0 6 6	
3	20	84	1,374	268	69	9	5	...	0 6 0	
...	...	...	352	...	137	...	28	...	0 6 0	
276	1,064	1,519	34,821	11,677	22,987	7	31	...	0 8 3	
696	1,996	3,407	2,51,126	29,500	77,025	8	44	...	0 9 2	
uncultivated land.										
...	
696	1,996	3,407	2,51,126	29,500	77,025	8	44	...	0 9 2	

(Signed) E. L. TAVERNER, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Acting Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Násik.

No. 1407 OF 1876.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 9th September 1876.

Forwarded in continuation of No. 1406 of this day's date, for the final confirmation of Government to the reduced assessment shown in the Superintendent's Report.

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 5516.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th September 1876.

RESOLUTION.—These reports give the final results of the reductions effected in these four talukas in conformity with the principles laid down in Government Resolution No. 5739, dated 29th October 1874.

2. The following are the several percentage reductions:—

	Percentage reductions.			
*	*	*	*	*
2. Sholápur from 77 to 44.2			*	* "
and the total amounts contrast as follows:—				
*	*	*	*	*
	Assessment in first Survey.	Revised Assessment as originally imposed.	Revised Assessment according to reductions reported.	
	*	*	*	
2. Sholápur...	1,74,101	3,07,972	2,51,126	
	*	*	*	

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to express his approval of the manner in which Colonel Taverner has carried out the instructions of Government.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

PANDHARPUR TALUKA.

No. 2226 of 1872.

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.

Sholápur, 12th October 1872.

SIR,

I have the honour in forwarding a letter with accompaniments from Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington, Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik, to state that I have no remarks to make except to suggest the expediency

1st.—That the new rates be fixed for fifteen years only, so as to be renewable in 1887-88, at the same time when the southern portion of the taluka will be liable to have new rates fixed for it.

2ndly.—That an exchange should be sought with the Patwardhan for the four villages of Munghe, Ibrampur, Hudulgi, and Sulgar for some of the Patwardhan villages situated in the Pandharpur and Mádah Taluks.

These four villages are outlying villages belonging to the Sholápur Taluka, many miles away from the chief boundary. The three villages of Munghe, Ibrampur, and Hudulgi adjoin the Patwardhan villages of Maindurgi, Dudhni, Rudhewari, and Hullali. Between Maindurgi and Sulgar is one village belonging to His Highness the Nizam.

2. The advantage of such an exchange is too obvious to need explanation.

3. The transfers of villages proposed in the 11th paragraph of Colonel Waddington's letter appear to be expedient.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. BOSANQUET,
Collector.

No. 621 of 1872.

FROM

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. WADDINGTON,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF SHOLA-PUR.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward you a statement showing the effect of the revised rates which I propose to introduce into 33 villages of the Pandharpur Taluka, and a few explanatory remarks thereon.

2. These villages formerly belonged to the Mohol and Mádha Talukas, with the exception of three which belonged to Sholápur, and were transferred to Pandharpur in 1866. The term of their leases expired at the same time as that of Mádha, and I purpose introducing the new rates during the present year.

3. As the Mádha Taluka, of which, as above mentioned, these villages were formerly a portion, was very fully reported on last year, there is no occasion for me to go over the same ground again; I will only premise that these villages lie to the south of the Mádha Taluka, and between it and the Sina River, which was formerly the boundary between Mohol and Mádha and the Pandharpur Taluka.

4. You will see from the accompanying diagram that from the year 1847-48 up to 1870-71 (with the single exception of one year 1853-54, when Rs. 852 were remitted), there were no remissions. In 1871-72 the remissions amounted to Rs. 8,422, or one-fourth of the total land revenue; notwithstanding, however, this large deficit the average collections of the last ten years was a little in excess of those for the preceding ten years; and, throwing out the year 1870-71, the collections for the last 24 years have been steady at from Rs. 34,000 to Rs. 36,000. The waste land during the first 13 years of the settlement averaged 6.4 per cent., during the next ten years 4.6, and during the last ten is inappreciable.

5. The question of fitting rates may be said to have been already settled, inasmuch as the adjoining villages on the north had new rates introduced only last year, whilst those on the south were settled in 1857-58 by the Dharwar Survey Department. In the former case the universal maximum dry-crop rate was Rs. 1-2-0,

whilst in the latter it varied from Rs. 1-2-0 (only in Pandharpur and Gopalpur) to Rs. 0-14-0. Considering then the rise in prices since these last villages were settled, I think that the maximum of Rs. 1-2-0, which was imposed last year in the adjoining villages of Mádha, is a fit rate for those under report; nor do I see any reasons for modifying it, but would propose to apply it generally.

6. The effect, as shown below, would be to raise the assessment on occupied land from Rs. 36,048 to Rs. 62,712, or 74 per cent. on the assessment of last year. You will see, however, that there was a remission, last season, of Rs. 8,422, or 25 per cent. of the revenue from dry-crop land, so that the increase of assessment by the proposed rates will be Rs. 35,086, or 123 per cent. above the collections. When we consider, however, that there have been actually *no* remissions for the seventeen preceding years, we may conclude that, even granting remission to have been desirable in this instance, the last season was of so exceptional a character that there is no occasion to attach too much importance to its occurrence or to fear that the rates I propose will be too high.

STATEMENT showing the effect of the proposed rates contrasted with the assessment for last year.

	Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Assessment according to present rates	84,233	36,048	40	14	84,273	36,062
Assessment according to proposed rates	90,222	62,712	57	28	90,279	62,740
Increase	5,989	26,664	17	14	6,006	26,678

7. The total increase on the assessment, then, will be Rs. 26,678, inclusive of that on waste lands, or about 74 per cent., though there are individual villages which are raised above 100 per cent., and one over 150 per cent. This occurs in the village of Ardnári, which borders the Sholápur Taluka, and being on the far side of the Sina, would be more conveniently included in that taluka. The increase in this instance is 173 per cent.; but as the average rate is only Rs. 0-9-4 per acre, and the adjoining village of Sholápur, with the same maximum and an average rate of 10 annas, is only raised 78 per cent., I do not think there is any occasion to modify the assessment. The average increase on the rest

of the Mádha Taluka was 77 per cent., and the average rate Rs. 0-9-4.

In the villages under report the average rate is Rs. 0-11-1; but the increase is, as above stated, only 74 per cent., so that there is no reason to fear the result.

8. Lands irrigated from wells will be treated in the same manner as those of the Mádha Taluka. The present Virhunda, or assessment on well water, amounts to Rs. 1,419, which will be foregone, besides that imposable on account of new wells, of which there are 1,923 acres, the probable assessment on which would not have been less than Rs. 3,846 on account of the well water. Páthasthal land is only found in four villages, and the quantity is very insignificant. I have placed a maximum rate of Rs. 3, descending to Rs. 0-8-0 for water derived from Paths. Of "Gad-di" or "Rice" land, there are only four acres, for which I have taken a maximum at the same rate as in Sholápur, viz., Rs. 3.

9. There are kuran lands in three villages only, viz., Gursála, Babulkowteh, and Kánhápur, the grass of which was sold last year for Rs. 812. These lands average Rs. 251 during the first thirteen years of the lease, Rs. 420 during the next ten years, and Rs. 1,067 during the last ten years. The survey rates are not applied to them, and they will be annually put up to auction as usual.

10. I have appended the usual forms and a map of the district showing the villages under settlement.

11. In conclusion, I would suggest that the village of Ardnári as mentioned above should be transferred to Sholápur, and that of Umbargaon, at present belonging to the SÁNGOLA Taluka, should be taken into Pandharpur.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

Poona, 12th September 1872.

Measurement Test Statement.

Names of Assistants.	No. of Fields tested.	Fields in which the percentage of error was within										Above 10 per cent.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Lieutenant C. T. Echalar	418	295	100	11	6	1	2				1	2
Lieutenant W. C. Black												

Classification Test Statement.

Name of Assistant.	Number of Fields tested.	RESULT.															
		Errors within															
		A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.						
		0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0	2	6	3	0	3	6	4	0
Mr. A. Cumming	218	21	103	64	17	7	5	1							

The following COMPARATIVE STATEMENT exhibits the results of the new and former Survey of 33 Villages of the Pandharpur Taluka, shown in detail under the same head:—

	GOVERNMENT LAND.					ALIENATED LAND.			Grand Total
	Culturable Assessed.	Unculturable	Kāran.	Gairan, Roads, &c.	Total.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	
According to present Survey ..	90,279	2,090	278	6,919	99,564	4,648	117	4,765	1,04,319
According to former Survey ..	84,273	6,198	288	6,319	97,028	4,445	204	4,649	1,01,675
Increase	6,006	..	88	600	6,644	203	..	203	6,843
Decrease ..	..	4,116	..	..	4,116	..	87	87	4,207

W. WADDINGTON, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Nāsik.

REMARKS BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER UPON THE
RATES PROPOSED FOR PART OF THE PANDHARPUR TALUKA.

No. 1504 of 1872.

Poona, 16th October 1872.

The accompanying papers relate to the Revision Settlement proposed for 33 villages which formerly belonged to the Mohol and Mádha Taluks, but are now included under Pandharpur.

2. They comprise a narrow strip of country skirting the banks of the Bhima River, of about 40 miles in length, the town of Pandharpur, which, however, is situated on the opposite side of the river, being in the centre of the group.

3. The Superintendent proposes to assess them all at a maximum rate of Rs. 1-2-0 as applied to the Mádha Taluka, settled in 1870-71. This rate is, in my opinion, generally suitable; but I think the villages adjoining Pandharpur may, in consideration of proximity to that large and populous town, very well have a somewhat higher rate than the rest.

4. The Superintendent mentions (para. 5) that for the Pandharpur Taluka, which was settled by the Dharwar Survey Department under Colonel Anderson in 1857-58, the maximum rates ranged from Rs. 1-2-0 to Rs. 1-4-0,—Pandharpur and Gopalpur adjoining the former being, however, the only villages brought under his highest maximum. The villages of the group now to be settled are, however, under a disadvantage as compared with those to which Colonel Anderson applied his Rs. 1-2-0 rate, as they have the river running between them and the town of Pandharpur; and owing to its not being fordable, are subject to ferry charges upon all produce taken to that market. But taking this into consideration, I am nevertheless of opinion that an additional two annas may be added to the Superintendent's rate for the four villages* marginally noted, which are situated in a semicircle of about 4 miles from Pandharpur.

- * No. 1 Adhiv.
- " 9 Chincholi.
- " 11 Degaon.
- " 14 Gursála.

5. This proposal will effect the following changes in the estimated assessment of these villages :—

Number in State- ment.	Name of Village.	Total Assessment according to Superin- tendent's Rates.	Increase proposed.	Total new Assessment.	PERCENTAGE INCREASE.	
					According to Superintend- ent's Rates.	According to proposed Rates.
1	Adhiv	1,233	137	1,370	89	110
9	Chincholi ..	506	56	562	84	105
11	Degaon	3,476	386	3,862	54	71 52
14	Gursála	2,278	253	2,531	88	110

The above increase will not affect the general result of the settlement to any appreciable extent, as it only adds about 2 per cent. to the average percentage rate, which will be 76 in place of 74 per cent., as given in para. 7.

6. I have consulted the Superintendent about this modification of his proposals, and he informs me that he contemplated at one time making some increase to the villages bordering on Pandharpur; but refrained from doing so because of the large increase effected by the ordinary rates of the district. I attach considerable importance to considerations of this kind when the question affects a general increase to the assessment of an entire district—as expediency should, I think, have great weight in such cases in fixing the general limit of increase to be imposed. But it would not be right to apply this principle to individual villages for the purpose of excepting them from the application of the rate, which their position indicates to be appropriate in order to place them upon a rateable equality with the rest of the district, as with the villages concerned.

7. With this exception I consider the Superintendent's rates to be appropriate, and recommend their being sanctioned.

8. The Collector has suggested that the lease should be granted for the period when the lease of the other villages of the district will terminate, and I beg to record my support of this proposal, which is in accord with the rule obtaining in such cases.

9. The other matter of effecting an exchange of villages with the Patwardhan, suggested by the Collector, is a desirable arrangement, though, I fear, there is little chance of its being carried through. It has nothing, however, to do with the present

settlement, and should, I would suggest, be discussed in a separate report, if Government wish the proposal to be entertained. There can be no doubt of the expediency of carrying out the transfer of villages suggested in the Superintendent's concluding para. and approved of by the Collector.

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S.D.

No. 5281 of 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 21st October 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, has the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, Memorandum No. 1504, dated 16th instant, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division, together with reports from the Collector of Sholapur and the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, relative to the revision of assessment in 33 villages of the Pandharpur Taluka, of which 30 belonged to Mohol and Madha talukas, and 3 to that of Sholapur, previous to their transfer to Pandharpur.

2. The Revenue Commissioner begs to express his concurrence in the opinion of the Collector and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, that the new settlement should terminate with that of the remainder of the Pandharpur District, stated to have been effected by the Dharwar Survey Department under Colonel Anderson in 1857-58. With regard to the precise termination of the period of settlement, the undersigned begs to invite attention to the correspondence, submitted with his Memorandum No. 5035, dated 9th instant. It may be well to ascertain in what precise year the lease for the remainder of the Pandharpur Taluka will expire under the orders which Government may be pleased to pass on the above-mentioned correspondence, so that the notification to be issued may be accurately drawn up.

3. The Revenue Commissioner regrets that he is unable to go entirely with the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the other officers, whose reports are laid before Government, in the advisability of enhancing the assessment at a varying rate in the different villages, the result of which is to give an aggregate of increase amounting to 74 per cent. on the existing rates, or, if the further increase in four villages advocated in the 5th paragraph of Colonel Francis' memorandum be sanctioned, 76 per cent., which, with the proportionate addition for Local Fund Cess, will amount to more than 80 per cent.

4. The Revenue Commissioner has more than once, though unwilling to throw, without the most urgent cause, doubts on the conclusions drawn by that able and experienced officer, whose special duty it is to make a proper adjustment of the land tax in the Deccan, recommended caution in imposing a general scale of enhancement. He would invite attention to the remarks in his report No. 1441, dated 13th April 1871, on the revision of settlement in 77 villages of the Mádha Taluka.

5. The very serious drought and failure of crops in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholápur, and Satara, and in a less degree in Kaládgi and Poona last year, show that the timely collection, in full, of even the old assessment in a really bad year is not practicable; and it requires no argument to establish how much more difficult the collection in arrears will become when swelled by such an enhanced demand as that now proposed.

6. The Superintendent of Survey, Lieut.-Colonel Waddington, has drawn attention to the almost entire absence of remissions in the villages under report since 1847-48, and the fact, while fully establishing the extreme lightness of the assessment, affords indisputable ground for the argument for increase of assessment based on the acknowledged rise in prices.

7. The range of prices which might be accepted for previous periods of the 30 years' lease and the extent to which they might be expected to be maintained in future years, were, the Revenue Commissioner thinks, very fairly discussed in paras. 31 and 32 of Colonel Francis' report on the settlement of the Mádha Taluka, No. 250, dated 14th March 1871, and about 70 per cent. was the increase on the former assessment which it was considered, under the circumstances then stated, "may now be imposed."

8. This enhancement was apparently intended to represent the average of different villages over a district. It obtained 77 per cent. in the actual proposals for Mádha without Local Fund Cess, which received the sanction of Government. It represented

an average assessment per acre, for the whole 77 villages assessed, of 9 annas and 4 pies.

9. The average enhancement now proposed is 74.76 per cent., according to whether the Survey Commissioner's proposals for four villages are approved or not, and the figures represent an average rate per acre of 11 annas and 1 pie, or a rate nearly 20 per cent. in excess of that sanctioned for the 77 villages of Mádha, but slightly lower than the average of 11 annas 4 pies lately sanctioned for the Sholápur Taluka.

10. Taking the rates actually fixed by the Superintendent of Survey and Settlement as the result of an elaborate classification based on a maximum rate adopted for each area, the Revenue Commissioner does not find grounds for criticism of the rates or the average they represent; but it does strike him that it is a violent mode of adjustment of the claims of Government, to impose on many of the villages an assessment more than double that which had been ascertained at the previous settlement, as suitable by a process exactly similar to that followed at present, though not so carefully supervised, and therefore, apparently, not so accurate.

11. If the village of Ardnári, No. 4 in the list, be considered it will be found that the total assessment has been raised, including Local Fund Cess, by more than 183 per cent., *i.e.*, it has been very nearly trebled.

12. The village Ardnári is an extreme case, because, according to present information, the former rates must have been inordinately low. But in Eshwar Watar, No. 13 of the statement, the assessment has been raised, without counting Local Fund Cess 111 per cent., and the average rate per acre is the highest in the list, or 15 annas and 4 pies. The area under cultivation in Ardnári has increased by 382 acres, of which, probably, a great portion was of the nature of concealed cultivation, noticed in para. 34 of Colonel Francis' Report on Mádha, No. 250, dated 14th March 1871; but in Eshwar Watar the increase is only 47 acres, a very small amount, considering the size of the village.

13. Now, laying aside the capabilities of the soil of Eshwar Watar, regarding which the Settlement Officers of 1839-40 and 1870-71 ought to be the best judges, the Revenue Commissioner cannot help regarding the new assessment in this and other of the villages as injudiciously enhanced. Admitting the exigencies of the State to be pressing, and the prosperity of the village, due to the previous light taxation, to be capable, under fairly favourable circumstances, of meeting the new demand, does it not appear a

terribly crushing weight on the cultivators to find the terms of the settlement given them in 1839-40 increased as follows :—

	Percentage.
Local Fund on original assessment ...	6·0625
Revised Assessment	111·
Local Fund on above	6·729375
	123 791875

or taking the figures roughly, what sort of a prospect must it be to an occupant of Government land in Eshwar Watar to find that he has to pay about Rs. 2-4-0 for every rupee of assessment he paid only a few years ago, when prices were most favourable. This state of things, from the cultivator's point of view particularly, if associated with the serious failure in the locality last year, and the future possibility, nay probability, of a worse market for produce in consequence of falling prices, is certainly most discouraging ; and, on the other side, the most that can be said is that circumstances appear to admit of a considerable increase of the Government demand, though the measure of that increase is based on theoretical grounds alone.

14. The Revenue Commissioner, like the officers of the Survey Department, considers it essential for the success of Revenue Settlements, that remissions should be granted only under circumstances of the most pressing necessity ; and in order to secure this object, there must be a large margin of profit to the cultivator in favourable years to make up for the difficulties of his position in years of even partial failure ; and should any marked fall in price of staple produce, or in the wages of labour, or the carrier profits which the cultivators now get from their carts and bullocks, occur, there is considerable risk that the rates now introduced will not be entirely leviable, and that the cultivators will seek for some abatement of the pressure. If this should be effected by a reduction of the area under occupancy and a better cultivation of the remainder, the evil would be, in a measure, working its own cure ; for it is certain the land now under occupancy in the Deccan cannot be properly cultivated. But popular tendencies on a large scale seldom proceed in a beneficial direction ; and the most probable process will be, the cultivators allowing themselves to be distrained for the worst lands in their occupancy, which will go for small sums to others, until, if the pressure increases, they fall in time out of cultivation under a repetition of the same process, when no purchaser can be found.

15. Holding this view of the case, the Revenue Commissioner would, with deference, suggest that either a general reduction of

the proposed assessment should be effected, which would bring the enhancement as low as about 50 per cent., or that, allowing whatever rates may be fixed in excess for the new cultivation, represented by the difference between columns 3 and 9 of Colonel Waddington's statement, the enhancement, irrespective of the above rates for new cultivation, be in no village allowed to exceed 70 per cent. These remarks apply to the first assessment, and the Revenue Commissioner has no desire to interfere with those rates proposed for garden or rice cultivation. The suggestions are not supposed to provide for entire revision, but to indicate generally the direction in which deduction might practically be made.

16. Apart from the above general considerations, the Revenue Commissioner has no objection *per se* to the special enhancement proposed by Colonel Francis for the four villages near Pandharpur, in paras. 4 and 6 of his memorandum.

17. The undersigned entirely agrees with the opinion stated by Colonel Francis in para. 9 regarding exchange of villages with the Patwardhan Chiefs.

18. In para. 18 of his report, the District Superintendent alludes to water assessment foregone on 1,923 acres of land irrigated from new wells, which is in accordance with the instructions of Government in Resolution No. 4050, dated 22nd August 1871, Revenue Department; but it does not appear clear why, if the other water rates, aggregating Rs. 1,419, have been paid on old wells since the time of the former assessment, they should now be remitted. There may be sufficient reasons, but they ought to have been assigned.

19. These reports do not contain the usual statistics regarding population, cattle, carts, ploughs, &c., all of which would have been of interest in calculating the incidence of the revised rates on each of the 33 villages under report.

20. All the authorities concur in supporting the recommendation in para. 11 of Colonel Waddington's report relative to the transfer of villages, and it appears very desirable.

(Signed) W. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner, S.D.

No. 798.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th February 1873.

RESOLUTION.—The Government is quite alive to the necessity for adhering to the principle which has been adopted for the assessment of the land revenue of this Presidency, viz, that the assessment to be demanded shall in all cases be in proportion to the capabilities of the land in the occupation of each tenant, and observes that the adoption of the fixed scales proposed by the Revenue Commissioner would be altogether at variance with that principle. But the Government would impress upon the officers employed in the assessment its desire that the rents should in all cases be fixed at a very moderate and reasonable rate, and that the occupiers of the land should reap their full share of the increased value of the agricultural produce of the country. The papers in this case may be returned to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division, for reconsideration, with reference to this Resolution.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 290 of 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Poona Districts,
Camp Supa, 18th February 1873.*

MEMORANDUM.

In forwarding, at his request, the accompanying memorandum left by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division, the undersigned will venture to express his conviction that the rates proposed for the 33 Pandharpur villages are very moderate, and may be safely imposed.

2. The instructions of Government are requested as to the term for which the rates, if approved of, are to be guaranteed. A decision also regarding the transfer and exchange of villages is solicited.

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
In charge, Office of the Survey and
Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

Memorandum upon the question raised by Mr. Havelock as to the expediency of modifying the rates of individual villages in cases where the increase is unusually large.

Colonel Anderson informs me that at the recent discussion of this question it was decided not to adopt Mr. Havelock's suggestion, but to impose whatever increase might result from the application of the revised rates according to the new classification of the village lands. And that it was further resolved that the report on the Pandharpur villages should be returned to me for report as to whether I considered the rates to be moderate in the sense in which Government wishes the revision settlements to be carried out.

Supposing the above to be the purport of the order in the case, I would unhesitatingly state that I consider the rates to be moderate. I do so because they are 28 per cent. lower than the rates imposed by Colonel Anderson in the adjoining villages belonging to the Mirajkar Jaghir in 1866-67. I was fully aware of his rates being so much higher than those adopted generally for the Mádha Taluka (to which the Pandharpur ones have been assimilated), but considered it was advisable to fix a more moderate demand. It must also be borne in mind that these Pandharpur villages have a great advantage over most of the Mádha ones, in being near the town of Pandharpur, where fodder is always very dear in consequence of the great demand for it for the pilgrims' cattle. As a rule, the kurbah or jowári straw, which is the chief article of fodder, more than pays the rent; and I think an assessment may be certainly said to be very moderate when it leaves all the grain produce to the cultivator.

For the above reasons I consider that no modification is called for in the rates submitted for the villages referred to.

I have written this to be used by Colonel Waddington in answering the reference during my absence, should the purport of it be what I have herein supposed it to be, according to the information given me by Colonel Anderson.

(Signed) J. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

Poona, 13th February 1873.

No. 1355.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1873.

RESOLUTION.—As Colonel Francis on reconsideration considers the general pitch of assessment appropriate, and adduces, in support of his proposals, the remarkable fact that, as a general rule, the rent will be paid out of the straw alone, leaving the whole of the grain produced to the cultivator, His Excellency in Council can have no hesitation in sanctioning the proposed revised rates and guaranteeing them for the usual period of thirty years. A draft notification to this effect should be submitted for publication in the *Government Gazette*.

2. The proposed exchange of villages should form the subject of a separate detailed report.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 1820 of 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 26th September 1873.

MEMORANDUM. .

The accompanying letter* from the Superintendent of the Poona and Násik Survey, with statement† appended, shows the assessment imposed on 33 villages of the late Mádha Taluka, but now belonging to Pandharpur, under the sanction given in Government Resolution No. 1355, dated the 8th March last.

2. The draft notification regarding the settlement prepared by the Superintendent, provides for a thirty-years' lease to these villages in accordance with the orders contained in the sanctioning Resolution quoted above; but as they belong to a district (Pandharpur) which was settled in 1857-58, it is advisable that the lease should be limited to the unexpired portion of the guarantee given in that case in accordance with standing orders. The draft has, therefore, been amended accordingly.

Government Resolution No. 842, dated 9th March 1858.

3. Referring to the Superintendent's 6th para., the Survey and Settlement Commissioner begs to solicit sanction to the transfer of the 2 villages, marginally noted, to Sholápur and Pandharpur, respectively, as suggested by that officer. The map accompanying the original Settlement Report shows the position of these villages, and a glance at it will show the desirability of the suggested transfers.

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 878 OF 1873.

FROM

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. WADDINGTON,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,

TO

COLONEL J. FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

Poona, 19th September 1873.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a final report on the rates lately sanctioned for and introduced into 33 villages of the Pandharpur Taluka and which formerly belonged to Mádhá.

2. In accordance with your recommendation, the maximum rate of four villages was raised from Rs. 1-2-0 to Rs. 1-4-0, that of the other 29 villages remaining at Rs. 1-2-0. Adhiv, Chincholi, De-
gaon, Garsála. The assessment thus modified and corrected amounts to Rs. 63,441, in place of Rs. 62,712 as originally fixed. This gives an average increase of 76 per cent. on last year's payments.

3. The number of khatas amounts to 2,166, and the average area per khata is 41 acres 25 guntas, assessed at Rs. 29-4-8. The total number of inhabitants is 19,767, so that there are 4 acres 22 guntas per head of the population, and the incident of the assessment is Rs. 3-3-4.

4. The rates were explained by my Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. H. M. Grant, who informed me that no complaints were made at the time of settlement excepting regarding the Local Fund Cess. All increase on past payments were remitted, and where past payments were lowered, the new rates alone were collected.

5. There is nothing particular to report in connection with this settlement. The rates were sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 1355, of 8th March 1873, for thirty years, and a list of the villages is appended for publication in the *Government Gazette*.

6. As no orders were issued regarding my proposal to transfer the village of Ardnári to Sholápur, and annex that of Umbargaon to Pandharpur, I have the honour to request instructions on these points.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Násik Survey.

No. 4029 of 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 6th October 1873.

Submitted to Government for orders, in continuation of the correspondence terminating with Government Resolution No. 1355 dated 8th March 1873.

2. The Revenue Commissioner regrets that, for the reasons assigned at length in his Report No. 5281, dated 21st October 1872, he is unable to express full concurrence in the rates which represent an enhancement on the entire area of 77 per cent., irrespective of Local Fund Cess.

3. In the hope that the evident reduction of demand on certain villages, and, as a natural sequence, on separated holdings in certain villages, effected by the recommendations of the survey officers in the lately revised talukas of Haveli and Pábal, would secure, to a certain extent, a recognition of the object the Revenue Commissioner has much at heart, viz., obviating excessive augmentation, without special reasons, on separated holdings on occasion of revision of a former Government settlement,—a memorandum in support of the same views had been drawn up on these papers. The object has been intensified by the apprehension, lest, in some cases, the higher classification of particular fields under the revision may be due to gradual improvement of the land by labour and capital not at once recognisable, though fully entitled by law to exemption; but previous to despatch the Government Resolution

No. 5495, dated 3rd instant, had been received, and the Revenue Commissioner conceives it better to suppress that memorandum, and to confine his remarks to those points to which, he understands, it is desired that the discussion should be limited.

4. Leaving aside, then, the consideration of details, the Revenue Commissioner sees reason to apprehend that the proposed rates will press heavily, because the price of jowári is falling in the Sholápur District, and has for some time been as low as 27 and 28 Government seers the rupee; and though there will, of course, be fluctuations, the tendency of the market appears to be to range below the average of those years which Colonel Waddington and Colonel Francis have, with good judgment, as the Revenue Commissioner thinks, adopted as the test.

5. Briefly, the Revenue Commissioner believes that a general enhancement of 70 per cent. is the greatest limit to which the rise in prices warrants augmentation of demand; that the recent turn of the market suggests a probability that the limit should be fixed at a lower, rather than a higher rate, say about 50 per cent., irrespective of Local Funds, and that it would be well for the classification to be reduced through the maximum, or in such manner as the survey officers may recommend to meet these features in the case.

6. The Revenue Commissioner begs again to support the recommendation of the Superintendent, the Collector of Sholápur, and the Commissioner of Survey, that the village of Ardnári should be transferred to the Sholápur Taluka; and that of Umbargaon, at present in the Sângola Taluka, should be transferred to Pandharpur.

W. H. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 5717 of 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th October 1873.

Returned to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division, for reconsideration with reference to Mr. Havelock's remarks and the views of Government as contained in Government Resolution No. 5495 of the 5th instant.

Colonel Francis' further remarks should, it is requested, be submitted through Colonel Anderson, who settled the adjacent district.

(Signed) E. JAMES,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

Government Memorandum No. 5717, dated 16th October 1873.

No. 2154 of 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 17th November 1873.

In accordance with the foregoing instructions I beg to report that, after careful consideration of Mr. Havelock's remarks and of the question generally of the large increase of assessment effected by the revised rates imposed on these 33 villages, I can see no grounds, for the reasons given below, for making any modifications of the settlement as already introduced.

2. The best possible evidence that the rates are by no means high, is afforded by comparison with those now in force in adjacent districts settled by the Survey Department. I will first take the case of the town of Pandharpur, which was settled by the Survey Commissioner, Southern Division, Colonel Anderson, in 1857-58, at a maximum rate, Rs. 1-2-0; for jerayet, which is the same as has been adopted in this case, with the exception of 4 villages immediately opposite the former town, for which the rate was raised to Rs. 1-4-0 at my suggestion. Now we find by comparison not only that our maximum in this case agrees with Colonel Anderson's, but that the average rate agrees also as closely as can be, his for Pandharpur being Rs. 0-10-11, whilst that for the whole 33 villages is Rs. 0-11-3.

3. This shows conclusively, in my opinion, supposing the soils to be generally similar, which is the case, that we are now assessing these villages at only a fractional increase on what would have been imposed upon them in 1857-58, had they been settled at that time according to the rates fixed by Colonel Anderson for Pandharpur. It follows, consequently, that if any reduction were now made in their rates, we should actually be imposing less than the settlement carried out in 1858* when the staple product, jowári, was above 30 per cent. lower than it is now, taking the present rate to be 27 to 28 seers per rupee as given by Mr. Havelock.

4. But besides Pandharpur we have another case for comparison in the rates of the villages of the Mor Limba Jaghir adjoining the 33 villages which were also settled by Colonel Anderson 5 or 6 years ago, at a maximum of Rs. 1-8-0 in some cases.

* *Note.*—I have no return of Pandharpur prices in 1857-58; but from 39 to 40 seers is shown to be the price in Indápur at the time.

On inquiry I find that the total assessment imposed on these villages amounts to above Rs. 38,000, the whole of which is being now paid, with the exception of Rs. 63, falling to waste-lands. The Kárbhári informed me, however, that owing to the season of 1871-72 being unfavourable, a balance of from 15 to 20 thousand was left over for future collection, but that it had all been realised during the past season in addition to the proper revenue of the year, with the exception of a small outstanding balance of between Rs. 2 and 300. We have proof, therefore, of rates considerably higher than those for the villages in question being found to work well in an adjoining tract of country, in which, though jaghir, the settlement is administered generally according to the plan in force in our districts.

5. A small part of the increase caused by the new rates falls upon the Malai lands on the banks of the Bhima, which are annually flooded by the flushes of the river in the monsoon season. Cultivation is most certain where this flooding occurs, and the crop far heavier than in ordinary Jerayet lands. Under our present classification we impose an extra rate, varying from 2 to 4 annas per rupee, on these semi-irrigated lands. But under the former system not only was no extra rate imposed on them, but a low valuation of them adopted, according to the ordinary Jerayet scale. These Malai lands are considered to be very valuable, as a rule; and I find them to be so in this case, as the jamabandi papers show that an area of 127* acres, the occupancy right to which was disposed of at time of settlement, fetched Rs. 1,453, which is a little over eleven years' purchase of the assessment.

6. The area of this particular land is small certainly, but by far the greater part of the villages contains some small portion of it; for, as will be seen from the map, they all lie in a narrow belt along the border of the river. They also contain a much smaller proportion of poor soil than is ordinarily the case in this part of the Deccan, owing to their comprising the bed of the valley bordering on the river. The classification rate is on this account higher than the general average of the district; but as the increase falls on good soils, as a rule, there is no fear of the rate being found to be high.

7. The Revenue Commissioner suggests that the classification should be reduced, the maximum being retained; but when we find, as has been explained in the first part of this report, that the average rate shows the classification to have been done on the same standard as was adopted in an adjoining district, where the settle-

* Assessed at Rs. 131, being land which was let on annual lease before the settlement.

ment has been successfully working for a considerable period. We cannot very well make a reduction in the manner suggested without also carrying it out in respect to the district settled in 1857-58 as well as to the present case; and this would lead to no end of complications, for where is the line to be drawn?—in other words, which of our settled districts are we to except from the operation of the special reduction alluded to?

8. The increase effected by the new rate is large, I admit; but I see no way of remedying this without an entire departure from our long-established system of classification and assessment, which, as explained above, would involve considerable complications, and, moreover, for the reasons herein stated, I cannot see that any modification of the rate is necessary.

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

(Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.)

Remarks regarding the introduction of the rates into 33 villages of the Pandharpur Taluka formerly belonging to Mádha.

No. 1912 OF 1873.

SURVEY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Poona, 19th November 1873.

MEMORANDUM.

The following were the maximum rates of assessment imposed in various settlements made by the Southern Mahratta Country Survey, at different times, in districts in the vicinity of that under discussion.

2. In 1857-58 the old Pandharpur Taluka was settled; Rs. 1-2-0 was taken as the maximum for Pandharpur itself and an adjacent village, Rs. 1 for the villages in the vicinity to that place and bordering on the river, and Rs. 0-15-0 for those at a greater distance inland.

3. In 1867 the settlement of the Modlimb Taluka of the Miraj Jaghir was made; the maximum rate was made at Rs. 1-8-0.

4. In 1869 the settlement of the Mangalvera Taluka of Sāngli was made. This taluka is contiguous to the south-eastern corner of the villages now under discussion. Major Prescott was then acting for me; he adopted a maximum rate of Rs. 1-10-0 for the best situated villages, and Rs. 1-14-0 for the market town of Mangalvera itself.

5. It may be said that Modlimb and Mangalvera are jaghirs, and assessments there may justly range higher than in British territory. But if maxima of Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-10-0 and Rs. 1-14-0 could be safely and successfully taken in jaghirs, a maximum of Rs. 1-2-0 in adjacent British territory cannot be called anything but most moderate.

6. The Pandharpur rates imposed in 1857-58 afford an indubitable criterion on which to judge of the applicability of the rates now proposed. In 1858 the railway was not open, and prices were generally much lower than at the present time. Any extra quantity of produce thrown into the market from increased or improved cultivation, or a special good season, would, for want of ready means of transport, have produced a local glut and a corresponding heavy fall of price; from this there is absolute security now.

7. Had these villages been assessed in 1858, they certainly would have been assessed at similar rates to the adjacent part of Pandharpur; that is, at maximum rates varying from Rs. 1-2-0 to Rs. 0-15-0, which, for the time, was a considerably higher rate of assessment than Rs. 1-2-0 is at present. The settlement of Pandharpur was a complete success; cultivation and revenue largely increased; and from the year of settlement, 1857-58, up to 1870-71, the last year for which I have complete returns, the total remissions on a gross revenue of Rs. 1,24,000 amount to Rs. 39, and that occurred in one year, 1870-71.

8. I have, therefore, no hesitation in giving my opinion as to the maximum rates adopted being fair and moderate rates. These villages are situated in a tract which has especially benefited by the railway, and these larger increases of revenue are just than can be looked for in remoter districts.

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

No. 6643.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th December 1873.

RESOLUTION.—Government are satisfied that the rates already sanctioned may safely be continued.

2. The draft notification is to be published in the *Government Gazette*.

3. The transfer of the village of Ardanári to the Sholápur, and of Umbargaon to the Pandharpur talukas, is sanctioned.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 1258 of 1875.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

FROM

COLONEL J. FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.,

TO

W. G. PEDDER, Esq.,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Poona, 21st August 1875.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter of the 18th instant, No. 1237, I have now the honour to forward the accompanying statement, showing the reduction which it is proposed to apply to the revision settlement introduced in 33 villages, forming part of the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate.

2. The villages were divided into 2 groups, and assessed at maximum rates of Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-2 at the revision settlement. Carrying out the plan adopted in other districts, I have made

a reduction of 2 annas per class in these rates, accompanied with the reduction in classification valuation from 10 annas downwards as applied in other cases.

3. It will be seen from the statement that by these measures the revised assessment will now be in the proportion of an increase on the first settlement of 54 in place of 85 per cent. for the villages of the first group, and of 47 in place of 75 for those of the second—the general average increase being 48 in place of 76.

4. There is one village, Ardnári, in which the increase is above the prescribed limit (75) for individual villages, being 79 per cent. But as I have already made a general reduction of class throughout in the classification valuation of this village in the manner indicated in para. 3 of my letter No. 1257 of to-day's date, I cannot recommend any further reduction being made in this case; and the fact of the average rate being only annas 6 pies 2 per acre, is good evidence of the assessment as now fixed being exceedingly moderate.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 5133.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1875.

RESOLUTION.—It is not necessary to discuss, at any great length, the proposals now submitted by the Survey Commissioner, N. D., as the villages of which they treat originally belonged to the Mádha Taluka; their revenue history is the same as that of that taluka; their circumstances in almost all respects are the same; and it is proposed to deal with the correction of their revised settlement, finally sanctioned after long and careful consideration by Government Resolution No. 6643, dated 10th December 1873, in the same manner as has been decided upon for Mádha by Government Resolution No. 4515, dated 11th August 1875.

2. By the revised settlement introduced in 1872, maximum dry-crop rates of assessment of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre for four villages close to the large market of Pandharpur, and of Rs. 1-2-0 for the rest of the 33 villages comprised in the group under consideration, were imposed. These rates raised the total assessment from Rs. 36,048 to Rs. 63,441, or 76 per cent., and the average rate per acre from annas 6 pies 4 to annas 11 pies 3.

3. In sanctioning these rates Government were guided, as well by the considerations fully stated in the Resolution on the correction of the Mádha rates, viz., the extension of cultivation, the rise of prices, the improvement in communications, and the increase in the value of land which had taken place during the currency of the original settlement, as by a comparison of the rates in force in adjoining and similar tracts of country. The rates introduced in 1857-58, or before the great rise in prices set in, by the Survey Commissioner, S. D., in the Pandharpur villages on the other side of the Bhima, which have worked well and have never been complained of, average annas 10 pies 11 per acre, or only 4 pies lower than the rate sanctioned for the villages under consideration; while the survey rates introduced at the desire of Chiefs in the neighbouring Jágirs of Miraj, Modlimb, and Mangalvera between 1866 and 1869 average from 28 per cent. to about 50 per cent. higher than that rate, and appear to be realized by the Jagirdárs without difficulty.

4. Government are not, then, of opinion that the revised rates introduced in 1872 were at that time excessive. It is because it appears probable that prices will, during the currency of the revised settlement, range lower than was anticipated when it was sanctioned, that Government consider it desirable to reduce the rates.

5. The Survey Commissioner proposes to effect this reduction in the same manner as has been approved for Mádha; that is, (1) by lowering the maximum rates 2 annas all round, (2) by reducing the valuation of the poorer soils.

6. The effect of these changes will be to reduce the total assessment from Rs. 63,441 to Rs. 53,171, and the average rate from annas 11 pies 3 per acre to annas 9 pies 5. The total increase upon the original settlement will be lowered from 76 per cent. to 48 per cent., and of the difference 10 per cent. will be a general reduction effected by the lowering of the maximum rates, and 18 per cent. will be a special reduction for the poorer soils, which, there is some reason to believe, were valued too highly in comparison with the better soils.

7. These proposals are approved, and it remains only to consider the case of one village, Ardnári (No. 5 in the list). This village was originally increased 172 per cent., its average rate by the original settlement having been the absurdly inadequate one of annas 3 pies 4¼ per acre. As the reduction caused by the measures to be generally adopted for the tract under consideration would still leave the increase of assessment of the village considerably in excess of 75 per cent., Colonel Francis proposes to lower its valuation one class all round. This, however, in the opinion of Government, is inexpedient, as no reason has been shown for valuing the better soils of this village on a standard lower than that adopted for the rest of the tract to which it belongs. This village is in the extreme south-east of the group under consideration, and is furthest distant from the mart of Pandharpur. For this reason, its classification being treated in the same manner as that of the other villages, a special maximum rate of 15 annas, the same as that adopted by Colonel Anderson for the outlying villages of Pandharpur in its neighbourhood settled by him in 1857, may be applied. The reduction thus effected will be quite sufficient; and as the next revision of the whole taluka as at present constituted will be made in A.D. 1888, this village will then come under the maximum rate then considered appropriate for the group to which it naturally belongs.

W. G. PEDDER,

Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 1020 of 1875.

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. L. TAVERNER,

Acting Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey,

TO

COLONEL J. FRANCIS,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

Camp Pimpalwandi, 25th November 1875.

SIR,

I have the honour herewith to forward a statement showing the result of the alteration made under Government Resolution No. 5133, dated 9th September 1875, in the Revision Settlement rules of 33 villages of the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate.

2. The estimate entered in para. 6 of the Resolution is that the assessment would be reduced from Rs. 63,441 to Rs. 53,171, or from an original increase of 76 to one of 48 per cent. The actual result, it will be seen, is Rs. 52,636, or 46 per cent.; that is, a 2 per cent. difference only on the estimate.

3. A return of fields of which the revised assessment still exceeds that of the first settlement by one hundred per cent., is being prepared by the Mámíatdár, and will be submitted when received. There will probably, however, be very few cases of this description.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) E. L. TAVERNER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Superintendent Revenue Survey, Poona and Násik.

*STATEMENT showing the ultimate result of the Survey Revision
Sholdpur Collectorate, as finally adjusted under Government*

Number.	Name of Village.	As per Cultivation Returns for 1871-72.		As per Revision				
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.				
				Jerayet.	Mothasthal Bagayet.	Páthasthal Bagayet.	Rice.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Adhiv	1,946	651	2,128	81	...	...	2,209
2	Chincholi	527	275	581	..	...	...	581
3	Degaon Bk.	4,517	2,251	4,661	10	...	..	4,671
4	Gursála	4,262	1,206	4,720	99	...	...	4,819
	Total...	11,252	4,383	12,090	190	...	...	12,280
5	Amba Chincholi	1,722	850	1,777	...	...	...	1,777
6	Arjun Sonda	1,318	771	1,420	...	...	...	1,420
7	Avha	2,114	1,050	2,266	...	...	...	2,266
8	Bábhulgaon	4,061	1,833	4,095	208	...	...	4,303
9	Bádalkot	1,232	441	1,344	16	7	...	1,367
10	Bhosa	1,710	3,200	7,677	350	6	...	8,033
11	Chincholi Phul	3,106	1,395	3,222	199	...	...	3,421
12	Derda	1,448	881	1,614	5	...	...	1,619
13	Ishwar-watár	1,581	741	1,619	7	...	...	1,626
14	Kánhápuri... ..	2,137	804	2,466	3	8	...	2,477
15	Karola	2,406	985	2,660	...	...	...	2,660
16	Kharsoli	1,767	641	1,871	9	...	...	1,840
17	Khed	1,363	737	1,502	21	9	...	1,532
18	Jaloli	3,419	1,210	3,487	66	46	...	3,599
19	Nali	839	279	1,097	5	...	1	1,103
20	Nársén-Chincholi	2,027	893	2,107	71	...	3	2,181
21	Nematwári	1,629	646	1,659	72	12	...	1,743
22	Peha	2,591	929	2,702	53	...	...	2,755
23	Pohargaon... ..	1,394	639	1,398	18	...	...	1,416
24	Pulunj	5,911	2,745	5,988	111	...	...	6,099
25	Shewta	4,024	1,486	4,293	107	...	...	4,400
26	Shankargaon	1,506	723	1,510	...	...	...	1,510
27	Susta	2,553	1,301	2,621	6	...	...	2,627

Settlement for the undermentioned Villages of Taluka Pandharpur, Resolution No. 5133, dated 9th September 1875.

Survey.						Increase.				Maximum Dry-crop Rate per acre.	Average Dry-crop Rate per acre, exclusive of Rice and Water Cess.	Remarks.
Assessment.						Numerical.		Percentage.				
Jerayet.	Mothasthal Bagayet.	Páthasthal. Bagayet.		Rice.	Total.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
		Soil Assessment.	Water Cess.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ra.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
924	59	...	...	..	983	263	332	14	57	1 2	0 7	
492	...	...	...	...	492	54	217	10	79	...	0 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3,339	9	...	...	...	3,348	154	1,097	3	49	...	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1,896	65	..	...	...	1,961	557	755	13	63	...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
6,651	133	...	...	...	6,784	1,028	2,401	9	55	...	8 10	
1,236	...	...	...	...	1,236	55	386	3	45	1 0	0 11	
1,156	...	...	...	...	1,156	102	385	8	50	...	0 13	
1,437	...	...	...	...	1,437	152	387	7	37	...	0 10	
1,829	170	...	...	...	1,999	242	166	6	9	...	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
688	11	2	20	...	721	135	280	11	63	...	0 8	
3,566	310	2	11	...	3,889	423	689	6	22	...	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1,432	205	...	...	...	1,637	315	242	10	17	...	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1,303	4	...	...	...	1,307	171	426	12	48	...	0 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1,259	6	...	...	...	1,265	45	524	3	71	...	0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
900	1	5	8	...	914	340	110	16	14	...	0 6	
1,317	...	...	...	...	1,317	254	332	11	34	...	0 8	
1,039	7	...	...	...	1,046	113	405	6	63	...	0 9	
1,233	16	8	24	...	1,281	169	544	12	74	...	0 13	
1,609	53	26	85	...	1,773	180	563	5	47	...	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
480	3	...	...	1	484	264	205	31	73	...	0 7	
1,359	65	...	...	5	1,429	154	536	8	60	...	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
863	52	7	40	...	962	114	316	7	49	...	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1,282	50	...	...	...	1,332	164	403	6	43	...	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1,109	17	...	...	...	1,126	22	487	2	76	...	0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
4,152	98	...	...	...	4,250	188	1,505	3	55	...	0 11	
2,362	99	...	...	...	2,461	376	975	9	66	...	0 9	
1,121	...	...	...	...	1,121	4	399	...	55	...	0 12	
1,991	4	...	...	...	1,995	74	694	3	53	...	0 12	

Number.	Name of Village.	As per Cultivation Returns for 1871-72.		As per Revision				
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.				
				Jerayet.	Mothasthal Bagayet.	Páthasthal Bagayet.	Rice.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
28	Tárápur	4,946	2,288	5,135	199	...	...	5,334
29	Tungat	4,280	1,951	4,391	126	...	...	4,517
30	Taratgaon... ..	476	269	503	4	...	...	507
31	Umbra	2,413	849	2,680	47	18	...	2,745
32	Wita	1,440	752	1,509	2	...	...	1,511
	Total..	71,313	31,228	74,613	1,705	106	4	76,428
33	Ardansri	1,668	437	2,054	5	...	...	2,059
	Total...	84,233	36,048	88,757	1,900	106	4	90,767
		40	14	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	84,273	36,062	88,757	1,900	106	4	90,767

. Camp Pimpalwandi, 25th November 1875.

Survey.						Increase.				Maximum Dry-crop Rate per acre.	Average Dry-crop Rate per acre, exclusive of Rice and Water Cess.	Remarks.
Assessment.						Numerical.		Percent- age.				
Jarayet.	Mothasath Bagayet.	Páthasath Bagayet.			Total.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
		Soil Assessment	Water Cess.	Rice.								
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
3,017	154	...	...	...	3,171	388	943	8	42	...	0 9½	
2,841	108	...	...	...	2,949	237	993	6	51	...	0 10½	
397	3	...	...	...	400	31	131	7	49	...	0 12½	
1,206	41	16	32	...	1,295	332	446	14	53	...	0 7½	
1,002	1	...	...	...	1,003	71	251	5	33	...	0 10½	
43,186	1,473	66	220	6	44,956	5,115	13,728	7	44	...	9 4	
892	4	...	...	...	896	391	459	23	105	0 15	0 7	
50,729	1,615	66	220	6	52,636	6,534	16,588	8	46	...	9 3	
uncultivated land.												
...	
50,729	1,615	66	220	6	52,636	6,534	16,588	8	46	...	9 3	

(Signed) E. L. TAVERNER, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey.

No. 761 of 1876.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Mahableshwar, 19th May 1876.

Forwarded for the information of Government with reference to Resolution No. 5133, dated 9th September 1875.

2. It will be seen by the report that the revised assessment as now fixed, represents an increase of 46 per cent. on the former scale of payments.

3. The return alluded to in the Superintendent's last para. has been submitted, and was disposed of by the orders passed under Government Resolution No. 2773, dated the 8th instant.

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D

BA'RSI TALUKA.

Class. Villages. Maximum Rate.

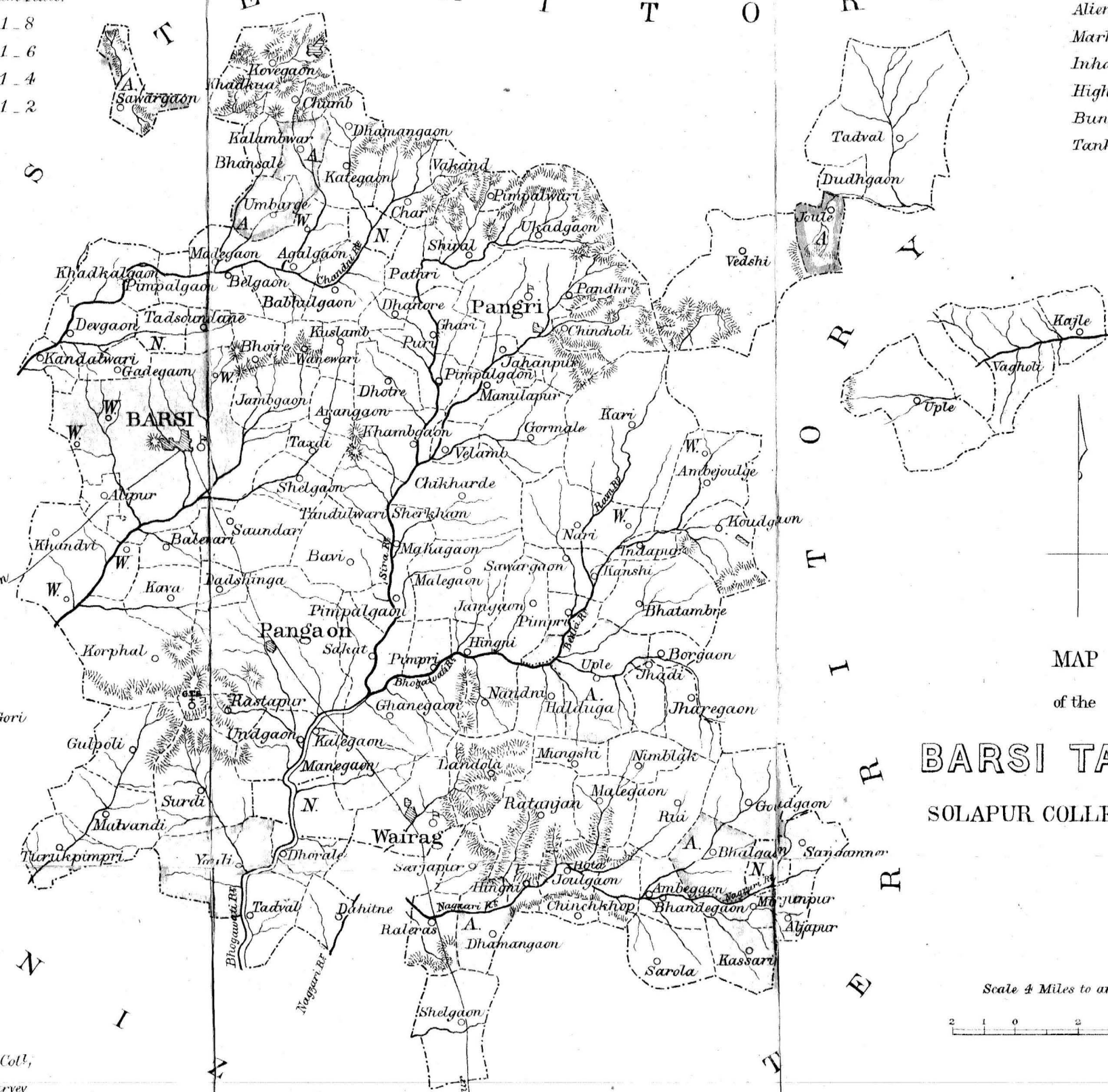
I	1		R ^s 1-8
II	61		R ^s 1-6
III	49		R ^s 1-4
IV	5		R ^s 1-2

References.

- Alienated Villages.....A
- Market Towns.....*
- Inhabited Villages.....○
- High Roads.....—
- Bungalows.....
- Tanks.....

303
 S
 M'
 A
 Z
 I
 N
 From Barsi Road Station

T
 E
 R
 R
 I
 T
 O
 R
 Y
 A
 R
 I
 T
 O
 R
 Y
 I
 T
 O
 R
 Y
 T
 E
 R
 R
 I
 T
 O
 R
 Y
 S
 A
 M'
 S
 From Solapur

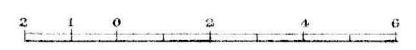


MAP
of the

BARSI TALUKA

SOLAPUR COLLECTORATE

Scale 4 Miles to an Inch.



(Sd) W. Waddington Lieut Col.,
 Superintendent Rev. Survey
 Poona & Nasik.

No. 2392 OF 1872.

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.
Sholápur, 30th October 1872.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington, Superintendent Revenue Survey, Poona and Násik, No. 564-A, of the 14th August 1872, with accompaniments, containing proposals for revised rates for the taluka of Bársi in this collectorate.

2. The maximum rate of Rs. 1-8-0 proposed for the taluka is the same which was sanctioned for the Sholápur Taluka, Colonel Waddington considering that the advantage in point of climate enjoyed by the Bársi Taluka is, in the case of Sholápur, counterbalanced by the favourable position of the latter taluka in regard to the railway line.

3. In regard to Colonel Waddington's 39th paragraph on the subject of outlying villages, I have respectfully to state my opinion, that the inconvenience of the possession of these villages is such that it would repay Government to incur some considerable outlay in order to effect an exchange. It is probable that His Highness the Nizam would be glad to receive them in exchange for some of His Highness's villages similarly situated in regard to British territory. In carrying out an exchange, however, some outlay might, however, be required on account of compensation to the cultivators of British villages to be transferred. I would suggest, however, that if the inhabitants of His Highness's villages would prefer being placed under British rule, part of any sums of money paid as compensation to the inhabitants of the British villages to be transferred, might be recovered year by year from those of His Highness's villages which would be received in exchange.

4. I trust that Government will deem the subject to be sufficiently deserving of consideration to ask for the submission of the list of villages proposed by Colonel Waddington to be made.

5. Four of the outlying villages of the Sholápur Taluka were the subject of a letter addressed by me to you, No. 2226 of the 12th October 1872.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. BOSANQUET,

Acting Collector.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF SHOLÁPUR.

SIR,

In proposing new rates for the Bársi Taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate, I will, in the first place, briefly notice the report forwarded by Captain Wingate when submitting his views on the present settlement of the district, and copy of which is annexed.

2. Captain Wingate commences with a general description of the features of the country, which he describes as "being situated to the north of Sholápur, from which it is separated by a narrow belt of country belonging to His Highness the Nizam. It occupies a portion of a level tract, included between the Bhalla Ghát range of hills on the eastward and the river Sina to the westward. This tract is of no great width, and has a gentle slope from the hills to the river, generally in a south-westerly direction, as indicated by the courses of the streams traversing it, none of which are of any great size. The Bhagwati, which has a course of 40 miles from its source in the Bhalla Ghát to its confluence with the Sina River at the village of Narkheir, is the most considerable; but there are also a few other streams which in favourable seasons possess running water during great part of the season, which is used at some villages for the purposes of irrigation." Captain Wingate considered that it is impossible that any very considerable quantity of land can ever be brought under irrigation by damming up any of the streams, but that, on the whole, this district is better supplied with running water than any other in the collectorate north of the Bhima.

3. With regard to climate, Captain Wingate writes that Bársi is supposed to possess a superior climate, which he attributes, to some extent, to the proximity of the Bhalla Hills. He also infers, from the fact that the land of this district had paid a higher rate of assessment than that of any other part of the collectorate, that the rain fall during the monsoon, on the whole, really is greater; and this view is corroborated by the return of rainfall, from which you will see that the average fall in Bársi during the last 9 years has been 25·62 inches, whilst in Sholápur it was 23·49, in Mádhá 20·47, and in Pandharpur 17·86.

4. With respect to markets, Bársi was more favourably situated than either Mohol or Madhá, but less so than Sholápur. Vairág is described as a town with 1,662 houses and 6,831 inhabitants, with a considerable trade in groceries, chiefly supari and

pepper, imported from Harihar, Hubli, &c., and re-exported to the Nizam's and our own territories. The town of Bársi contained 1,787 houses and 9,732 inhabitants, and is described as having carried on a large trade in grain and other articles of raw produce up to the accession of the British power, from which time it rapidly declined, and would have become insignificant had not the tide of the cotton traffic, which formerly flowed to the Bay of Bengal, been diverted to Bombay; and Bársi, which lay on the direct route, become the great depôt for the trade. Captain Wingate estimates the value of the cotton passing through Bársi at Rs. 1,25,500 annually. But besides cotton, "Hallad" or "turmeric," grown chiefly in the gardens of the Pangri Pargana, formed an important article of trade, and was valued at Rs. 20,000 per annum. There was also a considerable traffic in oil, ghee, gúr, &c., the produce chiefly of the Nizam's districts.

5. Prices of agricultural produce, especially fodder, in consequence of the large influx of trading strangers, and the passage of numerous droves of pack bullocks, averaged higher than in the neighbouring districts of Mohol and Mádha, though not so high as in Sholápur by from 12 to 15 per cent.

6. Judging by prices alone Captain Wingate considered that Bársi should be assessed lower than Mohol, or nearly the same as Mandrup. Taking the advantages of climate, however, into consideration, he expressed his opinion that Bársi could bear an assessment at least as high as that fixed for Sholápur.

7. Captain Wingate next reviews the fluctuations in cultivation and revenue during the 22 years succeeding the introduction of British rule. It appears that at that period the district was in a very flourishing condition, nearly the whole of the land being under cultivation, but that, owing to the fall in prices, the revenue and cultivation in 1835-36 was little more than one-half what it had been nine years previously; also that when the district came into British possession, and prices were high, the cultivator paid a lower rate per acre than he did at the time of the present settlement, when the value of agricultural produce had greatly fallen. He argues that the new assessment should be not only lower than that fixed by Mr. Pringle, viz., Rs. 1 per acre, but even less than that obtaining when the district came into our hands, viz., 13½ annas; and considers that an average rate, higher than one-half of this rate, or 7½ annas per acre, may be safely imposed. The new rental, he says, would be Rs. 5,000 less than the average collections of the preceding 22 years Rs. 5,000 more than those of the last 18, and Rs. 15,000 more than those of the last 12 years. The immediate effect would, he calculated, be a decrease of Rs. 22,000 on the previous year's collections. But I find from the Collector's

Jamabandi Report for 1840-41, that the deficit was only Rs. 14,908. Captain Wingate concludes by recommending that every encouragement should be offered to the extension of well cultivation, to which, in his opinion, it was impossible to attach too much importance.

8. The introduction of the new rates appears to have been attended by the happiest results. Mr. E. M. Sewart, the Second Assistant Collector, in his Settlement Report for 1840-41, writes thus:—“The stimulus given to the exertions of the ryots by the re-action of the rates is everywhere apparent, and is most satisfactory, showing itself not only in the quantity of new land taken up, but also in the ease with which new and old is prepared: Harriala grass, which for years had monopolized portions of every field, being carefully eradicated; nullas which had run riot turned into their natural beds; bunds made to prevent the soil being washed away by heavy rain; new wells sunk—in fact, a perfect contrast to their former apathy.”

9. Again, in his report for 1841-42, the same gentleman states the increase on cultivation over the preceding year to be 24,255 acres. He shows that the average collections for the two years succeeding the settlement were Rs. 7,248 greater than the average payments for the nine years preceding that period, and than those of the three preceding years by Rs. 2,469. He also notices the “evidently improving condition of the ryots, shown by large stocks of grain, karbi, &c., &c.” In this year several new chauris were built, 90 carts of the new model distributed, and agreements for 123 more entered into. In this year also Rs. 48,000 of outstanding balances were written off as irrecoverable.

10. The taluka of Bársi, with the exception of some out-lying villages on the north-east border, is tolerably regular in shape, and is surrounded entirely by the territories of His Highness the Nizam. The Bhalla Ghát Hills may be more properly described as being on its north, from which it extends southwards from 25 to 28 miles, whilst from east to west it is about 23. As described by Captain Wingate, there is a gradual slope in a south-westerly direction; but, as a rule, there is a succession of dips and rises from east to west between each of the streams which intersect the district, the ascending and descending slopes becoming more and more gentle as they approach the eastern border. The richest land, as usual, is found towards the bottom of the slopes, which commonly become almost level along the banks of the streams, and are generally dotted with clumps of magnificent mangoe trees. Such poor soils as are described in Mádha, as producing nothing but “yellow

stunted spear grass," are scarcely to be found, there being, even on the barrenest parts, a sufficient depth of earth to produce good grass during the monsoon. Indeed, on the whole, it is certainly the best district of the Sholapur Collectorate with which I am acquainted.

11. There are no large rivers in Bársi, the principal one being the Bhagwati, which, after traversing the district, falls into the Sina. The minor streams are the Sina, Chandni, Nagjhuri, Bedki, Zarina, and Ram. Most of these streams had pools of water in them at the end of April last, when I had an opportunity of inspecting them, so that after an average fall of rain there is probably water in them all the year round.

12. The principal road in the district is that from the town of Bársi to the Bársi Road Station of the G. I. P. Railway, a distance of 22 miles. This road is bridged and metalled throughout, and is one of the best constructed high roads I have seen, having been, I believe, originally intended for a tramway. It has been lately extended beyond Bársi to Yedsi above the Bhalla Ghat; but this portion is not metalled, though the strings of carts (chiefly laden with cotton) which pass along it give evidence of the necessity of this improvement. There is also a road from Bársi *via* Vairág to Sholapur, but this also is unbridged and unmetalled, and in many parts is scarcely even a cleared track. I have been unable to obtain any return of the exports of the district; but the following statement, kindly furnished by the Auditor of the G. I. P. Railway, shows the quantity of cotton, grain, &c., conveyed from the Bársi Road Station during the last five years. Little, if any, of the cotton is the produce of the district, as it chiefly comes from the Nizam's territory; but it is probable that a considerable proportion of the seeds, grain, and other articles have been supplied by the country under report.

Statement showing Cotton, Grain, &c., conveyed from Bársi Road Station during the last five years.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Cotton	347,087	209,132	372,095	425,134	333,674
Seeds and Grain ...	65,891	250,556	224,385	71,824	41,915
Other articles ...	87,675	137,623	67,896	90,089	118,914
Total	500,653	597,311	664,376	587,047	494,503

13. Irrigation (except from wells) is very limited, and there are no large works at all. The dam of the Tanks and Bhandaras. old Karkera Tank, situated in the village of Koregáon, in the extreme north-west of the district, was repaired by Government about fourteen years ago, but was carried away the year before last. The site appears a most favourable one, and the dam might, I believe, be repaired at a very small cost. There is another tank at Káudgáon in the east of the district, the embankment of which also was carried away two years ago; and as there is a large accumulation of silt, it is doubtful whether it would repay the cost of repair.

14. As mentioned in a former paragraph, the fall of rain in this district, as will be seen from the return given below, is greater than in any other taluk of the collectorate. It must be also remembered that the town of Bársi, at which the rain-fall was registered, is many miles distant from the Gháts, to the proximity of which the more abundant fall may be attributed, and it is probable that it increases the nearer you approach this range. I myself, from the general appearance of the district, even during this year of scant rain—the green grass and splendid trees along the edge of the nullahs, the almost invariable presence of water in the beds of the rivers, the number of wells at work, and the small depth at which water is found—cannot but come to the conclusion that this district is favoured with a superior climate to any other part of the collectorate north of the Bhima.

Return of Rain-fall from 1863 to 1871, inclusive.

Year.	Bársi.	Sholápur.	Karmála.	Mádhá.	Pandharpur.
1863	24·20	21·23	12·59	19·72	13·98
1864	22·56	20·77	20·79	24·60	18·59
1865	19·05	13·72	13·00	8·26	18·05
1866	22·45	20·02	11·36	15·74	6·50
1867	25·76	25·87	18·23	29·72	25·83
1868	18·62	25·92	11·71	14·64	16·55
1869	38·12	35·78	37·49	21·04	23·90
1870	43·19	35·03	31·70	35·75	26·37
1871	16·67	13·09	10·20	14·81	11·00
Average of nine years.	25·62	23·49	18·56	20·47	17·86

15. There are one or two towns and several large villages in the district, the former being Bársi and Vairág, and the latter comprising Pangri, Pángáon, Tadwal, and Kári. Of Bársi, Mr. E. A. Francis, who superintended the classification, writes thus:—"The town of Bársi is, next to Sholápur, the largest in the zillah. It has a population of 15,759, with a total number of houses of 4,314. A comparison of these figures with those shown in Lieutenant Wingate's report, shows an increase in inhabitants of 6,027, or 62 per cent., whilst the number of houses has increased by 2,527, or 141½ per cent. The town is well built, the streets being broad and well kept." Mr. Francis puts down the number of carts passing through the town daily at 250, and I am inclined to think that he has not over-estimated them. The principal market towns are Bársi, Vairág, and Pángri, and the chief articles exposed for sale, besides live stock and grain, are turmeric, sugar, ghee, cotton, metals, oil, wood, cotton and woollen twists, cloth, dyes, tobacco, leather, bangles, &c., &c. In Bársi, goods amounting to a lakh of rupees are estimated to change hands weekly; and in Vairág about Rs. 14,000 worth.

16. These are confined to the weaving of coarse cotton and woollen cloths, and this trade is carried on chiefly in Bársi, Tadwal, Vairág, and Pángri. There are only 376 looms in the taluk in which cotton cloths, and 117 in which woollen cloths, are manufactured.

17. Thirty years ago there was only one Government school in the district; there are now 19, which are attended by 776 boys and 36 girls. English is taught only in one school, in the town of Bársi itself, and the pupils number 33 boys.

18. The total population at the time of the introduction of the present settlement was 66,245, of which 34,953 were males and 31,292 females. Of the males 23,202 were above and 11,751 below 15 years of age, and of the females, 24,235 were above and 7,057 below that age. At the present time the population amounts to 100,566, or an increase of a little more than 51 per cent. The number of males is 52,139, or an increase of 49 per cent., and that of the females 48,427, or an increase of 54 per cent. The number of non-adult males is 19,237, and of females 13,994; showing an increase in the former of about 64, and in the latter of 98 per cent. Of the whole population, 4,563 males, or 9 per cent., can read and write; of the females, only 43.

19. The number of houses has increased from 13,836 to 18,495. Of carts there are now 1,794 against 705, and of ploughs 2,476 against 1,543; whilst the cattle, including horses, draught oxen, she-buffaloes, and cows, have risen from 53,366 to 73,183; sheep have remained nearly stationary, and amount to 23,201.

The following statement gives the numerical and percentage increase :—

Description.	According to Census in		Increase in favour of 1871-72.	
	1840-41.	1871-72.	Numerical.	Per Cent.
Inhabitants	66,245	1,00,566	34,321	51
Houses	13,788	18,495	4,707	34
Chauris	48	126	78	162
Carts	705	1,794	1,089	154
Ploughs	1,543	2,476	933	60
Bullocks	26,466	31,469	5,003	18
Cattle, Sheep, and Horses	58,831	64,905	6,074	10

20. Of wells, there are in all 3,947; of which 136 are used for drinking only, 967 are out of repair, and 2,844 are available for irrigation. Of these, 110 were constructed during the first twelve years of the settlement, 299 during the next ten, and 987 during the last decade! At the time of settlement there were only 1,776 wells in working order; the increase, therefore, in wells in good repair is 60 per cent. The large number of new wells constructed within the last ten years is a striking proof of the prosperity of the district, and the energy which has been evoked by that prosperity.

21. The saleable and mortgageable value of land is shown in the subjoined list, from which you will see that it varies from five to seventy times the assessment (*vide* Nos. 1, 8, 20, &c.). Taking a mean of only thirty times the assessments, the value calculated accordingly to the rates proposed by me would represent about eighty-four lakhs of rupees.

Extract from Register of Sales and Mortgages of Land in the Bársi Taluka.

Number.	Name of Village	Acres.	Assessment.		Sum realized.	Remarks.
			Jerayet	Bagayet.		
1	Kavha ...	11.7	7	.	Rs. 300	Sold. No well.
2	Jámgaón...	32.11	11	6	200	Mortgaged. Interest at rate of 2 per cent. per mensem.
3	Shelgaón ...	46.30	28	.	800	Sold. No well.
4	Pángaón...	8.17	6	...	200	Mortgaged. No interest
5	Rastápur ...	37.38	12	...	200	Do. do.
6	Tádsacndána ...	18.23	7	...	500	Do. do.
7	Korphal...	30.22	21	...	400	Sold. No well.
8	Khándvi...	14.1	12	.	50	Mortgaged. Interest at 2 per cent. per mensem.
9	Pángri ...	16.27	7.8	5	150	Sold. No well.
10	Khadkalgáon ...	12	5	.	200	Mortgaged. No well.
11	Tacdi ...	12.38	10	...	400	Sold. No well.
12	Pimpalgáon ...	37.12	27	...	1,100	Sold. A well valued at Rs. 200.
13	Surdi ...	17.13	4	...	100	Mortgaged. No interest.
14	Walwand ...	20.7	8	...	250	Do. do.
15	Bársi ...	38.16	20	6	1,500	Sold. A well valued at Rs. 200.
16	Gonggaón ...	36.9	7	...	70	Sold. No well.
17	Bársi ...	46.21	57	...	2,300	Mortgaged. Interest at 1½ per cent. per mensem. There is a well in this No.
18	Walwand ...	23.9	12	1	430	Sold. A well valued at Rs. 200
19	Gulpoli ..	6.4	7.8	1.8	1,000	Mortgaged. Interest at 1½ per cent. per mensem.
20	Shiral ..	2.12	2	2	300	Mortgaged. No interest.
21	Deogáon ..	28.12	25	.	125	Mortgaged for 12 years. No interest.
22	Bávi ...	31.33	19	.	356	Sold. No well.
23	Kándgaón ...	19.19	13	...	400	Do. A well valued at Rs. 75.
24	Tark Pimpri ...	7.3	5.8	12	600	Do. A well valued at Rs. 190.
25	Pimpri ...	4.26	4.8	...	225	Mortgaged. No interest.
26	Kándalgáon ...	8.15	7	...	190	Sold. No well.
27	Deogáon ..	14.36	13	...	300	Do. do.
28	Chincholi ...	27.9	8	...	75	Do. do.
29	Tándulwári ...	11.26	9	...	300	Mortgaged. No interest.
30	Pimpri ...	43.7	15	...	1,000	Do. do.
31	Jámgaón ...	21.4	13	...	200	Do. do.

22. The district is, on the whole, the best of the Sholápur Husbandry and Crops. Collectorate with which I am acquainted, but there are few villages of which the soils are almost entirely of the first quality, as was the case in some of the villages in the Mandrup Division of the Sholápur Taluka; but, on the other hand, as above mentioned, there is little or none of the very poorest soil. The agricultural implements in use are the

same as in other parts of the Deccan ; but the heavier dry-crop soils are not ploughed more than once in four or five years, the surface in the intermediate years being merely scratched over with a harrow, which, however, seems to be all that is required. The garden lands are very carefully ploughed and harrowed every year, and heavily manured. Manure, too, is occasionally used in the dry-crop soils. The chief Kharif (early) crops are bájri, túr, cotton, múng, ambadi, and til ; the late, or rabi, are jowári (62 per cent.), wheat, gram, linseed, and kardai. The garden products are turmeric, earth-nuts, barley, rice, wheat, onions, sweet potatoes, yams, chillies, and vegetables, also jowári and maize for fodder. Sugar and plantains are occasionally grown, and in a few villages the páu or betel vine is cultivated, but the staple garden crops are turmeric and earth-nuts.

23. From the preceding paras. it will be evident that the people are in a thriving state, which was further evidenced by the numerous stocks of "Karba" and stores of grain which, in spite of the preceding unfavourable season, I saw in every village during my tour. Indeed, I was struck with the flourishing appearance of the district ; the men were well clothed, and many of the women wore "Sáris" of bright colours, the pattern of which I have not seen in any other district. There has not been a case of land being sold to meet arrears of rent during the last five years, nor have there been any remissions.

24. The old classification approximates much more nearly to the standard now maintained than that of Sholápur. This is owing probably to Sir George Wingate having personally superintended the operation, the result being that the average classification differs only by 11 pies. But although the average is satisfactory, our classification of poor soils is somewhat lower, and that of good soils higher than the former standard, so that to preserve uniformity it was desirable to have a fresh classification, and, indeed, it would, in any case, have been necessary, owing to the breaking up of numbers, and the difference between former and present measured area. This operation was carried out under the superintendence of Messrs. A. Cumming and E. A. Francis, and after a careful scrutiny I have every reason to be well satisfied with the work of both these gentlemen. The classification in both cases agreed with my own within 6 pies. From the test return you will see that out of 1,179 fields tested, 1,017 are within one anna, and only 22 exceed two annas.

Old and new classification.

	As.	p.
Average of new classification ...	8	11
Old ...	8	0
Difference ...		11

25. I annex a statement showing the average prices of grain in the town of Bársi from the year 1856-57, there being no information obtainable prior to that date. You will see, however, that the average prices of jowári and bájri from 1866-67 to 1871-72 are about three times as high as those for the period from 1856-57 to 1860-61; whilst that of wheat is even still higher. I have no data for comparing the prices for the periods selected by me as a standard in the case of Bhimthari, viz., those for the first fifteen years of the settlement, and those for the ten years comprised in the second halves of the last two decades. There can be, however, no doubt that the price of agricultural produce has risen quite as much in this as in the neighbouring districts, and that it is not too much to take that rise as being from 60 to 70 per cent.

TABLE showing the Prices of Jowári, Bájri, and Wheat in the Town of Bársi since 1856-57.

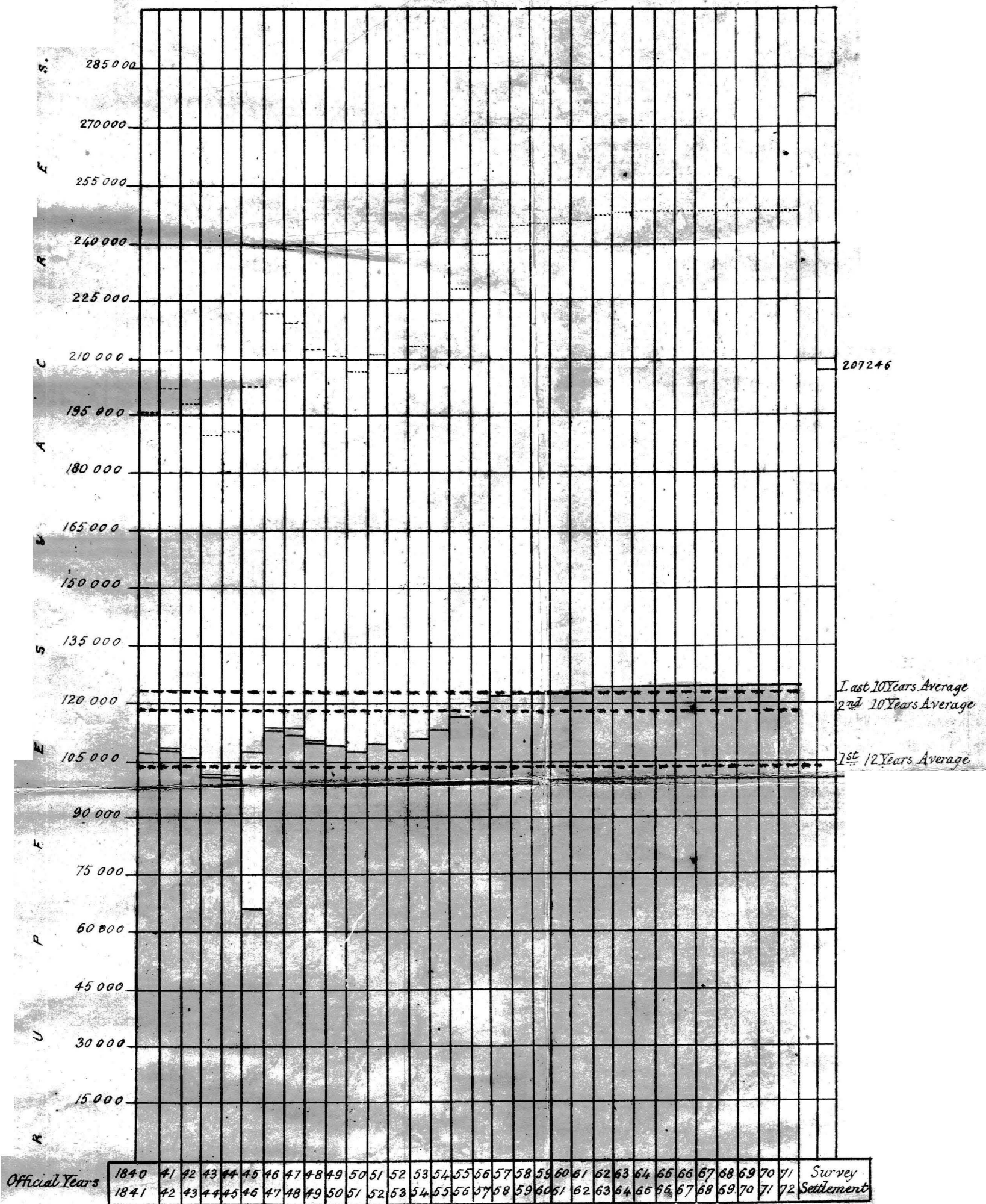
Years.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Remarks.
1856-57	60	45	35	
1857-58	52	49	39	
1858-59	61	52	44	
1859-60	60	50	40	
1860-61	54	39	25	
Average of 5 years	57·4	47	36·6	
1861-62	40	31	21·5	
1862-63	19	15	14·5	
1863-64	18·25	14	13·5	
1864-65	13·5	12	7·25	
1865-66	19	12	7	
Average of 5 years	21·95	16·8	12·75	
1866-67	19	12	6·5	
1867-68 ... ..	...	21	15·25	
1868-69 ... ..	...	...	...	No record for 1868-69.
1869-70	22·5	20	9·8	
1870-71	21·5	22	9·5	
1871-72	15·5	14·25	12·25	
Average	19·6	17·85	10·66	

Years.	Jowári.	Báji.	Wheat.	Remarks.
Average from 1861-62 to 1871-72 ...	20.77	17.32	11.7	
Average of years 1856 to 1860, and from 1866 to 1871. ...	40.6	32.42	23.63	
Increase per cent. between 1866-67 to 1871-72, and 1856-57 to 1860-61 ...	193	163	243	
Increase per cent. between 1861-62 and 1865-66, and 1856-57 and 1860-61 ...	161	180	187	

26. Captain Wingate estimated that in the first year of the settlement the assessment on cultivated land would amount to Rs. 84,000. But on examining the diagram, it appears that the assessment was in reality Rs. 1,06,884; the increase being doubtless owing to 25,000 acres of waste having been taken up. Still, however, 50,000 acres, or a little more than $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the total culturable area, was waste in this year, and remissions to the extent of Rs. 8,925 were allowed. In the next year 7,000 acres of the waste were taken up, and the remissions were only Rs. 175; but in 1842-43 the waste again rose to 46,986 acres, and in the following year to 55,246. In 1844-45 the waste was slightly less, and in 1845-46 over 11,000 acres were taken up, but the remissions amounted to the large sum of Rs. 40,872. In the next year over 18,000 more acres were taken up, there being only 24,254 acres of waste, and the remissions were nominal, viz., Rs. 322. From this date cultivation gradually decreased until 1851-52, the 12th year of the settlement, when the waste land amounted to 35,490 acres, or about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total area. The average collections for the first twelve years were Rs. 1,03,736, the average waste 40,803 acres, and remissions Rs. 4,417.

27. The year 1852-53 showed the waste land to have risen to 41,167 acres, but the remissions were only Rs. 81. From this epoch the waste decreased by rapid strides, whilst the collections rose and remissions dwindled, until in 1861-62, the 22nd year of the settlement, there were

DIAGRAM exhibiting the Extent of GOVERNMENT LAND annually under CULTIVATION for the last 32 Years in III Villages of the BARS TALOOKA and the Net Revenue.



- 1 The various items are measured by the Scale of Acres and Rupees across the Diagram.
- 2 The summit of the Darker shaded portion indicates the Rental and of the Lighter the Gross Assessment on the Cultivated land, the intermediate spaces the Remissions.
- 3 The Horizontal broken lines show the amount of cultivation in Acres for each Year.
- 4 The Thick broken lines show the average Net Rental for 12, 22 and 32 Years.
- 5 The Yellow Column shows total Acres by the new measurement and the Blue the estimated Rental according to proposed Rates of Assessment.

W. Waddington, Lieut. Col.,
Supt. Rev. Survey and Assess. Puna & Nasik.

only 2,633 acres of waste land, the collections were Rs. 1,23,477, and the remissions nil. The average waste was 15,164 acres, collections Rs. 1,18,245, and remissions Rs. 190.

28. During the last ten years the waste land may be said to have been all taken up, the collections have averaged Rs. 1,24,588, and there have been no remissions.

3rd Period, 10 years.

29. As shown in a preceding paragraph, Captain Wingate was of opinion that the Bársi Taluka can well bear rates of assessment equal to those of Sholápur, and the present maximum rate throughout is the same as that of Sholápur was, viz., Rs. 1. Conceding, as I most readily do, that at the time of the settlement the status of the two districts was so similar as to justify his deduction, it is still very evident to me that that condition no longer exists. The construction of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has conferred such an advantage on Sholápur, that the former parallel no longer holds good; and on the ground of the advantages thus enjoyed, Sholápur should, doubtless, be assessed at a higher rate than Bársi, and as my maximum rate for Sholápur was Rs. 1-8-0, that for Bársi ought apparently, to be somewhat less. But, as was explained in my report on the settlement of the Sholápur Taluka, paragraph 38, my maximum rate which I considered was properly applicable in that district was Rs. 1-12-0, and it was only owing to the very great rise which (owing to the extreme faultiness of the old classification) the application of that rate would have caused, that, in deference to the opinion of the Survey Commissioner, N. D. I reduced the maximum to Rs. 1-8-0. In the case of Bársi the scale of classification, as mentioned in a former paragraph, approximates so closely to the standard now in force in this department (there being only an average difference of 11 pies), that the imposition of the same rate as in Sholápur will not cause nearly so large an increase in the assessment as was the case in that district. I, therefore, propose to take Rs. 1-8-0 as my maximum rate, and to, have in all, four classes of villages coming under the respective rates of Rs. 1-8-0, Rs. 1-6-0, Rs. 1-4-0, and Rs. 1-2-0.

30. As in the case of Sholápur, I will limit the maximum rate of Rs. 1-8-0 to the principal town of Bársi itself; but, in consideration of the greater rainfall near the hills, I propose to extend the second class to all villages between Bársi and the Gháts. The third class will embrace all villages further removed from the hills and Bársi and a few rough villages in the north-east corner; and the fourth class is confined to a few villages which are further removed from any market or road in the south-east of the district.

Grouping of Villages.

31. The total number of villages in the taluka is 124, comprising an area of 603 square miles, of which 116 are Government and 8 Dumala. Of these, however, only 111 Government and 4 Dumala come under immediate settlement, the remaining 5 Government villages having lapsed, three in 1848 and two in 1854, and been brought under settlement in 1856 and 1858, respectively, by the Dharwar Survey Department. The annexed map shows the grouping of the villages and the different rates, and number of villages coming under each class is as follows.—

Statement showing the number of Villages coming under each rate.

	No of Villages	Maximum Rate	Remarks
Class I.	1	1 8	The town of Bársi
Class II	58	1 6	Villages within 5 or 6 miles of Bársi or adjoining the hills, or on road to Varrág or Bársi Road Station.
Class III	47	1 4	Villages further from Bársi and the hills to the south of road from Bársi to Varrág, and some villages in north-east corner
Class IV	5	1 2	A group of villages in south-east corner
	111		
Class II	4	1 6	Two Dumala villages and two Government, of which lease has not expired
Class III	5	1 4	Two Dumala and three Government of which lease has not expired
	120		

32 You will see that of the 111 villages there is only one in the 1st class, the assessment on which is raised 80 per cent by the new rates. The 2nd class embraces 58 villages, the average increase on which is 66 per cent., and the 3rd class 47, which are raised 62 per cent. The 4th class includes only 5 villages, the increment on which, however, is greater than in any of the other classes, being 95 per cent., though the average rate is less, being only 9 annas 1 pie acre; whilst those of the other three classes are, respectively, 12 annas 1 pie, 12 annas 4 pies, and 11 annas 3 pies. The average increase on the 111 Government villages included in the diagram is 66 per cent., and the average rate per acre on dry-crop land is 11 annas 9 pies—in Sholápur it was 11 annas and 4 pies.

33. To compare the proposed assessment with the figures given in Captain Wingate's return (which related to 112 villages), it will be necessary to deduct the revenue of one village, Dárpahal, which was transferred to Sholápur subsequent to the settlement. The assessment on this village is Rs 1,660. The largest collections from 1818-19 to 1839-40, exclusive of Saver, were in 1826-27, in which year they amounted to Rs 1,89,302. The assessment I propose, then, is Rs. 17,914 more for 111 villages than the highest revenue realized during the last fifty-three years. As compared with the collections during the course of the present settlement it is Rs 1,03,510, or 100 per cent more than the average annual revenue during the first 12 years, Rs 89,001, or 75 per cent more than that for the next 10 years, and Rs 82,658, or 60 per cent more than that of the last 10 years.

34. Cases of a very great increase in individual villages are much less common than in the Sholápur Taluka, there being only 11 instances in which the increase exceeds 100 per cent. The greatest rise is in the village of Gormala, No 19, which is raised 150 per cent, and the least in Pimpalwandi, No 45, and Turk Pimpri, No 103, which are increased only 13 per cent.

35. The quantity of land actually under cultivation in excess of the recorded area is 30,454, or 12 per cent of the total cultivation. Of waste assessed land there are only 83 acres. The following statement exhibits the results in the case of the 111 villages included in the diagram. The effect in the case of each village is shown in the figured statement* annexed to the report —

* Not printed

Statement showing the effect of the Proposed Rates contrasted with last Year's Payments in 111 Villages.

	Occupied		Waste		Total	
	Acrea.	Assessment	Acrea.	Assessment	Acrea.	Assessment
		Rs		Rs		Rs
Assessment according to present rates	248,465	1,24,658	59	9	248,525	1,24,667
Assessment according to proposed rates	278,509	2,07,174	83	72	278,592	2,07,246
	30,044	82,516	24	63	30,068	82,579

36. You will thus see that the increase of assessment on the culturable lands of these 111 villages is Rs. 82,579, of which only Rs. 63 are on account of unoccupied lands.
- Increase of Revenue.
37. The assessment according to the present settlement on land irrigated by wells and paths is Rs. 8,308, but it was imposed in a lump, there being no detail of what proportion was on account of the well, and what on account of the path. The area under wells, according to the new survey, is 14,133 acres, so that by the abandonment of the cess on wells at least Rs. 28,000 will be foregone. The area irrigated by paths is 1,058 acres; the highest rate imposed by me on account of water is Rs. 4-8-0, decreasing to 8 annas according to circumstances. The total assessment on this account in the 111 villages is Rs. 1,913, or an average of Rs. 1-13-0 per acre, besides the dry-crop rate.
- Land under wells and paths.
38. The measurement of the district was carried out under the superintendence of Messrs. Harrison and Disney, and the classification by Messrs. Cumming and Francis; and I have every reason to suppose that both operations were carefully conducted. The last-mentioned two gentlemen have satisfactorily settled most of the cases of disputed boundary between the British Government and that of His Highness the Nizam in communication with Syad Aminodin, the Mansabdar deputed by His Highness. There are a few cases in which the arbitrators could not come to an agreement, and regarding further proceedings in which reference has been made to Government, as there is no provision in the Act for cases of this nature.
- Boundary disputes.
39. Whilst on this subject I would bring to the notice of Government the desirability, if possible, of effecting an interchange, with His Highness the Nizam, of the many outlying British villages of this and the other talukas of the Sholapur Collectorate for others which are similarly isolated from His Highness's dominions. Should this be deemed practicable, I would have a list of villages prepared, with the necessary information regarding the relative value of the different villages concerned.
- Outlying Villages.
40. In conclusion, I must explain that, in order to save time, I have prepared my report without waiting for the examination of the classification returns, and consequently some variation must be expected between the returns now submitted and the final corrected assessment; but
- Conclusion

such variation will not affect the general results in any very appreciable degree, probably not more than 3 or 4 per cent.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

Poona, 14th August 1872.

Statistical Table No. III.—Details of Cultivation.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of Total Cultivation of Government and Inám lands.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bársi ..	111 Khalsat ...	Jowári	62·2	...	62·2
		Bájsri	5·1	5·1	...
		Cotton	2·0	2·0	...
		Gram	4·5	...	4·5
		Rice	1·7	1·7	...
		Wheat	2·5	...	2·5
		Bhuimang	4·6	4·6	...
		Chillies	0·5	0·5	...
		Tur	4·4	4·4	...
		Flax	1·4	1·4	...
		Kahría	2·3	2·3	...
		Kardai	0·5	...	0·5
		Halad	0·5	...	0·5
		Miscellaneous	3·9	1·3	2·6
Waste (occupied)	3·9	...	3·9		
		Total...	100·0	23·3	76·7

Classification Test Statement.

Names of Assistants.	Number of Fields tested.	Result.																
		Errors within																
		A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.					
		..	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0	2	6	3	0	3	6	4	0
Mr. A Cumming	} 1,179	113	552	352	100	40	10	10	1	1								
Mr. E. A. Francis...																		

Measurement Test Statement.

Names of Assistants.	Number of Fields tested.	Fields in which the percentage error was within											Above 10 per cent.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Mr. W. G. Harrison	} 1,133	917	128	36	25	14	5	2					6	
Mr. H K. Disney ...														

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
 Poona and Násik.

Statement.

*CONTRASTED STATEMENT of the Number of Houses, Inhabitants, Wells, Cattle, &c., in the Bársi Taluka
the Sholápur Collectorate, according to Census taken, respectively, in 1839-40 and 1870-71.*

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses.	Inhabitants.*			Wells.				Cattle.							
			Males.	Females.	Total	Agricultural.	Drinking.	Out of Repair.	Total.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Cows and Calves.	Bullocks and Male Buffaloes.	She-Buffaloes and their young ones.	Sheep and Goats	Horses and Mares.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1	Bársi	1839-40	923	2,249	1,868	4,117	79	..	39	118	42	37	1,066	1,167	232	1,023	56
		1870-71	4,308	8,195	7,564	15,759	115	3	55	173	25	126	1,188	1,269	1,142	1,182	269
2	Agalgáon	1839-40	372	840	762	1,602	42	..	8	50	18	10	356	424	177	432	17
		1870-71	233	935	932	1,867	61	..	28	89	39	13	475	562	191	320	17
3	Alipur	1839-40	22	68	61	129	2	..	3	5	2	2	52	81	2	122	4
		1870-71	25	69	52	121	9	1	1	11	3½	..	30	26	7	97	3
4	Ambajowlga	1839-40	230	456	434	890	44	..	9	53	21	2	390	375	97	66	25
		1870-71	316	655	604	1,259	50	..	25	75	24	13	376	454	131	514	29
5	Arangaon	1839-40	57	127	137	264	12	..	5	17	8	3	87	140	36	194	10
		1870-71	83	182	173	355	17	1	8	26	14	24	149	148	44	91	9
6	Babhulgaon	1839-40	86	210	196	406	15	..	3	18	10	4	193	166	28	69	6
		1870-71	116	316	315	631	44	..	3	47	27	24	261	292	105	217	13
7	Bálewári	1839-40	17	48	40	88	2	..	2	4	6	1	40	48	4	15	1
		1870-71	22	81	72	153	6	1	2	9	6	..	41	49	15	27	4
8	Bávi	1839-40	267	602	554	1,156	21	..	3	24	36	15	420	455	83	92	21
		1870-71	163	799	704	1,503	40	..	3	43	29	37	349	495	131	490	32
9	Balégaon	1839-40	35	76	66	142	10	..	2	12	8	1	56	63	7	35	1
		1870-71	44	138	131	269	11	..	4	15	12	18	81	123	32	18	6
10	Bhoira	1839-40	36	104	90	194	7	..	2	9	4	3	79	105	15	66	8
		1870-71	46	134	104	238	7	1	6	14	11	14	105	117	29	88	6

11	Chára	...	1839-40	196	414	377	791	39	3	42	15	5	294	322	101	246	17
			1870-71	126	518	470	988	42	24	66	26	14	389	349	122	501	27
12	Chukharda		1839-40	226	579	555	1,134	41	...	20	61	35	470	515	134	234	15
			1870-71	138	668	725	1,393	74	...	25	99	38	319	666	160	354	25
13	Devgóon	...	1839-40	113	326	296	622	9	...	1	10	15	51	307	274	445	17
			1870-71	60	413	367	780	18	3	4	25	17	224	223	89	169	14
14	Dhánora	...	1839-40	28	66	57	123	9	...	2	11	4	63	65	8	2	1
			1870-71	39	109	111	220	9	1	4	14	11½	96	106	23	14	4
15	Dhotra	...	1839-40	77	198	212	410	18	...	11	29	8	265	226	54	51	15
			1870-71	157	385	377	762	32	1	16	49	33	225	311	107	234	21
16	Dadsinga	...	1839-40	58	125	118	243	9	...	6	15	8	129	82	7	50	4
			1870-71	51	191	182	373	15	1	8	24	17	90	154	48	67	3
17	Gádegáon	...	1839-40	35	79	69	148	5	...	9	14	4	81	79	1	5	5
			1870-71	124	131	118	249	9	1	7	17	42	26	405	451	173	166
18	Ghári	...	1839-40	107	277	215	492	37	...	37	17	4	242	201	50	121	8
			1870-71	164	424	415	839	41	1	5	47	31	28	253	322	125	202
19	Gormala		1839-40	110	424	368	792	13	...	13	22	11	366	297	81	314	23
			1870-71	242	510	484	994	39	6	...	45	42	23	359	483	139	280
20	Indápur		1839-40	78	169	140	309	2	...	1	3	12	3	172	163	35	54
			1870-71	76	190	157	347	4	1	1	5	12	6	112	134	57	63
21	Jahánpur	...	1839-40	19	...	...	...	10	...	1	1	1	32	40	12	...	2
			1870-71	45	106	87	193	17	2	19	8	3	80	76	44	18	5
22	Jámgóon (tarf Agalgaon)	...	1839-40	99	220	183	403	6	...	12	18	14	7	193	235	53	141
			1870-71	109	294	289	583	11	2	12	25	31	12	235	245	128	365
23	Kándalgáon	...	1839-40	71	264	213	477	1	...	1	14	15	30	221	163	6	6
			1870-71	114	326	297	623	5	1	1	7	4	21	166	101	57	67
24	Kátégáon	...	1839-40	142	355	297	652	21	...	4	25	18	4	267	324	62	67
			1870-71	252	563	537	1,100	29	2	16	47	24	13	323	315	113	70
25	Kári	...	1839-40	415	1,026	942	1,968	66	...	21	87	40	11	958	852	237	708
			1870-71	283	956	832	1,788	92	1	30	123	84	6	334	1,073	186	425
26	Khámgóon	...	1839-40	94	243	211	454	15	...	5	20	12	4	65	204	210	65
			1870-71	105	425	384	809	33	7	13	53	29	17	284	405	67	87
27	Khándvi		1839-40	113	749	682	1,431	17	...	2	19	15	13	51	307	274	445
			1870-71	292	975	941	1,916	30	1	3	34	105	24	556	662	157	816
28	Khadkalgáon	...	1839-40	15	56	44	100	3	...	3	6	2	1	47	47	6	370
			1870-71	29	78	65	143	5	...	4	9	5	5	57	75	25	292
29	Korphal		1839-40	341	718	649	1,367	16	...	7	23	13	12	642	680	146	763
			1870-71	454	942	904	1,846	31	2	6	39	59	41	689	733	231	812
30	Kuslamb	...	1839-40	65	139	114	253	14	...	4	18	10	7	123	121	17	4
			1870-71	106	273	255	528	17	1	7	25	13	13	186	160	46	37
31	Kandgóon		1839-40	241	189	158	347	37	...	15	52	26	4	317	341	132	270
			1870-71	260	285	268	553	43	3	23	69	7	8	346	297	168	424

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses.	Inhabitants.			Wells.				Cattle.								
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Agricultural.	Drinking.	Out of Repair.	Total.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Cows and Calves.	Bullocks and Male Buffaloes.	She-Buffaloes and their young ones.	Sheep and Goats.	Horses and Mares.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
32	Kavha ...	1839-40	113	270	242	512	6	...	...	6	26	8	182	287	35	172	22	
		1870-71	112	438	332	770	19	...	1	30	26	31	189	251	66	554	15	
33	Máhágáon ...	1839-40	31	90	78	168	6	...	...	7	6	3	125	92	...	154	...	
		1870-71	86	194	172	366	6	...	3	10	10	...	142	150	35	329	4	
34	Mamdápur ...	1839-40	38	88	76	164	10	...	...	10	5	2	70	81	15	1	4	
		1870-71	67	163	167	330	13	...	1	6	20	11	5	95	140	48	95	9
35	Mádegáon ...	1839-40	140	309	294	603	16	...	...	3	19	20	11	250	299	20	325	7
		1870-71	168	387	366	753	22	...	3	6	31	20	15	201	241	51	149	13
36	Mádegáon ...	1839-40	59	165	150	315	16	...	...	4	20	6	3	159	120	21	721	5
		1870-71	54	276	252	528	24	...	...	12	36	11	7	122	170	53	86	6
37	Nári ...	1839-40	204	522	468	990	46	...	...	20	66	13	12	299	463	113	480	14
		1870-71	293	897	819	1,716	77	...	1	20	98	45	31	480	538	163	145	28
38	Pándri ...	1839-40	49	150	142	292	16	...	...	2	18	4	2	153	107	45	15	8
		1870-71	29	226	201	427	33	...	2	5	40	6	7	97	153	80	64	7
39	Pángaon ...	1839-40	533	1,453	1,310	2,763	47	...	...	38	85	54	48	1,062	871	221	2,488	46
		1870-71	384	1,764	1,652	3,416	82	...	1	37	120	54	134	879	1,118	290	1,068	52
40	Pángri ...	1839-40	639	1,685	1,546	3,231	97	...	...	17	114	44	20	1,033	1,040	235	457	53
		1870-71	743	1,833	1,655	3,488	113	...	1	36	150	70	39	742	747	322	831	44
41	Páthari ...	1839-40	35	123	101	224	22	...	...	4	26	10	2	157	122	39	62	9
		1870-71	42	126	125	251	24	...	...	10	34	15	4	80	149	54	128	9
42	Pimpalgaon ...	1839-40	173	442	356	798	12	...	...	12	24	16	259	371	75	290	81	
		1870-71	123	84	75	159	10	...	2	12	24	37	12	242	322	83	250	20
43	Pimpalgaon ...	1839-40	95	196	175	371	17	...	...	15	32	10	1	148	146	22	246	4
		1870-71	75	209	265	534	16	...	...	18	34	8	25	172	212	70	62	5
44	Pimpalgaon ...	1839-40	17	442	356	798	13	...	...	5	18	2	...	29	35	1	9	2
		1870-71	33	522	485	1,007	32	...	...	4	36	6	5	37	56	5	83	5

45	Pumpalwandi	1839-40	74	196	189	385	23	...	...	23	15	3	241	218	21	46	42
		1870-71	95	254	218	472	29	1	6	36	20	8	219	197	79	124	16
46	Puri	1839-40	65	177	154	331	19	...	8	27	6	3	140	118	31	92	7
		1870-71	114	290	274	564	34	...	12	46	17	10	162	181	37	48	3
47	Sakat	1839-40	146	423	396	819	5	...	3	8	12	9	299	256	76	451	18
		1870-71	236	541	519	1,060	16	...	3	19	11	22	316	289	136	652	20
48	Saundara	1839-40	154	441	386	827	23	...	22	45	5	14	306	292	57	56	10
		1870-71	116	646	576	1,222	34	1	22	57	23	128	322	461	129	237	14
49	Shelgáon (tarf Bára)	1839-40	71	196	248	444	6	...	1	7	4	4	142	140	19	154	4
		1870-71	119	248	185	433	11	1	2	14	5	21	143	156	44	44	10
50	Shural	1839-40	84	239	211	450	36	...	4	40	9	3	262	206	46	121	16
		1870-71	64	328	293	621	60	3	19	82	39	7	367	265	77	144	10
51	Tándulwári Sherkáni	1839-40	96	289	266	555	3	...	4	7	12	11	203	264	53	168	8
		1870-71	82	387	325	712	7	...	6	13	28	30	278	344	95	236	24
52	Tándulwári Gori	1839-40	19	44	40	84	2	...	1	3	5	1	69	66	111	4	4
		1870-71	49	130	123	253	3	...	2	5	4	2	47	57	12	72	6
53	Tádsandana	1839-40	43	123	94	217	18	...	...	18	10	2	15	74	53	44	1
		1870-71	72	198	221	419	26	1	...	27	16	17	116	160	40	71	10
54	Táodi	1839-40	54	172	155	327	5	...	1	6	11	6	111	174	22	2	13
		1870-71	88	185	193	378	10	1	2	13	6	25	177	195	41	61	2
55	Valvand	1839-40	54	136	101	237	7	...	1	8	9	3	105	115	17	421	4
		1870-71	74	183	156	339	22	1	2	25	14	7	178	137	39	329	10
56	Vánewari	1839-40	34	77	77	154	9	...	1	10	6	2	100	87	1	20	
		1870-71	56	150	139	289	14	1	4	19	12	22	139	125	33	28	
57	Vairág	1839-40	1,663	3,536	3,295	6,831	40	...	9	49	54	25	1,266	1,874	755	367	90
		1870-71	1,442	3,173	3,015	6,188	50	...	17	67	74	51	921	895	521	341	87
58	Velamb	1839-40	57	175	155	330	17	...	5	22	15	49	156	178	22	33	6
		1870-71	72	251	252	503	27	2	5	34	13	6	147	180	37	40	4
59	Ukadgáon	1839-40	134	448	358	806	46	...	1	47	38	8	443	452	71	135	27
		1870-71	146	516	415	931	44	3	17	64	28	24	475	378	82	196	20
60	Ambegáon	1839-40	92	221	205	426	10	...	...	10	10	7	191	146	61	45	
		1870-71	76	303	302	605	12	...	5	17	15	7	126	167	61	46	18
61	Bhándgáon	1839-40	1	21	18	39	2	...	2	4	3	2	16	17	...	29	2
		1870-71	39	95	77	172	2	...	3	5	7	2	83	63	13	58	5
62	Bhánasal	1839-40	30	56	38	94	2	...	6	8	2	1	77	56	14	40	2
		1870-71	29	92	70	162	8	1	4	13	8	3	80	80	25	75	2
63	Bhátumbra	1839-40	346	834	789	1,623	56	...	23	79	37	15	481	655	134	309	25
		1870-71	211	1,168	1,005	2,173	88	...	27	115	38	15	368	690	241	207	21
64	Borgáon	1839-40	47	93	85	178	8	...	2	10	...	3	34	63	10	100	
		1870-71	39	107	97	204	14	...	3	17	6	2	56	72	18	46	2
65	Chincholi	1839-40	61	194	155	349	17	...	4	21	25	1	371	250	59	11	11
		1870-71	92	439	381	820	34	3	7	44	37	5	434	378	131	133	14

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses.	Inhabitants.			Wells.				Cattle.						
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Agricultural.	Drinking.	Out of Repair.	Total.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Cows and Calves.	Bullocks and Male Buffaloes.	She-Buffaloes and their young ones.	Sheep and Goats.	Horses and Mares.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
66	Chinchkop ...	1839-40 1870-71	16 50	32 32	82 82	2 ..	..	1	1	..	2	37	21	5	22	..
67	Chúmb ..	1839-40 1870-71	54 94	172 313	315 596	5 26	..	3	8	8	1	133	136	34	175	21
68	Dhámangáon ..	1839-40 1870-71	14 20	46 106	83 218	7 7	..	2	8	10	..	28	23	2	..	3
69	Dhorála ..	1839-40 1870-71	47 84	157 206	292 439	..	..	8	8	14	4	70	174	144	512	1
70	Dudhgáon ...	1839-40 1870-71	19 61	65 123	117 243	8 7	..	5	13	7	1	89	730	11	27	6
71	Dahutna ...	1839-40 1870-71	99 120	256 316	516 620	2 2	..	4	6	16	6	187	196	27	309	1
72	Haldunga ..	1839-40 1870-71	68 108	169 278	319 561	11 34	..	1	12	12	10	260	190	25	146	7
73	Hatuz ...	1839-40 1870-71	59 123	159 264	290 540	4 5	..	2	6	7	7	152	128	35	280	10
74	Hingni ...	1839-40 1870-71	71 19	141 54	272 104	..	..	2	2	12	4	198	138	37	50	2
75	Hingni ...	1839-40 1870-71	.. 70	.. 159	.. 300	4 5	..	..	4 6	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
76	Jámagáon ..	1839-40 1870-71	97 95	343 447	643 877	35 46	..	..	43 60	13 23	1	296	309	51	255	8
77	Jharegáon ..	1839-40 1870-71	125 128	327 374	617 722	8 15	..	4	12	13	10	193	189	61	410	5
78	Jhádi ..	1839-40 1870-71	66 103	155 232	316 466	18 22	..	3	21	7	4	95	99	34	163	4
							..	6	28	18	11	95	134	38	52	3

79	Jowlgaon	1839-40	90	278	541	519	1	...	11	12	14	8	271	223	63	836	12
		1870-71	59	406	260	666	15	...	11	26	25	2	300	385	166	81	11
80	Kájla	1839-40	136	308	257	565	3	...	7	10	28	3	274	369	76	40	16
		1870-71	157	476	440	916	18	1	2	21	46	8	281	369	153	60	16
81	Kápai	1839-40	30	116	112	228	1	...	2	3	7	3	49	91	10	7	5
		1870-71	48	139	144	283	6	1	2	9	4	5	82	90	46	36	5
82	Khadkoni	1839-40	72	171	172	343	16	...	1	17	16	3	245	146	54	27	4
		1870-71	62	293	269	562	19	...	6	25	17½	8	250	168	80	83	14
83	Koregáon	1839-40	60	487	474	961	7	...	7	7	16	6	327	216	9	52	36
		1870-71	103	558	545	1,103	12	1	4	17	21	10	278	240	86	35	28
84	Ládola	1839-40	71	183	145	328	6	...	9	15	12	3	219	145	50	62	8
		1870-71	55	292	249	541	22	3	4	29	20	9	247	166	97	34	35
85	Málegáon	1839-40	52	186	167	353	20	...	8	28	5	1	111	101	12	29	7
		1870-71	151	260	239	499	32	1	5	38	10	...	155	267	81	290	7
86	Malegáon	1839-40	145	419	355	774	24	...	12	36	17	7	85	396	364	12	100
		1870-71	206	606	493	1,099	47	1	17	65	23	4	319	383	106	147	14
87	Málvandi	1839-40	167	522	451	978	27	...	5	32	13	15	310	317	106	222	11
		1870-71	95	514	497	1,011	29	1	10	40	30	6	227	335	96	331	10
88	Mungshi	1839-40	20	74	53	127	4	...	5	9	...	...	16	12	5	...	2
		1870-71	27	154	137	291	12	1	4	17	23	4	75	129	20	41	4
89	Nándni	1839-40	103	210	226	436	12	...	11	23	14	3	260	186	26	39	13
		1870-71	76	309	300	609	18	1	12	31	16	...	213	227	71	110	8
90	Nimblak	1839-40	56	165	149	314	6	...	6	6	6	5	179	125	44	384	11
		1870-71	101	251	226	477	10	...	1	11	20	8	155	176	68	62	8
91	Pimpri	1839-40	41	77	71	148	10	...	1	11	4	...	65	28	4	33	...
		1870-71	67	207	184	391	20	...	20	17	20	...	340	367	108	228	19
92	Pimpri	1839-40	122	310	299	609	3	...	8	11	22	11	291	286	49	99	7
		1870-71	69	363	442	805	10	1	9	20	18	4	96	136	29	76	8
93	Rálerás	1839-40	81	216	175	391	8	...	...	8	17	5	225	188	56	267	15
		1870-71	142	346	272	618	16	1	1	18	36	8	290	299	67	363	11
94	Rastápur	1439-40	18	69	49	118	7	...	2	9	4	2	88	58	17	72	3
		1870-71	28	176	142	318	11	...	4	15	35	6	158	161	33	109	6
95	Rátanjan	1839-40	155	455	448	903	20	...	12	32	8	6	498	289	88	366	32
		1870-71	224	609	525	1,134	24	...	11	35	25	16	465	345	94	316	29
96	Rui	1839-40	112	284	263	547	9	...	11	20	14	7	284	248	62	1,047	3
		1870-71	152	475	457	932	28	1	11	40	29	15	324	393	198	162	10
97	Sarjápúr	1839-40	36	84	68	152	1	...	...	1	6	5	96	94	15	22	1
		1870-71	49	122	94	216	6	2	...	8	7	1	159	110	21	42	1
98	Sárolá	1839-40	162	356	339	695	3	...	3	6	19	13	316	263	74	515	9
		1870-71	66	439	388	827	13	1	5	19	13	12	282	316	61	141	10
99	Sáwargáon	1839-40	36	112	100	212	13	...	2	15	9	1	102	98	33	40	7
		1870-71	96	216	210	426	19	...	6	25	12	10	71	170	42	62	6

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses.	Inhabitants.			Wells.				Cattle.							
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Agricultural.	Drinking.	Out of Repair.	Total.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Cows and Calves.	Bullocks and Male Buffaloes.	She-Buffaloes and their young ones.	Sheep and Goats.	Horses and Mares.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
100	Sbelgāon	1839-40	182	196	148	344	3	1	4	7	28	4	537	351	96	266	24
		1870-71	170	427	363	790	24	1	5	30	25	14	468	465	134	307	16
101	Sārđi	1839-40	115	458	387	845	40	..	22	62	20	12	430	302	93	304	17
		1870-71	129	549	535	1,084	53	1	22	76	28	20	350	399	100	311	20
102	Tadwal	1839-40	141	414	308	782	1	..	3	4	22	10	277	300	87	324	9
		1870-71	265	619	506	1,215	12	..	1	13	7	29	367	468	182	402	11
103	Turk Pimpri	1839-40	81	204	215	419	13	..	4	18	10	4	187	152	31	1,269	8
		1870-71	93	207	206	413	16	1	4	21	6	2	84	144	40	210	9
104	Yedahi	1839-40	315	..	..	..	41	..	16	57	40	8	687	556	148	161	23
		1870-71	277	1,063	902	2,055	61	21	19	101	78	23	803	828	473	1,039	38
105	Undegāon	1839-40	58	128	115	243	1	..	8	9	5	1	84	74	13	435	6
		1870-71	97	254	226	480	6	..	6	12	19	11	138	139	44	342	3
106	Upla	1839-40	137	453	402	855	50	..	9	59	21	3	566	380	146	54	19
		1870-71	105	770	758	1,528	72	15	21	108	54	12	634	587	216	124	150
107	Aljāpūr	1839-40	30	83	68	151	3	..	2	5	4	3	70	83	25	19	7
		1870-71	89	227	209	436	10	1	2	13	14	7	130	183	60	115	14
108	Gondgāon	1839-40	119	230	225	455	4	..	8	12	16	9	229	241	37	62	3
		1870-71	53	420	402	822	23	1	7	31	9	5	90	89	32	39	5
109	Kāsāri	1839-40	63	198	167	365	5	..	2	7	21	7	289	168	54	362	3
		1870-71	139	357	312	669	12	..	5	17	23	16	279	322	131	33	16
110	Mirjanpur	1839-40	32	95	76	171	5	..	1	6	7	1	62	60	19	6	1
		1870-71	40	166	139	305	14	..	4	18	17	5	124	57	54	46	5
111	Sangāmnair	1839-40	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1870-71	43	136	139	275	7	1	2	10	5	2	93	123	46	47	12
Total ..	..	1839-40	13,836	34,953	31,292	66,245	1,776	..	639	2,415	1,543	705	25,984	26,466	7,355	24,130	1,361
		1870-71	18,821	52,139	48,427	1,00,566	2,844	136	967	3,947	2,476	1,794	28,508	31,469	11,273	23,201	1,923

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nāsik.

The following Comparative Statement exhibits the results of the new and former Survey of 111 Villages of the Bársi Taluka shown in detail under the same head :—

	Government Land.					Alienated Land.			Grand Total.
	Culturable Assessed.	Unculturable.	Káran.	Gáran, Roads, &c	Total.	Culturable.	Unculturable	Total.	
According to present Survey	3,78,592	9,571	3,261	21,569	4,13,963	16,909	663	17,572	3,30,595
According to former Survey	2,48,534	20,930	1,485	589	2,80,528	16,504	1,731	18,335	2,98,768
Increase..	30,068	..	1,776	21,010	32,495	405	..	..	31,833
Decrease.	..	20,359	..	..	..	..	1,068	663	..

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey.

No. 122 OF 1840.

To

E. MONTGOMERIE, Esq.,
Collector, Sholápur.

SIR,

The advanced state of the survey operations in Bársi Taluka of your collectorate, giving me reason to hope that its settlement may be completed in time for introduction at ensuing jamabandi, I have the honour to submit, for consideration and approval, proposals for new rates of assessment for this district, which you will oblige me extremely by laying before the Revenue Commissioner at an early opportunity ; as a speedy adoption of them, or some others, is necessary to secure the introduction of the new settlement in the present season, and prevent the cultivators being disappointed by the benefits which the measure may be expected to confer, being withheld from them for another year.

2. The taluka of Bársi is situated to the north of that of Sholápur, from which it is separated by a narrow belt of country belonging to His Highness the Nizam. It occupies a portion of a level tract, included between the Bhalla Ghát range of hills to the

eastward, and the Sina River to the westward. This tract is of no great width, and has a gentle slope from the hills to the river, generally in a south-westerly direction, as indicated by the courses of the streams traversing it, which are none of any considerable size. The Bhagwati, which has a course of 40 miles from its source in the Bhalla Ghát to its confluence with the Sina River at the village of Narkheir, is the most considerable; but there are also a few other streams which in favourable seasons possess running water during great part of the season, which is used at some villages for the purposes of irrigation. The supply of water from such sources is, however, trifling, although it might probably be better husbanded than at present, in particular localities, by damming up the streams, for which, as I have been assured by the late Mámlatdár, there are some very favourable positions. These I have not had an opportunity of personally examining, but from the limited supply of water in the streams themselves, it is impossible that any very considerable quantity of land could ever be brought under irrigation by such means. Upon the whole, however, this district is better supplied with running streams than any other in the collectorate north of the Bhima.

3. It is also believed to possess a superior climate, and this circumstance, so far as founded on fact, must be owing to the proximity of the Bhalla Ghát range, which forms the eastern boundary of this district throughout its whole extent. This range is of moderate height, not rising more than from three to five hundred feet above the plains of Bársi; and cannot, therefore, without difficulty be supposed to occasion any very remarkable diversity of climate between these last and other parts of the collectorate. That there is some difference, however, appears certain; and as the climate of the Nizam's districts above the Bhalla Ghát is much colder than that of the plains below, so much so as to require a distinct course of cultivation, wheat in the former generally taking the place of jowári in the latter, I see no reason to doubt of this exerting a sensible effect on the climate of Bársi, by occasioning a greater fall of rain there in the monsoon months, than in other and more open parts of the collectorate. The same may likewise be inferred from the fact of the land of this district having throughout our administration paid a higher rate of assessment than that of any other in the collectorate, not possessing superior advantages in respect of markets. My own opinion is, that, in point of climate, Bársi is more favoured than any other district of Sholápur; but that this advantage is not considerable, and that it would be desirable, in considering the question of assessment, not to lay much stress upon a point which is necessarily one of conjecture and not admitting of any conclusive proof.

4. In respect of markets for the disposal of agricultural produce, Bársi is more favourably situated than either Mohol or Mádha, but less so than Sholápur. Almost the whole of its surplus produce is disposed of, in the first instance, at its own internal marts of Bársi and Vairág, which are of sufficient importance to merit some distinct notice. Both may be considered prosperous towns for the Deccan, although eclipsed of late years by the flourishing mart of Sholápur.

5. Vairág is situated about 28 miles to the north of Sholápur, and, according to a census made a few months back by this department, contains 1,663 houses and 6,831 inhabitants. Its trade is considered to have fallen off under our rule; but it is still very considerable, and is chiefly in the hands of Lingayet Wanis, several of whom are reputed to possess great wealth. The staple of the trade is groceries, chiefly supari and pepper, of which some thousand bullock-loads are annually imported from Hubli, Harihar, and other marts to the southward. These are again exported to the large pethas of Huminabad, Waswant, Nandier, &c., in the Nizam's, and also forwarded to many markets in our own territories. Many of the shops and houses of Vairág are substantially built of brick and mortar, which render it superior in outward appearance to the generality of Deccan towns.

6. Bársi, situated north of Vairág 12 miles, is the station of the Mámlatdár, and contains, according to the recent census, 1,787 houses and 9,732 inhabitants. Up to the accession of the British, this town carried on a large trade in grain and other articles of raw produce; but the demand for these ceased, in a great measure, with the overthrow of the Peshwa and the consequent dispersion of hordes of idle Mahratta retainers. On this account the trade of Bársi rapidly declined under our rule, and would ere this have become insignificant, but for the curious change in the channels of the cotton trade that occurred some years back. The cotton, which had previously been always forwarded for shipment to the ports in the Bay of Bengal, could, it was discovered, be more advantageously disposed of on the other side of the peninsula at Bombay, and an immediate change in the channels of the trade was the consequence. Bársi lying in the direct route from some of the cotton districts, and situated just within our territories, but on the verge of those of the Nizam, was found a convenient place of meeting for the traders of the countries, and became almost immediately constituted a dépôt for the trade. In the first instance, almost the whole of the cotton brought to Bársi was purchased after its arrival there for the Bombay market. Of late years, however, some Bombay houses have despatched agents to the cotton-growing districts for the

purpose of making their purchases on the spot. Most houses engaged in this trade have also agents stationed at Bársi, to purchase up the cotton as it arrives; but the article is one of very general speculation with all classes of trades, and it is no uncommon thing for it to be brought in quantities so small as single or a very few bullock-loads, for transmission to Bombay. Every petty trader, indeed, who can command a few rupees, seems anxious to make a venture in cotton. The very large profits obtained in the early years of this trade gave rise to this spirit of speculation; but some severe reverses have been sustained in the last few years, and occasioned the ruin of some of the smaller speculators. The cotton brought down to Bársi is estimated at 5,000 bullock-loads per annum, which, at Rs. 25 each, gives Rs. 1,25,000 for the value of the trade. This cotton is generally of very inferior quality, and none of it is produced in the Bársi District, the small quantity grown there hardly sufficing for domestic consumption.

7. Another important article of the trade of Bársi is "Hallad" or turmeric, which is the produce of the district itself, being raised chiefly in the Bagayét villages of the Pángri Pargana, although to a less extent throughout the rest of the district. It is singular enough that the culture and manufacture of this article, which require no particular degree of care or skill, should be confined almost exclusively to the taluka of Bársi. The quantity of Hallad disposed of annually at Bársi may be 2,000 bullock-loads, of the value of Rs. 20,000, which is thence exported to Poona, Rájápur Bunder, Junnar, Ahmednagar, &c.; in addition to the above, there is also a considerable trade in oil, ghee, gur, &c., transacted at Bársi. But the greater portion of these articles are the produce of the Nizam's districts. Symptoms of revival in the grain trade are also observable since the abolition of the transit duties, and considerable exports of grain, wheat, pulse, or the more valuable grains, have, in the last two years, been made to Poona and the other district markets.

8. The considerable trade of Bársi and Vairág although in a great measure one of transit, occasions a large influx of strangers into the district and the employment of numerous droves of pack bullocks, circumstances which tend to keep up the price of agricultural produce, and, especially, of fodder, which from its bulk cannot be transported to any distant market. These advantages cause the prices of agricultural produce to average higher here than in the neighbouring districts of Mohol and Mádhá, although not so high as in Sholápur, the difference in favour of the latter district being as much as 12 or 15 per cent.

9. Judging, then, by prices alone, Bársi should be assessed lower than Sholápur, but higher than Mohol, or nearly the same

as the pargana of Mandrup. There is another element, however, that of climate, requiring attention in this district; and though it may be difficult to assign its true value, yet there is evidence enough to show that the distinction here contended, for is founded on fact, and has enabled this district hitherto to pay a relatively higher assessment than others in its neighbourhood. Without attempting to define with exactness what amount of assessment this superiority of climate may be equivalent to, I shall content myself with stating my own opinion, that it will enable Bársi to bear a rate of assessment at least as high as that fixed for Sholápur, or 33 per cent. above Indápur, the district first settled. There are, however, several considerations, independent of what has been already stated, tending to show the fairness and liberality of the rates of assessment here proposed, and authorizing us to infer that they will ensure the prosperity of the district without trenching unnecessarily upon the resources of Government. These I shall now endeavour to explain.

10. The Bársi Taluka when it came into our hands was in a more flourishing condition than any other district of the Sholápur Collectorate. Unfortunately, however, this satisfactory state of things was not destined to be of long continuance; and, with whatever reluctance, it must be admitted that the district has become seriously deteriorated under our management. The cause of this is apparent enough, and one I have often had occasion to adduce in reporting upon other parts of the country—being the attempt to realize under altered circumstances, when all kinds of agricultural produce had become greatly depreciated in value, the same amount of assessment as had been paid in times when money was plentiful and prices were high.

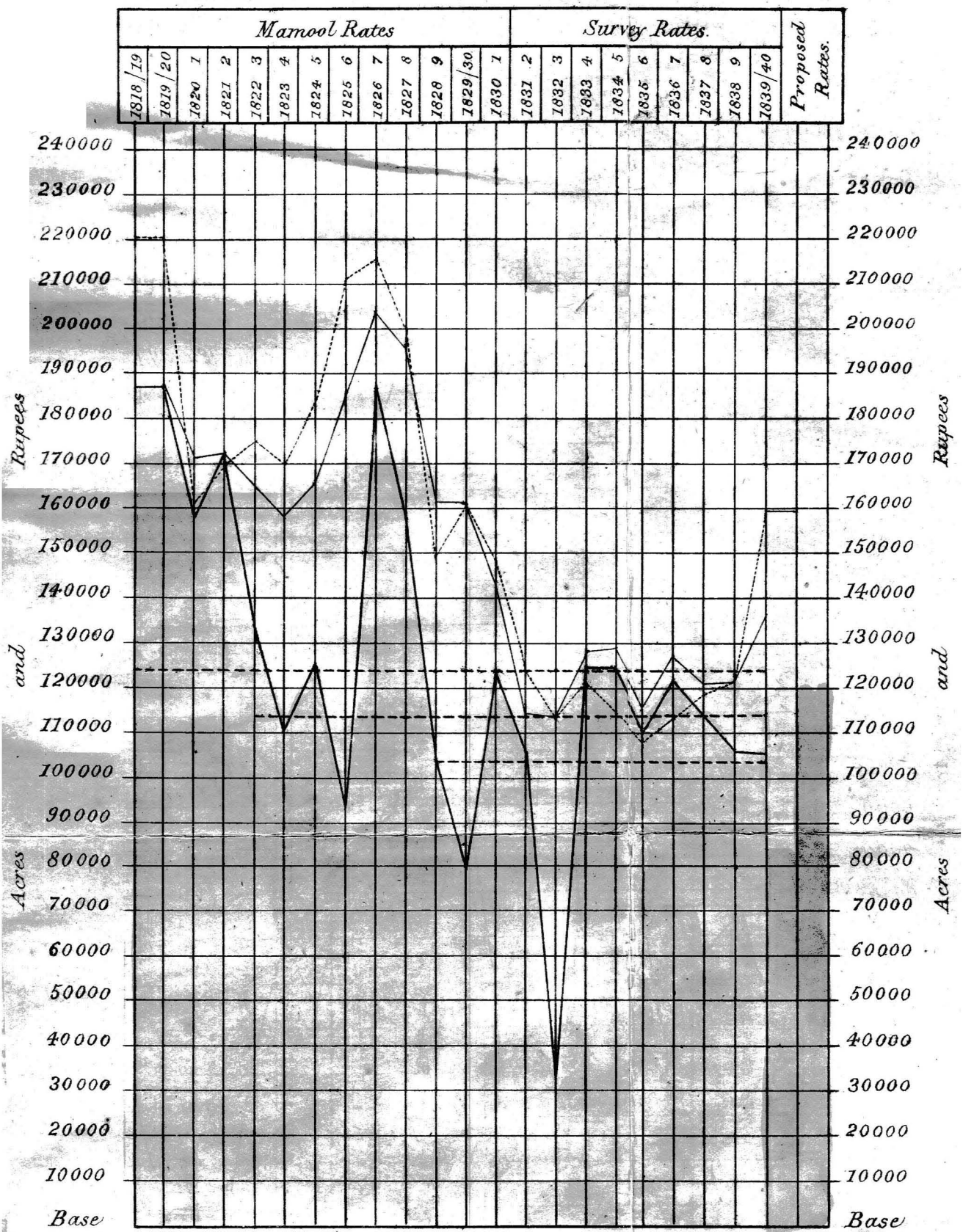
11. Mr. Davidson's diagrams are admirably calculated for the illustration of questions of this kind, and in the following page will be found one constructed for the Bársi Taluka, which exhibits, almost at a glance, the whole effects of our land-revenue management of the district from the date of its acquisition up to the present time, or for a period of 22 years. The diagram will be fully comprehended from the explanations noted at the foot; but it may be useful to notice here that the dotted line denotes the limit of cultivation and arable waste in each year, the space included between this line and the base of the diagram being the cultivated, and that above the line being the waste, estimated in acres by the scale on the sides of the diagram. In like manner, the shaded portion of the diagram represents the assessment on the land in cultivation, the amount of this actually realized up to the present time, the former being shown by the space included between the upper zigzag line and the base, and the latter by that between the lower zigzag line and the base.

12. On referring to these diagrams it will be seen that the taluka of Bársi came into our possession in a very flourishing condition—nearly the whole arable land was under cultivation; and for the first two years we were enabled to collect every rupee of the assessment. This extent of exaction proved, however, excessive, and was followed in the third year of our management by a marked diminution of the cultivation; but prices having continued good until 1821-22, the collections were made with punctuality. About this period prices began to fall rapidly; but for several years afterwards the remissions granted were liberal, and cultivation continued to increase, until it reached its greatest height in 1826-27, when the collections also rose to an unprecedented height, and were quite enormous, whether compared with those of preceding or following years. This apparently flourishing state of things was, however, deceptive and disastrous in its consequences; for the taluka has not to this day, perhaps, recovered from the effects of this one year's excessive exaction. A considerable decrease of cultivation and revenue immediately took place, and these, with few and inconsiderable exceptions, continued to decline until 1835-36, when they were little more than one-half of their amount nine years before.

13. During the continuance of Mr. Pringle's settlement, or for the last ten years included in the diagram, the fluctuations of cultivation and revenue* are comparatively small; but their average amount is lower than that of the preceding years of our management. From this we may infer that Mr. Pringle's system was superior to that which it supplanted, but was too burdensome to admit of the district making any advance under its operation. From the diagram it appears that, under Mr. Pringle's settlement, the dotted line representing the cultivation generally falls within the shaded portion marking the assessment; in other words, that in this period the rates of assessment on the land in cultivation averaged more than one rupee per acre; while in the preceding years the dotted line is, almost without exception, above the shaded portion of the diagram, showing that the average rate of assessment was then less than one rupee per acre; and this is more especially remarkable in the first two years entered in the statement, when the assessment was actually *lower*, with reference to the quantity of land in cultivation, than it has ever been since. In other words, when the district came into our possession, and prices of agricultural produce were high, the cultivators paid a lower rate per acre than now, when the value of produce has greatly fallen. But a mere comparison of the difference of assessment in money does not enable us to form any just conception of

* The famine year 1832-33 is an exception.

DIAGRAM exhibiting the Cultivation, Assessment, Collections, &c., of the Barsee Talooka for each year since it came into the possession of the British, also the manner and nature of the Fluctuations, with the result of the proposed Rates.



Explanation.

The entire Rectangle represents the Khalsa arable land contained in the Talooka. Between the dotted zigzag line & the base is shown the quantity of land in cultivation in each year, estimated in acres upon the perpendicular lines by the scale on the sides of the diagram.

The entire shaded portion shows the assessment on the land in cultivation. The darkly shaded portion shows the actual collections.

The lightly shaded portion, or the difference, between the two last shows the amount of remissions and outstanding balances.

The average assessment for any one year is in excess of 1 Rupee per acre, when the shaded portion rises above the dotted line and vice-versa.

The space between the dotted line and the top of the diagram shows the quantity of arable waste in each year.

The last column but one, shows the assessment on last year's cultivation and the last that on the whole arable land at the proposed rates.

The upper thick broken horizontal line shows the average collections of the last 22 Years, the middle those of the last 18, and the lower those of the last 12 Years.

(S^d) G. Wingate

Supt^r Revenue Survey.

the actual weight of the land tax at the two different periods. Under Mr. Pringle's settlement, the assessment on cultivated land, estimated in produce—which is the only correct way of doing so—has been *at least double* what it was when we acquired possession of the district; and more need not be said to account for the district at one period having been flourishing, with nearly the whole arable land under cultivation, and at the other, in a depressed, stationary condition, with one-half of the culturable lands lying waste and unproductive. The increase of cultivation observable in the last year entered in the diagram, is owing to extensive grants of waste land at Ukti rates, which is, of course, equivalent to reduction of assessment, and does not invalidate any of the preceding remarks.

14. The picture of our past revenue management afforded by this diagram, offers some important facts for our guidance in determining the new rates of assessments. Twenty-two years ago, when the prices of produce were about double what they are at present, we find the taluka to have been flourishing, with the cultivated land assessed at an average rate of thirteen and-a-half annas per acre; under Mr. Pringle's settlement we find its condition much deteriorated, with the cultivated land assessed upwards of a rupee per acre, notwithstanding a great fall in the prices of produce. The direct conclusion from this is, that, to ensure the restoration of the district to its former prosperous condition, we ought to fix the assessment not only lower than Mr. Pringle's, but also much lower than that existing at the time of our acquisition of the taluka, in order to compensate for the great depreciation in the value of the produce that has since taken place. This depreciation is probably not less than 50 per cent.; but the cultivator was in former times subjected to the payment of several indirect imposts, independent of the regular assessment, from which he is now relieved, while the security of his tenure is also enhanced by the improvements which have been effected in our revenue administration. On these accounts, an average rate of assessment higher than one-half of that obtaining when we first acquired the taluka, might, I think, be imposed with safety under present circumstances.

15. Upon distinct considerations, and with reference to the rates established in the districts already settled, I have stated my opinion in a preceding paragraph, that the Bārsi Taluka can well bear rates of assessment equal to those of Sholāpur. The effect to be anticipated on the revenue by the adoption of these rates, I shall now proceed to show.

16. From an average of results, obtained from the calculation of the assessment of several villages at these rates, I estimate

that the rate per acre would be $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas on the whole arable land, 245,000 acres giving a maximum Jerayet assessment of Rs. 1,15,000. When to this is added a sum of Rs 5,000 for the extra tax on irrigated land, and other items of land revenue not included in the above, we have a maximum land rental of Rs. 1,20,000 under the proposed settlement. The average annual collections from all sources, on account of land revenue, amount to Rs. 1,25,000 for the last twenty-two years, as nearly as I can estimate; to Rs. 1,15,000 for the last eighteen years; and to Rs. 1,04,000 for the last twelve years. The new rental would, therefore, be Rs. 5,000 less than the average collections of the last twenty-two years; Rs. 5,000 more than those of the last eighteen; and Rs. 15,000 more than of the last twelve years. The two last columns of the diagram also show the results of the new rates, the last exhibiting the maximum rental, on the supposition of the whole arable land being under cultivation, and the second last the assessment on the present cultivation and the immediate sacrifice of revenue entailed by the settlement. This latter point, however, ~~is hardly~~ entitled to consideration, as some sacrifice of revenue is unavoidable in every general reduction of assessment, the advantages of which, in a financial point of view, must be prospective, not immediate, while our experience of the effects of the new settlements in other districts authorizes us to look for the whole arable area nearly being brought into cultivation within so short a period as four or five years.

17. In the first year of the new settlement, should these rates be adopted, the assessment on the cultivated land will be about Rs. 84,000, or Rs. 22,000 less than the collections of last year, up to the end of April. This does not appear an excessive reduction, while the rental may in a few years be expected to reach Rs. 1,15,000, about which point it will probably remain during the continuance of the lease.

18. The result here detailed, is, I think, satisfactory, considering the present circumstances of this district, which are not, as far as my own observation goes, better than those of the districts already settled. The same slovenly tillage, indicative of a want of means and motive for exertion in the cultivators, is observable here as well as there; and the ryots of this district, perhaps, feel their present state more keenly from the vivid recollection many of them retain of former and better times. The proposed settlement requires little immediate sacrifice of revenue, and holds out a promise of increase at no distant period; while under its operation we may undoubtedly look for the speedy restoration of the taluka to its former flourishing condition. But the preceding details refer to the land revenue alone; while it

cannot be doubted that population and capital will become greatly augmented under the new settlement, as well also the indirect contributions of the district to the revenue by its enhanced consumption of salt and other taxed commodities; to which sources of revenue, rather than the land, do I look for the greatest ultimate improvement in Indian finances.

19. The extra cess to be imposed on the irrigated lands of this taluka, I propose to fix as has been done in the case of the other districts of this collectorate already settled, the existing Bagayet settlement being a temporary arrangement similar to that already described in my report on Sholápur. In considering my proposals for the latter district, Government observes that this particular settlement was adopted in Indápur, under an intimation that the extent of Bagayet land in that taluka was but trifling, and it was, therefore, of but little importance what rate of assessment was fixed, provided it was low. The survey officers should, therefore, be careful in recommending the same system in talukas differently situated, and possessing greater facilities for irrigation.

20. I have been careful to keep these points in mind when considering the Bagayet settlements; but in no taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate is the quantity of irrigated land at all considerable, or one-fourth what it might easily be made; and it, therefore, is of the utmost importance to fix a rate of assessment so moderate as to offer every encouragement to the extension of this description of cultivation. The extra rate is, therefore, designedly a low one; but in the district already settled has, upon the whole, increased rather than diminished the revenue previously obtained from that source, in consequence of every garden being now brought under assessment, while before many had been exempted.

21. The irrigated land of Bársi, as of the rest of the collectorate, is almost wholly Mothasthal, the Páthasthal being quite inconsiderable in quantity, and still more so in value, because dependent upon streams in which the supply of water is sufficient for irrigation or not according to the abundance or scarcity of the monsoon. In some seasons two Bagayet crops are obtained; in others, only one; and occasionally the scarcity of water is such as not to admit of the land being irrigated at all. In such circumstances no systematic Bagayet husbandry can be followed, and the consequence is that the enhanced value of such lands, arising from possessing these facilities for irrigation, is small. I have hitherto placed a small extra assessment upon land so situated, with reference to the particular advantages of each field; and I propose following a like course in the case of this district, though

it is in reality of no importance what plan is followed, as the quantity of Páthasthal land is quite inconsiderable, and there exists no probability of its ever being materially increased.

22. Very different, however, is the case of the Mothasthal Bagayet, to the extension of which it is impossible to attach too much importance; so great, indeed, are the facilities throughout the Sholápur Collectorate of extending Bagayet cultivation by sinking wells, that I am fully persuaded quadruple the present agricultural population might, by this means, be supported in ease and plenty, and the country rendered, in a great degree, independent of the annual rains, which are here more scanty and uncertain, and expose the cultivation to greater vicissitudes of condition than in any other portion of this presidency with which I am at all acquainted. Having now completed the statement of my opinions regarding the settlement of this district, I shall here merely recapitulate my proposals to fix the Jerayet rates at 33 per cent. above those of Indápur, as has been done in the case of the Sholápur Taluka, and to impose an extra tax upon irrigated land on the plan followed in the districts already settled.

23. The thirty-years' settlement, granted in the case of the latter, will, of course, be extended to this district; and, before concluding, I have only once more to repeat my request, that you will do me the favour of submitting this report through the usual channel, at your earliest convenience, to admit of the sanction of Government being received in time to secure the important object of introducing the new settlement at the ensuing Jamábandi.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE WINGATE,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Camp at Poona, 16th September 1840.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of Land and Sayer Revenue Collections, &c., of the Bársi Taluka, Zilla Sholápur, for the last 22 years.

No.	Years.	Ain Jama or Land Assessment.	Sayer Jama or Revenue.	Gross Jamábandi, Ain, and Sayer.	Collections made on account of Government and Hákdars up to 30th April 1840.	Percentage of Collections to gross Jamábandi.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	1818-19	1,87,741	9,492	1,97,233	1,97,233	100
2	1819-20	1,87,461	9,354	1,96,815	1,96,815	100
3	1820-21	1,72,188	8,765	1,80,952	1,64,349	90
4	1821-22	1,73,516	10,450	1,83,966	1,83,966	100
5	1822-23	1,65,570	11,012	1,76,782	1,42,123	80
6	1823-24	1,53,799	10,038	1,68,837	1,17,186	69
7	1824-25	1,65,632	10,459	1,76,091	1,34,658	76
8	1825-26	1,85,103	10,950	1,96,053	1,71,415	87
9	1826-27	2,03,666	11,066	2,14,732	2,00,368	93
10	1827-28	1,96,645	10,228	2,06,873	1,64,612	79
11	1828-29	1,61,846	9,490	1,71,336	1,09,676	64
12	1829-30	1,60,724	8,779	1,69,503	85,016	50
13	1830-31	1,43,705	9,348	1,53,053	1,32,521	86
14	1831-32	1,14,699	8,502	1,23,201	1,13,177	91
15	1832-33	1,13,945	7,993	1,21,938	39,876	32
16	1833-34	1,28,750	9,204	1,37,954	1,33,985	97
17	1834-35	1,28,183	10,014	1,38,197	1,34,949	97
18	1835-36	1,16,927	9,714	1,26,641	1,17,959	93
19	1836-37	1,27,583	9,607	1,37,190	1,32,257	96
20	1837-38	1,22,357	8,578	1,30,935	1,22,266	93
21	1838-39	1,22,782	7,989	1,30,771	1,14,292	87
22	1839-40	1,37,611	8,767	1,46,378	1,13,269	77
Average of the last 22 years.		1,53,438	9,536	1,62,974	1,37,362	84
Average of the last 18 years.		1,47,485	9,541	1,57,026	1,26,645	81
Average of the last 12 years.		1,31,593	8,999	1,40,592	1,12,437	80

N. B.—In comparing this statement with the preceding diagram, which does not include the Sayer Jáma, a deduction on the latter account must be made from the amount of collections here shown.

(Signed) **GEORGE WINGATE,**
Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

No. 1301 OF 1840.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

To

L. R. REID, Esq.

Chief Secretary,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward an original letter from the Collector of Sholápur, submitting an original report from Lieutenant Wingate on the Bársi Taluka, soliciting the sanction of Government to the new rates which he proposes to introduce there.

2. In paragraphs 2 and 15, Lieutenant Wingate enters into various details respecting the situation, soil, climate, markets, past history, and statistics of the district, partly with a view of showing that it has hitherto been excessively over-assessed, and partly to justify the conclusion at which he arrives, that the circumstances of the taluka require that the rates of assessment should be fixed at about the same standard as those in the Sholápur Taluka, or about 33 per cent. in advance of Indápur. It is not necessary that I should follow him particularly through his various arguments in proof of the first point, further than to state my opinion, that he very clearly proves his position; and with regard to his proposal for the new rates, I may observe that, though the average of prices would hardly justify so high an assessment, Lieutenant Wingate shows, I think, satisfactorily that there are other circumstances in favour of Bársi which will enable it to pay without difficulty rates of assessment equal to those sanctioned for the Sholápur Taluka; and to their introduction I would, accordingly, beg the sanction of Government.

3. Paragraphs 16 and 17 show the probable financial result in the event of Government concurring in their recommendation, viz., a maximum rental of Rs. 1,20,000, being Rs. 5,000 less than the average collections of the last 22 years, but Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 15,000 more than the average of the last 18 and 12 years, respectively. The immediate sacrifice the first year would be Rs. 22,000 with a reasonable prospect, judging from what has taken place in other talukas, of a considerable and immediate increase.

4. Paragraphs 19 and 20 are on the subject of the extra assessment on the irrigated land, which Lieutenant Wingate recommends should be settled on the same principles as have been followed in the districts where the re-assessments have been com-

pleted; and in this recommendation, for the reasons given by him, I beg to concur, and also (paragraph 21st) that each of the few cases of Páthasthal irrigation should be dealt with separately, instead of any uniform plan being followed—the great variety of circumstances by which the value of such land is described as being affected in the district in the question, rendering the latter plan impracticable.

5. I would beg, for the reasons given in the first and last paragraphs, that I may be favoured, at as early a period as possible, with the instructions of Government respecting these propositions.

6. In conclusion, I would remark that, notwithstanding the short time which has elapsed since he joined his station, the Collector should, I think, have stated his opinion on some of the proposed measures, instead of handing on the report without comment on the ground of his not “being sufficiently acquainted with the taluka in question.”

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. VIBART;

Revenue Commissioner.

Poona Collectorate, 6th October 1840.

No. 3427 OF 1840.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

To

J. VIBART, Esq.,

Revenue Commissioner.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1301, dated the 6th ultimo, submitting one from the Collector of Sholápur, with an original report from the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment on the Bársi Taluka; and to acquaint you that the Honourable the Governor in Council quite concurs in the views you have expressed in respect to the rates of both Jerayet and Bagayet, the introduction of which into that taluka, as proposed by Lieutenant Wingate and recommended by yourself, is accordingly sanctioned.

2. Lieutenant Wingate's report clearly shows the necessity of a reduction of the existing assessment, and holds out a fair expectation, under the rates which he has proposed, that cultivation will soon rise to its maximum.

3. The term of settlement, thirty years, will, of course, extend to Bársi Taluka, as to the others which have been surveyed.

4. The Governor in Council requests that you will particularly direct the attention of the revenue authorities throughout the collectorate to the extension of means of irrigation in the zillah. In paragraph 2, Lieutenant Wingate alludes to the practicability of damming up some of the streams which run through the Bársi Taluka in favourable positions. This should be inspected, and, if the plan is likely to be attended with success, a report should be made on the subject.

5. The lowness of the extra assessment on the Mothasthal lands, and the enjoyment by the ryot of all the benefits of improvements during his lease, will, the Governor in Council anticipates, prove sufficient to secure the keeping in repair old, and the construction of new, wells.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) L. R. REID,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1840.

No. 1816 of 1872.

Poona, 11th December 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

The accompanying report relates to the revision of the settlement of 111 villages belonging to the Bārsi Taluka of the Sholāpūr Collectorate. There are altogether 124 villages in the district, 116 being Government and 8 alienated holdings. Five of the former are, however, excepted from present proposals, because of their lease not having yet expired, owing to their having been settled subsequently to the date of the general settlement of the taluka.

2. The Superintendent has also fixed rates for four of the Dumala villages ; but the proposals which I am about to discuss refer to 111 Government villages only, of which the lease has expired. The following statement gives the area of these villages as brought to account in the recent survey papers, compared with the record of their area under the former survey :—

Village.	Culturable Lands.				Add uncul- table lands.	Village Sites, Roads, Rivers,&c.	Inām Land, culturable and un- culturable.	Grand Total.
	Area under			Total.				
	Dry-crop cultiva- tion.	Well Lands.	Pāthae- thal					
New Survey	268,401	14,188	1,058	278,592	9,871	24,860	17,572	330,595
Former Survey	248,524	..	..	248,524	20,930	2,074	18,235	289,763
Increase	14,877	14,188	1,058	30,068	..	22,786	..	31,832
Decrease .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	20,859	..	663	..

3. It appears from this statement that there is an increase of a little under 11 per cent. on the total area, and of about 12 per cent. on the culturable assessed land area in favour of the survey recently made. The difference under the latter head is of some importance, as it shows that the cultivators of the district have enjoyed this extent of land in excess of what they were charged for under the first settlement.

4. The statistical and other general information embodied in the report shows a marked improvement in the general resources of the district, as the result of the thirty years' lease. Referring to the statement given in paragraph 19, we find that the increase in population is about 50 per cent., in carts above 150, and in cattle of all kinds from 10 to 18 per cent. The outlay of capital on wells is also considerable, being represented by an increase of 60 per cent. on the number used for irrigation.

5. I am rather surprised, however, to observe that the large number of 967 wells is shown to be out of repair and not serviceable for irrigation. No reason for this has been assigned. It would be interesting to know whether they have been abandoned to avoid the payment of the present well assessment, or whether their abandonment is due to a fall in the spring levels of the general water-supply, or to other natural causes. For it is certainly rather an extraordinary circumstance that so many wells should have gone out of use, whilst, at the same time, there has been a steady and increasing expenditure in the construction of new ones. But there is, unfortunately, nothing on record to guide us in coming to a decision as to the causes to which this anomalous state of things is ascribable.

6. In the first and present report also, Bársi is described to be superior to any other district of the Sholápur Collectorate in point of climate. Proximity to the Bhalla Ghát range of hills, by which it is bounded on the east, would appear to be the natural cause to which its increased rainfall may be ascribed. I observe, however, that Captain Wingate was of opinion that this range, which he describes to be not more than 4 or 500 feet above the plains of Bársi, could not well be supposed to occasion any remarkable diversity of climate between it and the other parts of the collectorate; nevertheless, he admits the superiority of climate, stating, however, that it was matter of conjecture and not admitting of any conclusive proof.

7. This point affecting the comparative rainfall of the several districts, which, though matter of conjecture in the days when Captain Wingate's remarks were written, is now susceptible of proof owing to the establishment of rain gauges. Availing himself of the information supplied by this means, the Superintendent has prepared a statement showing the annual rainfall in all the districts of the collectorate during the last nine years. The returns in question show the average fall of Bársi to be 25.62 inches. It is a little more than 2 inches in excess of the Sholápur fall (23.49),

and above 5 more than that of the adjoining taluka of Mádha (20·47) and considerably more than in Karmála and Pandharpur. The fact, therefore, of the Bársi rainfall being greater than in other districts, as has all along been supposed to be the case, is fully established by the data given above.

8. We should naturally expect that this superiority over the rest of the districts generally in point of climate would have resulted in the cultivation of a comparatively larger area with kharif or monsoon crops; but the returns appended show that this is not the case, the proportion of kharif and rabi crops being 23 and 77 per cent., respectively, in Bársi, which is pretty much the same as in the other settled districts.* Jowári is the great staple product, 62 per cent. of the cultivated area being under that crop. Bajri, which, however, is a kharif crop, shows next in numerical order, but its cultivation covers only 5 per cent. The area under cotton (2 per cent.) is smaller than I had expected to find it; but from inquiry into the matter it appears that the cultivators consider that the soil and climate combined are not suited to its growth, and the returns certainly afford convincing evidence of its not being a popular crop in the present day, nor was it so either at the period of the first settlement, the quantity grown then being represented to be hardly sufficient for domestic consumption.

9. But though *it* is not a cotton-producing district, the trade of the town of Bársi *is* mainly dependent upon that article. Captain Wingate's report upon the first settlement contains an interesting account of the cotton trade, which I shall here reproduce as showing the state of it at that period. Writing upon the trade of Bársi, generally, he observes as follows:—

“ The trade of Bársi rapidly declined under our rule, and would ere this have become insignificant but for the curious change in the channels of the cotton trade that occurred some years back. The cotton which had previously been always forwarded for shipment to the ports in the Bay of Bengal, could, it was discovered, be more advantageously disposed of on the other side of the peninsula, at Bombay, and an immediate change in the channels of the trade was the consequence. Bársi lying in the direct route from some of the cotton districts, and situated just within our territories, but on the verge of those of the Nizam, was found a convenient place of meeting for the traders of the countries, and became almost immediately constituted a depôt for the trade. In the

first instance, almost the whole of the cotton brought to Bársi was purchased after its arrival there for the Bombay market. Of late years, however, some Bombay houses have despatched agents to the cotton-growing districts for the purpose of making their purchases on the spot. Most houses engaged in this trade have also agents stationed at Bársi to purchase up the cotton as it arrives, but the article is one of very general speculation with all classes of traders, and it is no uncommon thing for it to be brought in quantities so small as single or a very few bullock loads for transmission to Bombay. Every petty trader, indeed, who can command a few rupees, seems anxious to make a venture in cotton. The very large profits obtained in the early years of this trade gave rise to this spirit of speculation; but some severe reverses have been sustained in the last few years, and occasioned the ruin of some of the smaller speculators. The cotton brought down to Bársi is estimated at 5,000 bullock loads per annum, which, at 25 rupees each, gives Rs. 1,25,000 for the value of the trade. "This cotton is generally of very inferior quality, and none of it is produced in the Bársi District, the small quantity grown there hardly sufficing for domestic consumption."

10 The Bársi cotton trade, which may be said to have been in its infancy at the period referred to above, has increased enormously of late years. It will be observed from the information regarding its present state given in paragraph 12, that, according to the traffic returns of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, about three to three and-a-half lakhs of maunds have been annually despatched to Bombay from the Bársi Road Station during the last five

The average for the period is 337,424 maunds.

years, the value of which, at the present rate of 20* rupees per maund, may be estimated to be from 60 to 70 lakhs of rupees. Captain Wingate puts down the value of the trade at about a lakh and a quarter of rupees. A comparison, consequently, of the two sets of returns shows an increase at the present day of more than fifty-fold upon the quantity exported from the district thirty years since. The trade, it is true, was only in its infancy at the latter period as before mentioned, but such a marvellous increase serves to show what a mine of wealth remained undeveloped in the land until roads and the railway furnished an economical means of transport for this valuable product to the Bombay market..

* The Cotton Commissioner gives Rs. 17 per maund as the fair market rate, which would make the total value about 57½ lakhs.

11. The Bársi Taluka, as before mentioned, grows barely enough cotton for its home consumption, the whole of this large export crop being brought from the districts of the Nizam's territory, lying to the north and east of the Bhalla Ghát Hills, referred to in a preceding paragraph. Chief part of it is brought by the new line of road extending from the northern boundary of the district to Bársi, whence the traffic passes on to the railway by the fine metalled road leading from that town to the Bársi Road Station. A not inconsiderable part of the traffic used formerly to pass on to Bombay by way of Vairág; but since the opening of the railway and of the branch roads referred to above, that line of route has been almost entirely abandoned. This diversion of the cotton traffic has seriously affected the trade of the town of Vairág, whilst Bársi has risen greatly in importance from its being centred in that town. A cotton-pressing factory has been established there; and whilst I was in the district, the Assistant Collector, Mr. Keyser, was busily engaged in making arrangements for the establishment of a regular cotton mart, which is greatly needed for the development of the trade to outside buyers.

12. But, besides being a large cotton mart, Bársi is also the great grain depôt of the district; for, with the exception of the small quantity sold for home consumption in the local bazaars of Vairág and Pangri, the great bulk of the disposable produce is brought to that market for sale. Prices of grain range generally from a seer to two seers lower than in Sholápur; but the difference is not sufficient, as a rule, to induce the Bársi cultivator to forsake his own great local market where his produce always meets with a ready sale.

13. The statement (paragraph 25) regarding the price of grain is not so full as is desirable, as the information ranges only from 1856-57 down to the present time, and it is not complete either for every year of that period. It is much to be regretted that our taluka kutcherry records are so wanting in reliable information upon this important subject. The price list of all the chief products of each district, as now published fortnightly in the *Government Gazette*, will hereafter be most valuable, but at present we are frequently at fault for want of proper data, as in the present case. There is no doubt of the fact of agricultural produce having risen quite as much in Bársi as in the neighbouring districts, as mentioned by Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington, and the rise is certainly not overstated by him in being put down at from 60 to 70 per cent. But it would have been more satisfactory to have had actual results as the basis of the foregoing estimate.

14. I have recently made a short trip through part of the district, and from my own observations I can fully endorse the Superintendent's account of the superiority of Bársi over the other districts of the collectorate in point of fertility and natural resources. This superiority is, no doubt, due in a great measure to the increased and more certain rainfall which it enjoys. The fine mango trees and the rich garden cultivation bear evidence to this fact. But the soil is also good, and the valleys are extensive, containing far more level ground than is ordinarily met with in the undulating plains of the Deccan.

15. The Superintendent appears, in my opinion, to have fairly appreciated the great natural advantages which Bársi possesses in comparison with other settled districts, in making his maximum rate equivalent to that imposed in the Sholápur Taluka last year.

There is, as he has explained,* some considerable difference between the districts in respect to communications; but I cannot agree with him that the railway has given Sholápur such marked advantage over Bársi as he would ascribe to it. To bear out his reasoning, Bársi ought to be entirely cut off from railway communication; whereas, as has been explained, it is but 20 miles from a large station with which it is connected by a magnificent road constructed upon a tramway level. The cart carriage over this distance of 20 miles represents the difference between the two stations in respect to this matter, and this difference, in my opinion, is merged in the superiority Bársi admittedly possesses in point of climate and fertility.

16. The Superintendent mentions, I observe, that Rs. 1-12-0 is the maximum rate that he considers should have been imposed in Sholápur, explaining that, in consideration of the great increase on the former assessment that its imposition would have occasioned, he reduced it to Rs. 1-8-0 in deference to my opinion. It was not, however, merely because of this increase, which, as I was aware, is due to the former classification being very incorrect, but for other reasons, which need not be here mentioned, that I recommended Rs. 1-8-0 to be the maximum rate for that district. But putting this aside, and speaking from my own personal knowledge of the two districts, I have no hesitation in stating that Bársi, by reason of its superior natural advantages, can bear the same rate as Sholápur. The two districts were assessed on the same scale by Captain Wingate; and though the changes which have occurred in the interval may have been somewhat more favourable for Sholápur, they are not so marked, in my opinion, as to require a departure from the rating adopted by that officer.

17. The maximum rate of Rs. 1-8-0 is, however, to be applied only to Bársi, the remaining part of the district being apportioned into 3 other classes with rates of Rs. 1-6-0, Rs. 1-4-0, and Rs. 1-2-0, respectively, there being 4 classes in all. The second group should, I think, be extended a little, so as to include the four villages marginally noted, and bring down its boundary to the Bhagwati River on the south, and it should also include the three villages of Yedshi, Dudgaon, and Tadwal, situated above the Bhalla Ghát. The latter are out of the regular circle to which the group would ordinarily be confined, but they are described to be very fine villages, enjoying a better climate than the rest, which we may consider to be established by the fact of wheat being rather extensively grown there; whereas it is scarcely cultivated at all in any of the other villages of the district. The circumstance, too, of their being directly on the new line of road which passes through the district to Bársi, is a further reason in favour of their being moved into the higher class of Rs. 1-6-0.

See statement in paragraph 31.

1. Jámgaon.
2. Kápsi.
3. Mallegaon.
4. Sáwargaon.

18. The village of Chincholi requires also to be in the 2nd class. It is shown under it in the map, but through a mistake. The Superintendent informs me its rate has been calculated according to the Rs. 1-4-0 maximum.

No. 64 of statement.

19. I have consulted the Superintendent about these slight changes of his grouping under class 2, and he agrees in the propriety of their being carried out. With these exceptions I consider his groups to be judiciously arranged, and the rate for each to be appropriate.

20. Well lands, according to the rule adopted under our revision settlements, will be exempted from any special extra rate, and charged only with the full Jerayet rate of the class to which the village belongs. This will be felt to be a great boon in many villages, especially in those of the Pángri Máhal, where the garden cultivation is extensive.

21. The Superintendent estimates Rs. 28,000 to be the amount of revenue foregone by abandoning the Virhunda cess. His calculation is based upon the former low extra rate of only 2 rupees per acre, which is much less than would now be imposed were the revision to be ex-

Paragraph 37.

tended to well-lands according to the former plan of assessment. The soundness, however, of the policy of exempting well-irrigation from any special taxation has been fully admitted; and I need not enlarge upon the subject here, but will merely recommend that this district should be treated in the same liberal spirit in the matter as others already re-assessed.

22. There is a small extent of Páthasthal irrigation to which the Superintendent proposes to apply a water-rate, varying from a maximum of Rs. 4-8-0 to 8 annas per acre, the rate being apportioned according to the nature of the supply. I consider these proposals to be appropriate to the particular kind of irrigation, and recommend their adoption.

23. The new rates, as shown in paragraph 35, will raise the revenue demand from Rs. 1,24,658 to Rs. 2,07,174, the difference of Rs. 82,516 being equivalent to an increase of 66 per cent.

24. The past history and general account of the state of the district, which is contained in this correspondence, furnishes satisfactory evidence, in my opinion, of its being well able to bear the proposed increase to its assessment. Captain Wingate represents Bársi to have been in a very flourishing condition when it came into our possession, nearly the whole of the arable land being under cultivation and every rupee of assessment* realized during the first two years of our administration. In the first of these years, the revenue amounted to nearly Rs. 1,88,000, being only about 10 or 12 per cent. less than the Superintendent's new Jama.

* Note -- This is scarcely in keeping with the diagram, which shows small remissions during the second year.

25. It is noticeable, however, from Captain Wingate's remarks that the state of prosperity in which Bársi was handed over to us was but temporary, as it soon declined under the fall of prices which set in shortly after. But I think it is clear that it never was in the same impoverished state under our early rule as many of the other Deccan districts. There is no mention in his report of the inroad of predatory troops, and of the dire calamities of famine by which the resources of Bhimthari and Indápur were greatly impaired, but it did not escape the dreadful famine of 1832-33. It may be inferred, however, from the general tenor of his remarks, that, though over-assessed at the time his settlement was introduced, it was, nevertheless, in a better state than the other districts to which his operations had then been extended.

26. From Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington's review of the thirty years' settlement it appears that cultivation increased rapidly at first, but met with a temporary check in 1845-46 from the effects of a bad season. The revenue fluctuated for a year or two after this, but then took a steady turn upwards, and about 1860-61 had reached within an insignificant sum to the full revenue demand imposed by the settlement; and for the last ten years the realizations have kept steadily at about Rs. 1,24,500 without a single remission being made.

27. After passing through this epoch, Bársi is described (paragraph 23) to be in a flourishing condition. The people are represented to have stores of grain and stacks of karba, notwithstanding its being an unfavourable season in which Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington inspected the district; and he sums up his account of them with the very satisfactory statement, that "there has not been a case of land sold to meet arrears of rent during the last five years." My own observations and inquiries enable me to confirm, generally, this account of the present state of the district and condition of the people.

28. The price of grain is, however, the chief thing affecting the incidence of the revised assessment. I have mentioned in a former paragraph that the latter is only 10 or 12 per cent. in excess of the revenue realized from the district in the first years of its being under our rule. There is also, I find, a very close agreement between the prices of that period and of the present day. The information on this head given in the Indápur report shows jowári to have been selling in 1818-19 and 1819-20, respectively, at 17 and 19 seers the rupee, whereas, according to the present report, 19·6 seers per rupee is the average price of the past five years. Again in 1839-40, when the settlement was introduced, 44 seers was the ruling bazaar price. No information about prices for the early periods, referred to above, is given in the report; but as there was but little difference, I believe, at the time in question between the prices of Bársi and Indápur, the data obtainable for the latter district may be assumed to be sufficiently accurate for the purpose of comparison in the manner in which they have been used.

29. It will thus be seen, from what has been explained above, that we are now assessing Bársi at a sum but little in excess of what it was paying in 1818-19, when also the price of grain was pretty much the same as it now is. It will be seen, too, that prices now are considerably more than 100 per cent. in excess of what they were when Captain Wingate's settlement was introduced, 44 seers being then about the ruling rate for jowári. It is

*difficult to say what they will be in future ; but the rates fixed will, I am satisfied, bear a fall to 30 seers the rupee without being felt to be heavy ; and considering the increasing trade of the country, and the yearly increasing demand for this staple food product, I see no likelihood of jowári falling so low as this in the Bársi market.

30. The general increase of assessment is much more nearly proportionate to the increase in the maximum rate than in other recently settled districts. In Sholápur, for instance, the maximum

For the Government villages exclusive of those received from His Highness the Nizam in exchange.

was increased, as in Bársi, from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0, being 50 per cent.; but the resulting assessment was above 80 per cent. in excess of the former demand, whereas it is but 66 per cent. in this case. This closer agreement is owing entirely to the more careful and accurate manner in which the first Bársi settlement was carried out. It was done under Captain Wingate's personal supervision ; and the Superintendent mentions, as a proof of the general accuracy of the work, that there is a difference of only 11 pies between the average of the two classifications. In Sholápur, on the other hand, the discrepancies between the two valuations, as mentioned in the report, were so marked as to lead us to suspect the original work to have been dishonestly done.

31. But, although there is this general agreement in the classification of the two periods, there are, nevertheless, some few cases in which the increase by present rates is proportionately

* No. 19 of statement. much more than it ought to be. In the village of Gormala,* for instance, the increase amounts to 150 per cent. The Superintendent informs me that he has personally tested the classification of this village, and is fully assured of the accuracy of his work, the increase being, in his opinion, clearly ascribable to under-valuation in the original classification. I had also personal experience, during my trip through the district, of the increase in the

† No. 29 of statement. village of Korphal,† which amounts to 121 per cent., being due to the same cause ; for the ryots of the adjoining village of Khandvi ‡ drew my attention particularly to the fact of the lands of their

‡ No. 27 of statement. village adjoining those of Korphal being now assessed at 12 to 14 annas per acre, whereas those of the latter, of similar quality, were assessed at only 7 and 8 annas. Our present classification fully bears out the correctness of this opinion, for Khandvi is increased only 47 per cent., while in Korphal the increase amounts to 121 per cent. This is a very satisfactory solution of the discrepancy in the new assessment of

two adjoining villages, and I have no doubt the popular opinion will confirm the correctness of our present valuation in all other cases. It will be well in future to have the old assessment (*i.e.*, that in force prior to first settlement) shown in cases in which unduly large increases occur, and I shall direct the Superintendent to give such information in future.

32. The report is badly arranged, the statement contrasting present and proposed assessment being put in the early part of the report, where it is not referred to at all; and the Measurement and Classification Test Statements are likewise out of place where they are inserted. Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington brought this, I believe, to the notice of the Superintendent of the Central Printing Press when the proof sheets of the report were examined, but the latter declined to make the suggested alterations. I consider this to be a mistake on his part; for when the printing of a report is being done for any particular officer, I certainly think the arrangement of the matter should, as a general rule, be left entirely to him. A reprint will be necessary before it can be brought out as a selection, and this might, probably, have been avoided had Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington's directions been attended to.

33. In paragraph 39 the Superintendent has brought forward the question of our effecting a territorial exchange with the

Collector also alludes to this subject, paragraphs 3 and 4 of his letter. Nizam's Government by making over to it some of our outlying villages interspersed amongst his, and receiving some of his inter-mixed with ours in lieu thereof. The subject

has been before discussed, and the proposal negatived on the ground, I believe, that it would not be fair to the people of our villages to transfer them to another Government. This objection has, I think, but little force in the case, for our outlying villages, cut off by a distance of 10 or 12 miles from our own territories, and surrounded entirely by Nizam's villages, can know or experience but little of the effects of our administration. The associations and business connections of the inhabitants must naturally be with the people amongst whom they are living. Our police arrangements are greatly interrupted by the intervention of these small strips of foreign territory, and I have no doubt the Nizam's Government find the carrying out of their measures impeded in the same way by the intervention of our outlying villages. If Government will entertain the proposal, a detailed report upon the subject can be submitted. The success with which an exchange of territory was effected with the Nizam, when the land required for the Ekruk tank was resumed by our Government, leads me to press the

consideration of a measure in the enforcement of which the interests of both Governments, in my opinion, are equally concerned.

34. In conclusion, I would observe that, after giving much careful consideration to the question of the rates proposed for this district, I feel every confidence in recommending them for the approval of Government. Considered with regard to the general principles on which our survey settlements are based, they are, perhaps, somewhat high as compared with the Sholápur rates; but the superiority of climate which Bársi enjoys more than compensates, in my opinion, for its not being so favourably circumstanced in regard to railway and market as Sholápur.

J. T. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 102 of 1873.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Tanna, 17th January 1873.

SIR,

Adverting to my letter of the 18th ultimo, No. 1846, I have the honour to forward the annexed extract of letters received from the Cotton Commissioner, covering a return of the cotton exported from the Bársi railway station, according to the information obtained by his department.

2. It is satisfactory to find that the return bears out the correctness of the information on this subject given in Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington's report. The Cotton Commissioner is, however, of opinion that 20 rupees per maund, being the rate at which I have estimated the value of the trade, is somewhat too high, and that 17 rupees would be a fairer rate to take for the calculation. The difference is not very considerable in a rough estimate such as mine is, and, as I am not prepared to admit altogether that mine is too high, I think it is not necessary to make any alteration in the report; I will, however, add a footnote, explaining that the Cotton Commissioner considers 17 rupees to be a fair rate, and showing the total value of the trade calculated at that rate.

3. I take this opportunity of forwarding three printed copies of my report just received from the Central Press. Reference has been made to Colonel Waddington for the information

applied for in your letter of the 4th instant, No. 20, and I hope to have his reply in the course of a day or two.

I have, &c.,
 J. T. FRANCIS, Colonel,
 Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

Camp Bulhara, January 14th.

MY DEAR FRANCIS,

Herewith a good letter from Mr. Wilkinson, now District Inspector in Khandesh, and a return. I thought I had forwarded you a reply ere this, and I have to apologize for delay—hope it has not inconvenienced you.

Waddington seems near the mark both as regards export and value. Mr. Wilkinson, however, puts the average value at Rs. 17, and, I think, you may accept his opinion in this matter

* * * * *

Yours sincerely,
 (Signed) A. G. M. MOORE.

Jalgaon, December 12th, 1872.

MY DEAR MAJOR MOORE,

Your letter of 7th reached me yesterday. I have written for returns of cotton export for previous years, which I am not possessed of; but, in the meantime, I quote the amount for 1871 as extracted from the railway returns received in your office. This is 329,992 maunds. Whether this, or the amount given by your correspondent, is correct, I cannot say; any way the discrepancy is a very trifling one. Beyond this, by calculating the weight of the full-pressed bales and docras exported (as shown in the accompanying statement), the general accuracy of Major Waddington's statement appears to be borne out. This amount, 334,080 maunds, agrees very nearly with that given, viz., 333,674 maunds. The tare, *i.e.*, bagging, iron hoops, &c., would be about 18,210 maunds, leaving 315,870 maunds net cotton. I should, therefore, unhesitatingly accept the railway return as correct.

During the first four months of 1872 the export was 3,754 full-pressed bales, 1,711 half-pressed bales, and 66,037 docras, the total weight of which is given at 132,430 maunds (the 80 lbs. maund). This is a large amount, but it represents probably two-thirds of the crops, accounted for by the unfavourable nature of the last season. There will be a falling off in the current year's export, but, I think, solely on this account.

With regard to the valuation of a maund of Bársi cotton, I am inclined to think that Rs. 20 was the maximum price. The price per candy in Bombay varied in 1871 between Rs. 150 and Rs. 250. According to this, I think, Rs. 17 would more correctly represent the average value of a maund on the spot.

The cotton exported from Bársi is, as stated, almost entirely produced in the Nizam's territory, about Latur, Pathri, Nandiar, Hingoli, &c. The rest from the same district goes up to the Deccan markets, Kamgaum, &c.

Bársi being the largest cotton-exporting station in the Deccan, and one of the main outlets for the Nizam's cotton, the great increase in the trade, as compared with what existed thirty years ago, will appear less surprising when it is remembered that, at that time, cotton was very little grown, and that what was grown was mostly locally consumed.

Towards this large export in 1871 the local districts contributed little enough. The cotton area in the Bársi and Mádha talukas in 1870 amounted to only 20,837 acres, which yielded, perhaps, 15,628 maunds at 60* lbs. per acre.* * * *

* * * * *

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) C. WILKINSON.

(True Copies.)

J. T. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

* I consider this to be too high an estimate of the produce of cotton in the Sholápur Districts.

(Signed) J. T. FRANCIS.

STATEMENT of Cotton exported from Bursi Station during the Year 1871.

Description of Bales.	Number of Bales.	Total Weight in maunds.	Less Tare.	Net Weight of Cotton.	Remarks.
Full-pressed bales...	9,514	46,143	2,854	43,289	Full-pressed bales = 3½ Cwt. × 24 lbs. tare = 388 lbs.
Docras.....	1,53,567	2,87,937	15,356	2,72,581	Docras = 142 lbs. × 8 lbs. tare = 150 lbs.
Total		3,34,080	18,210	3,15,870	

Jalgaon, 12th December 1872. (Signed) C. WILKINSON.
(True Copy.)

J. T. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 20 OF 1873.

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT
COMMISSIONER, N. D.

*Satara District, Camp Vita,
4th January 1873.*

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of correspondence with your communications as per margin, and take the opportunity afforded by the delay the reference you propose to make regarding the cotton trade will cause, to ask for some further information which may, I think, be useful in laying the subject before Government.

2. Adverting to certain exceptions to the general correspondence between the classification under Captain (now Sir George) Wingate, at the time of the former assessment, mention is made in paragraph 31 of your memorandum of the deficient assessment of certain lands in Korphal, No. 29 of Colonel Waddington's list, compared with the assessment of similar lands in Khándvi, No. 27 of the list.

3. I fully agree with you that reasons of this kind will explain exceptional variations in the rates ; but I note that the enhance-

ment of assessment exceeds 100 per cent. in 13 of the 111 villages discussed, and that there is an excess of the general average enhancement of 66 per cent. in 54 of the villages.

4. I take it as a matter of course that if the assessment had not been found excessive in the preceding period of thirty years, the assessment would be increased for the additional cultivation brought to account; the percentage under column 18 of Colonel Waddington's statement might, therefore, be deducted; but, as it is included in the average enhancement, there will be no cause for misunderstanding if the whole of the figures be treated on the same principle.

5. It will be, no doubt, fully recognized that the latter classification is the correct one, and that when the former classification is different, it is incorrect, or, judging by fuller experience, less suitable.

6. But Colonel Waddington mentions the general correspondence of the average of former and present classifications, and specifies the difference at only 11 pies. Will it, then, be practicable to illustrate somewhat more in detail how the results appear to differ so much more widely than the average classification, and the different maxima quoted would lead one to expect?

7. I gather from paragraph 13 of your memorandum, that you consider about from 60 to 70 per cent. as the rise in the price of agricultural produce in the Bársi Taluka, and the general enhancement harmonizes with that view.

8. I have selected for your consideration the following ten villages, eight of which show great enhancement, one moderate enhancement, and one very much the reverse:—

No. in the List.	Names.	Former Jērayet Rate.	Proposed Rate.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
9	Belgaon	0 7 0	0 14 0
19	Gormala... ..	0 5 4	0 12 0
27	Khándvi	0 10 10	0 15 9
28	Khádkalgaon	0 5 10	0 12 4
29	Korphal... ..	0 8 5	1 0 7
51	Tándulwári Gori	0 11 1	1 3 1
59	Ukadgaon	0 7 8	0 7 8
61	Bhándgaon	0 8 1	0 12 6
107	Aljápúr	0 6 8	1 0 0
111	Sangamneir	0 4 1	0 8 4

9. The average of the proposed assessment does not quite exactly compare with the former average, because the last mentioned relates to the Jerayet only ; but the figures show that the difference is slight, and if thought desirable, for the sake of more minute accuracy, a correction might be made.

10. By a reference to Colonel Waddington's statement you will see that the highest is Gormala, No. 19 of the list, noticed in paragraph 31 of your memorandum, with an enhancement of 150 per cent. and an increase of acreage of only 8 per cent., due to the cultivation brought to account ; and that the lowest is Ukadgaon, No. 59 of the list, with an enhancement of only 21 per cent., though the increase of acreage due to cultivation brought to account is as high as 39 per cent.

11. Colonel Waddington has personally examined the classification of Gormala, and, as he and yourself are satisfied of its correctness, this leads to a manifest conclusion of the serious incorrectness or unsuitable lowness of the former assessment ; because, after deducting for increased cultivation, the rates are enhanced to an extent quite double that which in a general way the rise of prices would suggest.

12. If you refer to Ukadgaon, you will see that the actual new assessment, after allowing for the increase of acreage, gives precisely the same average rate per acre as that of the previous assessment. If, indeed, the Mothasthal assessment were deducted from both sides of the account, the previous one would be the higher ; but it is most probable the new cultivation is of an inferior class, which would modify the figures by lowering the later average.

13. If, however, the present prices warrant the general enhancement which you propose, and which I do not (after reading your opinion and that of Colonel Waddington in the case of the Barsi Taluka) doubt, the manifest conclusion is, that Captain Wingate's settlement must in the case of Ukadgaon have been seriously incorrect and unsuitably high. Under the former settlement, 2,513 acres of cultivation were assessed, including Mothasthal and Páthasthal, at Rs. 1,469, or an average of 9 annas and 4 pies per acre ; and in the new assessment, 3,505 acres of cultivation, including Mothasthal and Páthasthal, are assessed at Rs. 1,784, or an average of 7 annas and 8 pies per acre, or an average diminution per acre of 16 per cent.

14. Neither Gormala nor Ukadgaon has, it appears, received remissions, or suffered from distraint for land revenue during the last twenty years of the guarantee ; and whereas the rise in prices would warrant an enhancement of 60 or 70 per cent., Gormala, which is to be raised 150 per cent., has been paying, at the very

lowest computation, 60 or 70 per cent. less than it ought to have been paying; and Ukadgaon, at the very lowest computation, 60 or 70 per cent. more than it ought to have been paying, relatively in each case, to the recent and correct classification.

15. Similar discrepancies may be found, though in a less degree, in all the former assessments when judged by the standards now applied above; and I am desirous, if you see no objection, to apply another test to the former assessments, which Colonel Waddington considers to have been carefully supervised by Captain Wingate himself, and to be more reliable than others; especially some of those in the Sholapur Taluka, which have been pronounced to be suspicious. It appears probable that Captain Wingate may have been guided in the assessment he recommended to Government by many circumstances separated from the result of classification of the soil only, and that among these, judging from the language of his report, the effects of the previous revenue system may have been not without influence.

16. I, therefore, beg the favour of your obtaining, for the sake of comparison, the following information for each of the ten villages mentioned in paragraph 8 of this letter. The Jerayet and water rates will probably not be separate; but the figures will, I think, be sufficiently accurate to furnish the illustration desired:—

No. of List.	Names.	Ain Jama or Land assessment for 2 years.		Average Cultivation in Acres, Remissions, and Actual Collections of Land Revenue for the nine years 1831-32 to 1839-40.			
		1818-19.	1819-20	Acres.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Actual Collection.
9	Belgaon						
19	Gormala						
27	Khándvi						
28	Khadkalgaon						
29	Korphal						
51	Tándulwári Gori... ..						
59	Ukadgaon... ..						
61	Bhándgaon						
107	Aljápúr						
111	Sangamneir						

17. Adverting to paragraph 37 of Colonel Waddington's report, I trust I am correct in supposing that none of the former Virhunda, or well assessment of the old system, has been foregone, and that the 14,133 acres now stated to be the area under wells, include the old acreage under wells, the rate on which is

represented by the Rs. 8,308, less Rs. 1,913, for 1,058 acres of Páthasthal at Rs. 1-13-0 per acre. If it be so, there will be a deduction of Rs. 6,395 from the sum of Rs. 28,000 assumed by Colonel Waddington as foregone at Rs. 2 per acre on the cultivation under wells constructed from private capital, during the period of the guarantee, and, therefore, exempt from extra assessment on that account.

18. I beg to be informed whether "the full Jerayet rate of the class to which the village belongs," mentioned in the 20th paragraph of your memorandum, means the "maximum" rates of the village fixed, because of the special water-bearing quality only of the soil, or the rate ascertained by the present ordinary system of classification of soil?

19. Will you have the goodness to state the present capacity of the seer quoted in review of prices by Colonel Waddington? The seer of the Sholápur and Bársi bazaars is much larger than the Poona seer, and though, for comparison of Bársi prices in different years, the question might not be very material, an adjustment of relative capacity, which I conclude has been made by Colonel Waddington, would be necessary for comparison with prices in the Indápur Taluka.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. H. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 148 OF 1873.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Tanna, 23rd January 1873.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the accompanying* memorandum from the Superintendent of the Poona and Násik Survey, which will be found to contain the information called for in your letter of the 4th instant, No. 20, relative to the proposals submitted for the revision of the settlement of the Bársi Taluka.

2. I gather from the general purport of your remarks, that your inquiries have been made with the view of seeing whether it is not practicable to make some adjustment of the old classification, by which it could be made the basis of the new assessment,

and the large increase in individual villages, beyond what is due to the imposition of a higher maximum rate, be thus avoided, or considerably reduced in amount. The information given by Colonel Waddington, especially in regard to the village of Ukadgaon, shows conclusively, I think, that it would be unsafe, and most unfair in individual cases, to attempt to carry out a revision upon the basis of the former classification.

3. It should be borne in mind that the operations of the survey at the time Bársi was first settled, were in their infancy, and that no systematic plan of classification had at that time been introduced, the operation being carried out in the roughest manner. It is not surprising, therefore, to meet with cases of obvious error in the former valuation, the correction of which, though productive of large differences of results in individual villages, as respects the increase by the new rates, is most essential for the fixing of an equitable assessment. These differences will disappear as we get into districts settled after an organized system of operations had been adopted.

4. I have already forwarded the explanation I had to submit regarding the Cotton Trade Return, the accuracy of which I was inclined to question, but without reason, as has been shown therein.

No. 102, dated the 17th instant.

5. May I now beg that the report will have your earliest consideration, as the season is already somewhat advanced, and not a single settlement report of the year as yet disposed of.

I have, &c.,

J. T. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 75 of 1873.

Poona, 22nd January 1873.

The Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, in reply to the Survey Commissioner's memorandum No. 43 of the 8th current, has the honour to submit the following explanation.

2. Before proceeding further, the Superintendent would point out that, in order to exhibit correctly the difference between the former and present classification of the ten villages selected by the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., it is necessary to reduce the proposed rates, as shown by the Revenue Commissioner, and which have been calculated on the *proposed maximum* rates, to the classification scale of one rupee. The following exhibits the result :--

No.	Names of Villages.	Former Classification.		Present Classification.		Maximum Rate.		Proposed Average Rate.	
		A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	Rs.	a. p.
9	Belgaon	7	0	10	2	1	6	0	14 0
19	Gormala	5	4	7	11			0	10 10
27	Khándvi	10	10	11	5			0	15 9
28	Khádkalgaon	5	10	9	0			0	12 4
29	Korphal	8	5	11	8			1	0 7
51	Tándulwári Gori	11	1	14	0			1	3 1
59	Ukadgaon	7	8	5	7			0	7 8
61	Bhándgaon	8	1	12	10	1	4	1	0 0
107	Aljápúr	6	8	11	1	1	2	0	12 6
111	Sangamner	4	1	7	5			0	8 4

3. With regard to the villages of Korphal and Khándvi, the Superintendent finds in Mr. Cumming's notes (by whom the classification was carried out) that the soil in both villages is principally black and dark brown, the proportion of poorer soils being nearly equal. It follows, then, that the average rate of each village with the same maximum should be nearly similar, and we accordingly find it to be in Korphal Rs. 1-0-7 and in Khándvi Rs. 0-15-9. The old average rate in Khándvi (assuming Korphal to have been correct) should, therefore, have been about Rs. 0-8-0 in place of Rs. 0-10-10, and the assessment would then have been only Rs. 2,777 instead of Rs. 3,762, in which case the increase by the proposed rates (allowing in each village for increase in land brought under assessment) would have been 102 per cent. against 103 per cent. in Korphal. It may be added that the average collections in these two villages, during the five years preceding the present settlement, were nearly the same, being Rs. 3,730 in Khándvi, and Rs. 3,745 in Korphal.

4. In the case of Gormala, the Superintendent was on the point of reporting that, on examination of the rough calculation, an error had been discovered by which the proposed assessment is reduced from Rs 3,161 to Rs. 2,610, and the average rate per

acre from Rs. 0-12-9 to Rs. 0-10-10 (not 12 as., as shown in the Revenue Commissioner's letter), the increase on last year's payments being 111 per cent.

5. In Bhándgaon and Aljápúr the Revenue Commissioner seems to have inverted the rates, inasmuch as he shows Rs. 0-12-6 as the proposed rate of the former village, and Rs. 1-0-0 as that of the latter, whereas the reverse is the case.

6. In Tándulwári Gori, although the increase is only 49 per cent., still an average rate of Rs. 1-3-1 with a maximum of Rs. 1-6-0 shows that the classification standard has been kept up. It may, therefore, be assumed that the old classification was somewhat higher than the average, as was also the case in Kándalgaon (No. 23), the former Jerayet rate on which is Rs. 0-13-4, the proposed rate being Rs. 1-3-3.

7. Ukadgaon is a village among the hills, with the lands of which the Superintendent is well acquainted. They are very rough, stony, and intersected by large ravines. At the former settlement all the uncultivated parts of fields seem to have been deducted as "Kharab," the cultivated portion (which was naturally the best) being assessed with reference to its value. According to the revision survey, most of this "Kharab" land is cultivated and assessed; but as it is generally of a very inferior quality, the average classification (and with it the assessment per acre) is frequently much lowered, as will be seen from the following example. The old Pratbandi (No. 37) was shown to contain 96 acres 14 guntas; of this 34 acres 35 guntas was deducted as "Kharab," and the remaining 61 acres 19 guntas were classed at Rs. 0-8-6, which made the total former assessment Rs. 32-10-0; the same field was broken up at the Revision Survey into three numbers, the total area of which was 100 acres 12 guntas; of this 9 acres 9 guntas were deducted as "Kharab," and the remaining 91 acres 3 guntas classed at an average of Rs. 0-4-4, which (with a maximum of Rs. 1-6-0) represents an assessment of Rs. 33-12-0. In this case there is an increase in the area brought under assessment of nearly 50 per cent.; but the increase in the assessment is only 3 per cent., and the proposed average rate per acre only Rs. 0-6-1. It will be seen from the above, and might be proved by many examples, that an increase in the assessed area does not necessarily imply an increase in the average rate, or even in the assessment.

8. As pointed out in the Superintendent's report (paragraph 24) the classification of poor soils is lower than the former standard, which circumstance will further explain the assimilation

of old and new rates in this and similar villages. For instance, Chumb (No. 67), in which the increase of area is 32 per cent., has an average classification of Rs. 0-5-6, the former average being Rs. 0-5-8. In Koregaon (No. 83), the increase of area is 44 per cent., and an average classification of Rs. 0-5-10, the old average being Rs. 0-6-3; and in Dhámangaon (No. 68) the average classification is Rs. 0-6-0, the increase in acres 23 per cent., and the former classification Rs. 0-6-8.

9. With reference to the Revenue Commissioner's 6th paragraph, regarding the general correspondence of the average of former and present classification, the Superintendent begs to annex an example to show how closely the *average* of the present and former classification may agree, and yet how different may be the result of the application of new rates :—

Survey Numbers.					Assessment at Rs. 1-0-0.	Prasbandh No.					Assessment at Rs. 1-0-0.
	Area	Kharab	Balance	Rate.			Area	Kharab	Balance.	Rate.	
	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	As. p.	Rs. a.		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	As. p.	Rs. a.
146 147 148	100 18	9 9	91 3	4 4	83 12	37	96 14	84 35	81 19	8 6	44 14
121 122 123	86 39	0 33	86 6	12 6	92 11	103	88 24	2 39	85 25	9 4	68 12
	187 11	10 2	177 9	9 4	126 7	....	184 88	87 34	147 4	9 0	118 10

10. It will be seen that the *average* classification of the two numbers nearly corresponds, being 8 annas and 4 pies according to the Revision Survey, and 9 annas according to the old classification; but the result of applying the new rates would be that the assessment of the poorer field, according to the new classification, would be Rs. 33-12-0, whilst according to the old classification it would be Rs. 44-14-0 (or 61-19 only); again in the better field, the assessment, according to the new classification, would be Rs. 92-11-0, whereas, according to the old classification, it would be only Rs. 68-12-0. Thus, the assessment on the poorer field would, according to the old classification, be raised, and that of the good field (which has been proportionally too low) be lowered, and an error would be perpetuated, which, with a high maximum rate, would be fatal to the success of a settlement.

11. The following statement gives the information called for by the Revenue Commissioner in his 16th paragraph, with the ex.

ception of the acres, to obtain which would entail great delay in submitting this explanation :—

Number of List.	Names.	Ain Jama or Land Assessment for 2 years.		Average Assessment, Waste, Remission, and Actual Collections of Land Revenue for nine years 1831-32 to 1839-40.			
		1818-19.	1819-20.	Assessment.	Waste.	Remissions.	Actual Collections.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9	Belgaon	298	137	901	443	105	353
19	Gormala	1,299	1,483	2,149	1,025	148	976
27	Khandvi	4,050	4,724	6,253	1,764	640	3,849
28	Khadkalgaon	343	385	1,301	745	124	432
29	Korphal	2,778	3,270	5,013	1,204	537	3,272
51	Tandulwari Gori	1,427	1,468	2,099	836	156	1,107
59	Ukadgaon	2,307	2,468	1,978	691	67	1,220
61	Bhandgaon	617	673	681	515	40	126
107	Aljapur	654	667	868	551	38	279
111	Sangamneir	693	711	1,030	895	30	105

12. In addition to the statement called for by the Revenue Commissioner, the Superintendent has compiled the following table, showing the waste, remissions, and collections for the year 1839-40 and the excess or deficit of the collections of 1871-72 with regard to them :—

Number of List.	Names.	Ain Jama 1818-19.	Ain Jama 1819-20.	Kamal.	1839-40.			Collections, 1871-72.	Collections in 1871-72 in excess of 1839-40.	Collections in 1871-72 less than 1839-40.	Proposed Assessment.
					Waste.	Remissions.	Collections.				
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
9	Belgaon	298	137	869	333	264	272	585	313	..	1,188
19	Gormala	1,299	1,483	2,074	584	115	1,375	1,263	..	112	2,610
27	Khandvi	4,050	4,724	6,035	1,795	1,142	3,098	3,882	784	..	5,780
28	Khadkalgaon	343	385	1,257	482	410	365	499	134	..	1,090
29	Korphal	2,778	3,270	4,837	647	234	3,955	1,469	..	1486	5,444
51	Tandulwari Gori	1,427	1,468	2,020	236	235	1,549	1,871	322	..	2,791
59	Ukadgaon	2,307	2,468	1,967	494	174	1,299	1,469	170	..	1,784
61	Bhandgaon	617	673	656	426	93	137	389	152	..	742
107	Aljapur	654	667	837	528	28	281	465	184	..	1,116
111	Sangamneir	693	711	993	835	64	94	416	322	..	884

From this it appears that while Khandvi paid Rs. 784 more, Korphal paid Rs. 1,486 less in 1839-40 than in 1871-72. It will be also observed that the proposed assessment approximates

pretty closely to the old kamal in most instances, and that the average payment for 1818-19 and 1819-20 of all the above villages was more or less raised by Mr. Pringle's kamal, with the single exception of Ukadgaon, which was reduced some Rs. 500, thus showing that the old payment was considered too high. Belgaon, on the other hand, had its average payments for 1818-19 and 1819-20 increased four-fold, whilst those of Khadkalgaon were more than trebled by Mr. Pringle's rates.

13. With regard to the Revenue Commissioner's 17th paragraph, the Superintendent has the honour to explain that, in accordance with the course sanctioned by Government in all the Deccan districts that have come under revision, the Virhunda has been remitted on all wells, whether old or new, the only difference between the treatment of lands, under old and new wells, being that the former have been classed at the full Jerayet classification, whilst the latter have been classed as ordinary Jerayet land.

14. In preparing the statement of prices, the seer of two pounds has been made use of as usual, the relative capacity of the Bársi and Poona seers having been adjusted.

W. WADDINGTON, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Násik.

No. 429 of 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Ratnágiri Districts,

Camp Kharipátan, 7th February 1873.

MEMORANDUM.

The Revenue Commissioner, S.D., has the honour to submit

1. Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., No. 1816, dated 11th December 1872, and accompaniments.
 2. Letter from do do. No. 102, dated 17th January 1873, and accompaniment.
 3. Do. do. to do. No. 20, dated 4th January 1873.
 4. Do. from do. do. No. 148, dated 23rd January 1873, and accompaniment.
- correspondence, as per margin, relative to revision of Revenue Survey and Settlement of 111 Government villages of the Bársi Taluka in the Sholápur Collectorate.

2. From a perusal of the reports of the Commissioner of Survey, Colonel Francis, and of the Superintendent, Colonel Waddington, and the report of 1840 from Captain Wingate, it is

apparent that the Bársi District has enjoyed an extraordinary prosperity during the period of survey guarantee. Partly from advantages of soil and climate, and partly from the development of a new route for cotton traffic, accompanying the relief afforded by the light assessment introduced in 1840-41, no district of the Deccan entered so rapidly, as that of Bársi, into the happy combination of circumstances attending, more or less, the old Revenue Survey assessment wherever introduced. The forms in which those circumstances are most easily recognizable by the officers of Government are extension of cultivation, with capability on the part of the ryots of paying the Government demand in full, and they became earlier and more steadily established in Bársi than in any other district, as the details furnished by Colonel Waddington show.

3. Freedom from failure of monsoon rain is one of the advantages enjoyed by the area under review; the statement accompanying paragraph 14 of Colonel Waddington's report, shows that the average of rainfall for nine years is higher than that of four other of the talukas of the Sholapur Collectorate, the sixth, Sângola, having a still more precarious fall. In the last year, 1871-72, extensive failure of crops occurred in all the other talukas; but the rainfall of Bársi, though much below the average, and only $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in excess of that in the Sholapur Taluka, fell so suitably for the requirements of agriculture, that there was a fair harvest, and no remissions whatever were found necessary.

4. Other indications of the advance of prosperity of the Bársi District will be found in the statistics accompanying the Superintendent's report :—

- I. Population has increased by 51 per cent.
- II. There are 126 chauris against 48 in 1840-41.
- III. The number of carts previously recorded is 784, which was for that period a large number, and it has reached the number of 1,794, or an increase of 154 per cent.
- IV. The number of ploughs has increased from 1,543 to 2,476, or about 60 per cent., which agrees rather closely with the increase in area of cultivation between 1840-41 and 1871-72.
- V. The increase in agricultural stock, on the other hand, is in very inferior proportion, bullocks showing an increase of 18 per cent. only; while the heading for cattle, and sheep, and horses contains an increase of only 10 per cent. It is presumable that restriction of the grazing

area by conversion into arable has had the effect of preventing an increase of agricultural stock in proportion to the population and cultivated area ; and it is hoped both that the new system is permanently suited to the district, and that the quality of the present race of animals is improved, so as to compensate for deficiency in one of the ordinary essentials of agricultural prosperity. Certainly, from those parts of the taluka actually seen by the Revenue Commissioner, he found no reason to differ from the views expressed by Colonel Francis and Colonel Waddington of the present exuberance of agricultural wealth compared with other Deccan districts, and even those more immediately adjacent.

- VI. Another evidence of the prosperous position of agriculture is to be found in the instances of sale and mortgages furnished in the statement at paragraph 21 of Colonel Waddington's report. At the same time a few instances thus extracted, though they speak so far for themselves, must not be held to represent the ordinary state of the land tenure, but only certain favourable conditions on which probably the outlay of capital has had some influence, that is to say, the Revenue Commissioner wishes to guard against any inference being drawn that land in the Bārsi Taluka is generally disposable by sale or mortgage, at any of the rates which may be found in exceptionally favourable instances.

5. A very striking feature in the agricultural economy of the district is the increase in the number of wells. Omitting the 136 wells used solely for drinking purposes, there were 2,844 wells in working order for irrigation in 1871-72 against 1,776 in 1840-41 ; and 967 out of repair, against 639 out of repair in the earlier year. It is probable that as the Mothasthal (or well-irrigated) area has largely increased during the period of guarantee, it has been found better economy to throw up many of the old wells and concentrate the cattle power on the new and improved works. A new well will often drain much of the water from an old one in its vicinity ; the question, however, raised in paragraph 5 of Colonel Francis' memorandum is one of much interest and importance, and the Revenue Commissioner will endeavour to obtain information which will throw light on the subject.

6. Before entering upon a review of that part of the reports of Colonel Francis and Colonel Waddington which relates to the revised assessment, the Revenue Commissioner begs to append a comparative statement of Jerayet maximum, and the average rate

per acre in each of the talukas of which the assessment has undergone revision Bārsi being the sixth. The statement is in the tabular form adopted by the Acting Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Oliphant, in his report on the revision of the Sholapur Taluka in April 1872. —

	Dodapuri			Madua			Bhamburda			Sholapur			Paudhanur 39 villages			Bārsi				
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p		
Maximum Jowari rates in classes	1	2	0	1	4	0	1	12	0	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	8	0		
	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	5	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	6	0		
	0	14	0				1	4	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	1	4	0		
						1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0
Average rate per acre	0	7	6	0	9	4	0	11	0	0	11	4	0	11	1	0	11	9		
Percentage increase	77			77			73			77			71			60				

7. The great development of traffic belonging to, or passing through, the Bārsi Taluka, assisted by the railway and that extraordinarily good feeder to the railway, the road from Bārsi to Kurduwāri or Bārsi Road Station, is illustrated in the statement in paragraph 12 of Colonel Waddington's report, which has received full confirmation by the reference subsequently made by Colonel Francis. This element of profitable activity is augmented by the steady demand for grain at the city and cantonments of Sholapur and by the further facility for trade with the Nizam's districts to the north, afforded by the road lately under construction and improvement over the Yedsi Ghāt. There thus appears every reasonable prospect of prices of jowāri remaining sufficiently high to maintain the standard assumed by the Commissioner of Survey and Superintendent, of from 60 to 70 per cent above those on which it is presumed the former assessment was based. Colonel Waddington has pointed out in his 25th paragraph, that the average prices of jowāri and bājri from 1866-67 to 1871-72 are about three times as high as those for the five years from 1856-57 to 1860-61, but he gives the prices of only four years of the first period of six years.

8. Jowāri is taken as the staple grain for the test of prices, because no other grain comes even near jowāri in respect to breadth of cultivation (see statement at the end of Colonel Waddington's report). It is to be regretted that such meagre details only of prices can be furnished, because it is almost impossible to calculate from the figures in the statement what the precise average for the later period was. Colonel Waddington in his 25th paragraph,

refers to the mode of calculation he advocated for Bhumthan (paragraph 23 of the Superintendent's report on Bhumthan villages), namely, the averages of the last five years of the two decades from 1851-52 to 1860-61 and from 1861-62 to 1870-71.

9 The statement in Colonel Waddington's 25th paragraph does not contain figures for 1867-68 and 1868-69, but the authorities will not be much misled, in the absence of more specific information, in taking the prices for Sholápur, which were shown in the Sholápur report as follows —

	Seers Jowári	Seers Báji	Seers Wheat,
1867-68	.....20 5	15 75	11
1868-69	....25 5	27 2	12

The average of the first of these series of five years for jowári is 57·4 seers, while the average of the second series is 21·8 seers. The average of Báji during the same series of years are, respectively 47 seers and 26·5 seers. But it is beyond all doubt that the effect of improved communication, and especially of the rail, has been to prevent glut of grain at particular periods of the year which formerly prevailed, and to assimilate prices to a great extent in different parts of the country. This assimilation acts on both ends of the balance, and while, certainly, the very low rates of the very earlier average will not recur in future averages there is every probability of the latter high average not being maintained.

10 The Commissioner of Survey and Settlement's paragraph 29 assumes the price of jowári at the time of Captain Wingate's settlement to have been about 44 seers the rupee, and he is satisfied that the rates now proposed will bear a fall to 30 seers the rupee. The Revenue Commissioner demurs to this opinion if Colonel Francis means an average rate of 30 seers, though not so if that represents a minimum price, and of the average not lower than that mentioned in Government Resolution No. 5918, dated 30th November 1872, if 25 seers of jowári be, as appears probable, generally maintained. The price of jowári at Sholápur on 31st December 1872 is reported in the *Gazette* at 22·8 seers per rupee, and if the prices at Bársi be, as stated in paragraph 12 of Colonel Francis' memorandum, a seer or two lower, it is evident that they are now near the assumed average of 25 seers, with a very good rabi crop ready for harvest, which may send prices lower. In treating of seers, the Revenue Commissioner intends those of Act XXXI of 1871, representing each tolas 85 and 73 or, roughly, tolas 85 $\frac{2}{3}$.

11. In expressing concurrence in an enhancement of assessment of 60 or 70 per cent. on account of rise of prices, the Revenue Commissioner considers that he has gone as far as a due regard to the interests of the ryots and to the advantage to Government of enduring regularity of collection will permit, even in a taluka relatively so secure from a failure of harvest as Bārsi is acknowledged to be.

12. The Revenue Commissioner now begs to submit a few remarks on the subject of his letter No. 20, dated 4th ultimo, to the address of the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement, and to that officer's reply.

13. In the first place, the undersigned wishes to explain that the remarks in his 17th paragraph were induced by imperfect information as to the expressed views of Government regarding the remission of Virhunda on the old wells in existence prior to the guarantee given at the settlement of 1840-41, and in the belief that exemption was limited to wells constructed during the

Para. 177 of Colonel Francis' report No. 147, dated 12th February 1867 on Indāpur.

Paras. 22 to 24 of Mr Badow's transmitting letter No. 2026, dated 22nd May 1867.

Para. 10 of Government Resolution No. 1211, dated 27th March 1868, revising the same.

currency of the guarantee. The undersigned has, since receipt of reply from Colonel Francis, referred to the opinions recorded as per margin; and though he might, if the question were still an open one, be disposed to doubt the advisability of remitting a tax which had been hitherto paid, he begs unreservedly to withdraw any advocacy of re-imposition of the tax, and to express his cordial concurrence in the course explained in paragraph 13 of Colonel Waddington's letter No. 75, dated 22nd January 1873. The amount of Virhunda foregone is amply compensated by the total increase of assessment derivable from the general revision, and too much encouragement can hardly be given by Government to any mode of application of the capital which will tend to provide food for the people and their cattle in years of drought. The undersigned also agrees to the proposals for assessing the cultivation from water-courses, called Pāthasthal, proposed by Colonel Waddington and approved by Colonel Francis.

14. There were two errors in the Revenue Commissioner's figures, pointed out in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Colonel Waddington's reply. They did not form the basis of any immediate issue, but in copying the papers the corrected figures are entered *supra* in red ink.

15. Colonel Waddington has made a similar error of inadvertence in the figures for Korphal in the statement in his 12th

paragraph, and a similar correction is made. It is just possible that Colonel Waddington intended 2,469 under collections for 1871-72 for Korphal, but the difference between those figures and 2,455 is very small ; and no change of figures being mentioned, it is thought best to take those of his former printed statement.

16. It is necessary to point out, in the first place, that the later correspondence arose out of the extreme diversity in the percentage of enhancement in different villages, so that the total which represents 66 per cent. ranged from 21 in Ukadgaon, No. 59 of the list, to 150 in Gormala, No. 19 of the list. It now appears from paragraph 4 of Colonel Waddington's letter No. 75, dated 22nd ultimo, notwithstanding the remarks in paragraph 31 of Colonel Francis's memorandum No. 1866, dated 11th December 1872, regarding Gormala, that "on examination of the rough calculation, an error had been discovered by which the proposed assessment is reduced from Rs. 3,161 to Rs. 2,610 and the average rate per acre from 12 annas 9 pies to 10 annas 10 pies (not 12 annas as shown in the Revenue Commissioner's letter), the increase on last year's payment being 111 per cent."

17. This reduction in the classification has so much reduced the difference between Gormala and Ukadgaon, that the percentage figures in paragraph 14 of the Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 20, dated 4th ultimo, should be reduced as regards Gormala proportionally ; but the enhancement in the case of Gormala still remains so great, and the omission of enhancement in the case of Ukadgaon so marked, that the Revenue Commissioner still thinks that, if Ukadgaon cannot be raised, Gormala should still be lowered to about the difference which would be warranted by the rise in prices, and the amount fairly due to the new cultivation brought to account.

18. It was the erroneous increase in Gormala from Rs. 1,263 to Rs. 3,161, or 150 per cent., with only increase of 8 per cent. in acreage, that first induced comparison between that village and Ukadgaon ; but, even with the reduction mentioned above, the Revenue Commissioner thinks that a careful comparison of the rather ample details of past assessment and collections of the two villages furnished in the statement appended to this report, render it extremely improbable that the circumstances of the villages warrant such a violent mode of adjustment as that proposed as the result of the theoretical classification alone.

19. The area for the two years 1818-19 and 1819-20 cannot be furnished, but the Ain Jama of those two years for Gormala and Ukadgaon shows the latter very much in excess. As Gormala exhibits a greatly increased assessment, though still below Ukad-

gaon, during the next period of years, it is probable that the marked deficiency in the previous two years was owing to exceptional causes.

20. The next period available for comparison is nine years of Mr. Pringle's settlement, of which Captain Wingate wrote in terms of respect, the cause of failure being that prices had fallen so low since the accession of our Government that Mr. Pringle's assessment was too high to be collected at that period. During the nine years of this settlement, the area again cannot be furnished; but the average assessment of Gormala, being somewhat in excess of Ukadgaon, the average of the waste and of the remissions in the former are so much in excess, that the average actual collections of Ukadgaon are found to be very considerably in excess of Gormala; but this state of things was slightly modified in 1839-40, the last of the nine years, particulars of which have been furnished by Colonel Waddington, when the collections of Ukadgaon were slightly lower than those of Gormala.

21. So much for the relative state of the collection during the earlier periods. It appears probable that Captain Wingate's survey found something in the previous necessity for large remissions in Gormala to induce a very light assessment, for at the close of the period of the thirty years' guarantee, during the last twenty years of which it is known that neither village required remissions, Gormala is found in 1871-72 with a recorded area of 3,536 acres and an assessment of Rs. 1,263, which represents only about 5 annas and 8 pies per acre, but is still about 30 per cent. in excess of the average collections of the nine years of Mr. Pringle's survey. In the case of Ukadgaon, we find in the same year, 1871-72, an area of 2,513 acres and an assessment of Rs. 1,469, which represents about 9 annas and 4 pies per acre.

22. When the villages come to be measured up at revision, we find that Gormala has 64 more acres to bring to account, or about 2 per cent. increase of area, and that Ukadgaon has 618 more acres to bring to account, or 39 per cent. increase of area. This area, it should be borne in mind, was deducted at the former survey as unarable; and, though it is now cultivated and therefore brought to account, is, of course, inferior land, unless it has been made good by expenditure of capital, which is in theory exempted from those grounds for enhancement admitted to consideration in a revised assessment. It is presumed that the survey officers are thus treating land only which was brought under cultivation prior to notification of the revised survey rules, under Section 28 of Act 1. of 1865; otherwise extra assessment would not be leviable.

23. In paragraphs 19 and 20 it has been shown that Ukadgaon had been from the first period of our management the much more flourishing village of the two, and in the paragraph immediately preceding it has been shown that Gormala being the more lightly assessed at the survey in 1840-41, both villages had prospered, that they had required for twenty years no remissions, and that Ukadgaon had been able to bring a large area of inferior land under cultivation. All the circumstances would have appeared to warrant the villages being charged a fair rent for the additional land, and such an enhancement as a general rise of prices would permit.

24. What, however, is now found to be the result of the recent classification? The one village Ukadgaon was raised from Rs. 1,469 to Rs. 1,784,—a difference of Rs. 315; and Gormala from Rs. 1,263 to Rs. 3,161,—a difference of Rs. 1,898. These last figures have now been reduced, by correction of an error, to Rs. 2,610; but they still are more than double the previous assessment. The sole explanation given is, that this is the result of a new and improved classification.

25. The Revenue Commissioner disclaims any wish to criticise the method of classification which, it may fairly be presumed, is the best that the experienced officers engaged in the duty can apply; but he thinks it inadvisable that a theoretical classification should be permitted entirely to regulate a revision of assessment, when, as in the present case, it is found not to harmonize with the ample evidence of the assessments over a long series of years of three different systems. This classification, if accepted, utterly vitiates Captain Wingate's classification, which has been otherwise regarded favourably in these reports; and yet that classification agrees generally with the previous state of the two villages, and has had the greatest success in its practical application.

26. But, though averse from entering upon the discussion of the method of classification now followed, the Revenue Commissioner has considerable doubts whether the practical result in the instance adduced by Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington, in defence of the relative assessment of Ukadgaon, in paragraph 7 of his letter No. 75, dated 22nd ultimo, is satisfactory.

27. If 61 acres 19 guntas of old number 37 in Ukadgaon had been cheerfully paying for thirty years, without remissions, Rs. 32-10-0 per annum, or 8 annas 6 pies per acre, it may fairly be inferred that, under a revision, the keynote of which is that rise of prices will warrant an enhancement of 60 or 70 per cent., the same acreage could, at least, continue to pay the same, if not something more. Whereas it is clear that by the method in which the old

good land is put into classification with the new inferior land, an average is obtained giving a diminished average assessment on the good land. Of course, if the Revenue Survey Officer found, on mature consideration, that the good land had been paying a great deal too much per acre under the former survey, he was competent so to classify as to reduce the assessment per acre instead of raising it on the theory of rise in prices; but if, on the other hand, as appears probable, the reduction was deliberately made on such grounds, but in consequence of the old good land being put into classification with the new bad land, then the arrangement, though it may account for the very low rate of assessment now fixed for Ukadgaon, does not appear satisfactory, and may, the Revenue Commissioner suggests, be revised with advantage.

28. Adverting to Khándvi, No. 27 of the list, and Korphal, No. 29, mentioned in paragraph 31 of Colonel Francis's memorandum No. 1816, dated 11th December 1872, the Revenue Commissioner makes no doubt that some adjustment of the assessment was required; but he has carefully followed the returns of the two villages, and, looking at the average of collections over the different series of years, thinks that the revision assessment of Korphal is relatively too high. Captain Wingate's classification average per acre was for Khandvi 10 annas and 10 pies, Korphal 8 annas and 5 pies. Colonel Waddington and Colonel Francis have found that, as pointed out by the cultivators, some of the lands in Korphal were assessed at a lower rate than lands of a similar quality in Khándvi; and Colonel Waddington, in paragraph 3 of his more recent letter, gives reason why the average of each village should with the same maximum be nearly similar. The average of Khándvi is 15 annas and 9 pies, but that of Korphal 1 rupee and 7 pies: this is a disadvantage to the latter village, which has not been explained. The much larger area of admittedly bad land brought under cultivation by Korphal—that is, 588 acres as against 133 in Khándvi—would, as in the case of Ukadgaon and Gormala, tend to give the former the lower general average; and the Revenue Commissioner thinks that a classification which would reduce Korphal to about Rs. 4,400, would be much more in harmony with the old assessments, would be a less violent re-adjustment of Captain Wingate's assessment, and would be fairer to all those who have not only been cultivators, but, it is presumed, mortgaging and buying and selling the holdings for the last thirty years, than the assessment proposed. This amount would give an enhancement in Korphal, including the new land, of about 80 per cent.

29. The relative assessment of two villages, Khándvi and Korphal, has been thus discussed, not because they make an instance of striking comparison, but because they were selected by the Sur-

vey authorities as an instance of the necessity of re-adjustment. That necessity is admitted ; but it is believed that the enhancement of Korphal has been carried too far.

30. In respect of all the nine villages extracted from the Revenue Commissioner's statement, except Khándvi, Tándulwári Gori, and Ukadgaon, the enhancement is, in the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner, somewhat too great ; the two first mentioned appear to have been judiciously treated, for there has been higher classification, and the enhancement in neither case exceeds 50 per cent., inclusive of the new cultivation. In the case of Ukadgaon, the Revenue Commissioner has given reasons why he thinks the classification has been mismanaged and should be revised. In all the other six villages, except Aljápúr, the Revenue Commissioner is not in a position to dispute the classification ; but the past revenue history of those villages gives no valid ground for an enhancement so much exceeding the average claimed for the district ; and it is recommended that the enhancement in these villages, and throughout the taluka, be reduced, so as not to exceed the general one claimed for higher prices, in addition to the value of new land brought to account. It may, no doubt, be urged that Government are entitled to the enhancement due to new classification illustrated for one rupee in paragraph 2 of Colonel Waddington's letter No. 75, in addition to enhancement due to prices ; but to this the Revenue Commissioner would reply that, if Captain Wingate's classification requires correction, and even if the cultivators got rather the best of the bargain under the thirty-years' settlement, yet that an enhancement of from 60 to 70 per cent. plus the additional amount for new land, is quite an ample correction, if due regard be given to the social effects of such a measure on landed property and on the future prospects of the districts. The percentage of increase in area ranges from 2 to 57 per cent., and may be estimated to represent about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd that amount in percentage of assessment, so that this would give from $\frac{2}{3}$ rds to 19 per cent., in addition, or an outside enhancement, from all causes, of from 76 to 89 per cent. If, as, for reasons above mentioned, is recommended in the case of Ukadgaon, the present classification figures could be revised in certain cases, there would probably be some set-off to the reduction, which the above proposal would, no doubt, necessitate.

31. Aljápúr, No. 107 in the list, has been specially excepted as regards classification in the preceding paragraph ; the percentage increase of area is 218 acres, or 23 per cent., and the enhancement of assessment 140 per cent. The assessment of this village was in 1818-19, Rs. 654 ; 1819-20, Rs. 667. The average assess-

ment for the nine years of Mr. Pringle's Survey, 1830-31 to 1839-40, was Rs. 868—

Waste.....	Rs. 551
Remissions.....	„ 38
Collections.....	„ 279

The falling off in cultivation and revenue was, no doubt, due to the high assessment. Captain Wingate fixed a classification of 6 annas and 8 pies, and the assessment (acreage shown above) stood in 1871-72 at Rs. 465, considerably less than the high assessments of 1818-19 and 1819-20, and considerably more (from extended cultivation) than during the nine years of Mr. Pringle's high assessment. These figures indicated high prosperity and undoubted capacity to pay more with the good prices of late years obtainable for agricultural produce. But the classifying officer of the Revenue Survey has raised the rupee classification from 6 annas and 8 pies to 11 annas and 1 pie, and with an adjustment for a maximum of Rs. 1-2-0; the result is an average rate of 12 annas and 6 pies per acre, and an inordinate total enhancement of 140

See para 28 of Colonel Francis' memorandum of 11th December.

per cent., the sum being Rs. 1,116, or nearly double the high assessment of 1818-19, 1819-20, when prices were higher than they are now, or are likely to be on an average, in future years.

32. In submitting these suggestions, the Revenue Commissioner is chiefly guided by the desire of averting, for what may be regarded social, as separated from strictly economical, reasons, though the latter have not been disregarded, any great individual enhancement which may not be indispensably necessary; and, in reviewing the papers, he thinks that a modification of the results of the theoretical classification, by a comparison with the previous classification and with the actual results of three different systems of collections, may be shown to be practicable and beneficial.

33. It is probable that, if these suggestions be approved, some diminution of the total increase of Rs. 82,516, shown in paragraph 23 of Colonel Francis' memorandum and in paragraph 35 of Colonel Waddington's report, may be liable to some reduction; but, on the other hand, the Revenue Commissioner thinks it quite probable, as stated in paragraph 30, that some cases similar to that noticed of Ukadgaon, though not so extreme, may be found, which are susceptible of an assessment somewhat in excess of that proposed.

34. The Revenue Commissioner begs respectfully to express his concurrence in the recommendations of the Survey Commissioner, the Superintendent, and the Collector of Sholapur,

relative to the advantage which would accrue in many ways from an exchange of territory with His Highness the Nizam, so as to remove the embarrassment of there being detached villages and groups of villages with administrations separated from the consolidated territory to which they belong. The inconvenience exists in a still more embarrassing degree in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, and especially in the Jamkheir Taluka ; and if the general question could be taken up cordially on both sides, many of the difficulties might be removed by mutual concessions and the interchange of guarantees. The principal difficulty, no doubt, is that of the unwillingness of British subjects to be transferred ; and the undersigned is not sure whether, as anticipated by Colonel Francis, the benefits of British rule would be considered as neutralized by their villages being situated a distance of 10 or 12 miles from our frontier.

W. H. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

*STATEMENT to accompany the Revenue Commissioner S. D.'s Memorandum to Government No. 429,
dated 7th February 1873.*

No.	Names of Villages	Present Assessment cultivation Return for 1872.		Proposed Assessment.		Percentage Increase in Area and Assessment according to proposed Settlement		Ann Jama or Land Assessment for years		Area	Average Assessment, Waste, Remissions and Actual Collections of Land Revenue for 9 years, 1831-32 to 1839-40.				Kansal or full Assessment of 1839-40	1839-40.			Remarks.
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	1818-19.	1819-20		Assessment.	Waste.	Remissions.	Actual Collections.		Waste.	Remissions.	Collections.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
9	Belgaon	1,204	Rs. 585	1,303	Rs. 1,188	8	103	298	137		901	443	105	353	869	833	864	278	Columns 4 and 6 include the Mchhatal or well-assessment, but this does not amount, in any case, to a large proportion; and, though the discussion being on the subject of Jerayet or dry cultivation, that alone ought, strictly speaking, to be discussed, yet the figures have been left unaltered in order to keep up connection with the figures in Col Waddington's letter
19	Gormala	3,536	1,263	3,604	2,616	8	111	1,299	1,483		2,149	1,025	148	976	2,074	584	115	1,375	
27	Khándvi	5,554	3,884	5,687	5,730	4	47	4,050	4,724		6,258	1,764	640	5,839	6,085	2,795	1,142	3,098	
28	Khadraigaon	1,826	499	1,380	1,090	7	118	343	385	..	1,301	745	124	432	1,257	482	410	365	
29	Korphal	4,452	2,455	5,040	5,444	18	121	2,778	3,270		5,013	1,204	637	3,272	4,886	647	334	3,955	
51	Tándulwári Gori.	2,066	1,971	2,324	2,791	12	49	1,427	1,468	..	2,099	936	156	1,107	2,020	236	335	1,549	
59	Ukadgaon	2,513	1,469	2,131	1,784	39	21	2,307	2,668	..	1,978	691	67	1,220	1,967	494	174	1,299	
61	Bhándgaon	712	389	721	742	8	91	617	673	..	681	515	40	126	656	426	93	137	
107	Aljápúr	1,140	466	1,358	1,116	23	140	654	667	..	868	551	38	279	837	528	28	281	
111	Bangamneer	3,338	416	1,535	884	18	118	693	711		1,030	895	80	105	899	835	64	94	

380

W. H. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st February 1873.

RESOLUTION.—Before proceeding to decide generally on the question of the pitch of assessment to be adopted for the whole tract of country under revision, it will be better to dispose of the Revenue Commissioner's objections on account of the larger proportionate increase in the assessment in some than in other villages.

2. Mr. Havelock, in the 17th paragraph of his forwarding memorandum, after noting the difference in the cases of the villages of Gormala and Ukadgaon, proceeds to say he thinks that if the latter cannot be raised, the former should be lowered to about the difference which would be warranted by the rise in prices, and the amount fairly due to the new cultivation brought to account. After going into further details of past and proposed assessments of the two villages, he gives it as his opinion that it would be unadvisable that a theoretical classification of soils (which, being the best the experienced officers in the duty can apply, he does not wish to criticise) should be permitted entirely to regulate a revision of assessment when it is found not to harmonize with the ample evidence of the assessments over a long series of years of three different systems. In paragraph 27 he also says that if the Revenue Survey Officer found, on mature consideration, that good land had been paying a great deal too much per acre under the former survey, he was competent so to classify as to reduce the assessment per acre instead of raising it on the theory of rise in prices. In the 32nd paragraph of his report also he states his opinion, that a modification of the results of the theoretical classification by a comparison with the previous classification and with the actual results of three different systems of collection, may be shown to be practicable and beneficial.

3. Mr. Havelock does not attempt to point out the means by which this could be accomplished; and if he had studied the description of the system of classification of soils and assessment laid down in the Joint Report, with which every Revenue Officer in this Presidency is presumed to be well acquainted, His Excellency in Council fails to understand how he could have conceived that such an adjustment as he proposes could be practicable. He seems not to have taken into consideration the fact that the classification of soils is carried out by an entirely different agency to that employed for calculating the assessment; that the former has to do with the relative value of soils towards each other, and knows no-

thing whatever of the assessment, the positive value, that is to be put upon them, and that, therefore, it could not have been competent to the Survey Officer—that is to say, the officer superintending the process of classification—so to classify as to reduce the assessment per acre without falsifying the object of all classification, viz., the preservation of the relative value of land according to their natural degrees of fertility. A modification of the results of the theoretical classification by the comparison proposed by the Revenue Commissioner would, in short, be impracticable without violation of the fundamental principle of the Bombay Revenue Survey, that the assessment, which is a tax upon the real rent, shall be regulated by the relative values of lands according to their natural fertility, their position with regard to markets, and other considerations that affect the pitch of rent generally.

4. The experience acquired by working out in practice for over thirty years the theoretical system of classification of soils laid down in the Joint Report has led to the conclusion that it was faulty in too closely assimilating the productive qualities of the best and the worst lands, and this has now been remedied by raising the classification of the former and lowering that of the latter. For instance, a field formerly classed at 14 annas has probably been raised to 16, and one classed at 4 has been lowered to 2: the relative values of 2 to 7 have thus been changed to 1 to 8. According to the Revenue Commissioner's views, as expressed in other letters although not distinctly in the present case, no increase beyond 50 per cent. should be made on revision of assessment, and it is presumed he would have no re-classification. Taking the examples given above as occurring in a village of which the maximum rate was 12 annas and is now raised to 1 rupee, the bad field paying formerly 3 annas per acre would be raised to 4 annas 6 pies; whereas by the ordinary process it would now pay 2 annas, and the good field formerly paying 5 annas would be increased to 7 annas 6 pies; whereas by the new classification it would pay a rupee. The Revenue Commissioner can now judge for himself of the equity of the proceeding he advocates, for it is presumed he would not go so far as to propose that the assessment of the bad field should be lowered to 2 annas, and that of the good one raised to 7 annas 6 pies, as to do so would only increase the total assessment by 2 annas, which would not equal 50 per cent. on the old total of 8 annas.

N.B.—5 annas 3 pies
by survey practice be-
comes 5 annas.

5. As laid down, therefore, in Government Resolution No. 798, of the 11th instant, on the revision of assessment in Pandharpur, Government cannot consent to abandon the principle of assessing according to the relative values of land as now ascertained,

but will content themselves with such moderate general increase as may be found suitable under the circumstances of each taluka as it falls in for revision.

6. The general effect of the revision now proposed at the maximum rates recommended by the Superintendent, and concurred in by the Survey Commissioner, is to raise the assessment on the whole taluka by 66 per cent. In the late revisions only the taluka of Indápur has been increased to a less extent, *i.e.*, 57 per cent.; whereas in Mádha, Bhimthari, Sholápur, and Pandharpur, the increases have been severally 77, 73, 77, and 74 per cent. Considering the enormous and rapid development of the trade of Bársi and the condition of agricultural prosperity proved by the statistics given in the Superintendent's report, together with the fact of the very great rise in the value of agricultural produce common to all the talukas mentioned; His Excellency in Council does not in any way fear that the enhanced assessment will bear hardly upon the people, especially when there is taken into account the fact of all the waste land now having been brought under the plough,—a point of which in its bearing on the letting value of land generally neither the Survey Officers nor the Revenue Commissioner have taken any notice.

7. Government concur in the proposal of Colonel Francis Paragraphs 17 and 18. acceded to by the Superintendent, for a slight alteration in the grouping of villages for maximum rates of assessment, which may accordingly be adopted.

8. They are satisfied with the reasons adduced for placing the maximum rate for this taluka at the same level as that sanctioned for Sholápur. The circumstance of the distance of the 4th group of villages in the south-east corner of the taluka from roads and markets does not, however, appear to have been sufficiently taken into consideration in fixing its maximum rate. This may accordingly be lowered to Rs. 1 instead of being fixed at Rs. 1-2-0. This will bring the general increase in the group probably down from 95 per cent. to about 83, and slightly lower the percentage increase on the whole taluka.

9. The principle of abolishing the Virhunda or well cess on lands under wells and assessed as Bagayot (garden) under the former settlement by an increase in the classification of the land up to the highest dry-crop classification, may be carried into effect in the taluka under report. It will tend to equalize the burden of assessment on old and new garden lands, and encourage the application of capital to the improvement of the land. It is not stated whether the sum of Rs. 28,000, to the surrender of which

it is said the grant of this boon will be equivalent, is that on the old garden lands alone or on the old and new together. In future reports this should be clearly shown.

10. The maximum rate of Rs. 4-8-0 proposed for Páthasthal lands has been passed over by the Superintendent in the 37th paragraph of his report, and by Colonel Francis in the 22nd paragraph of his forwarding memorandum No. 1816 of the 11th December last, in the most cursory manner. Government cannot allow proposals which it is proposed to guarantee for thirty years to be sent up without the fullest explanation, and the rates on this description of land are accordingly sanctioned only for the current year pending detailed report.

11. For the dry-crop rates for a period of thirty years sanction is now accorded. Considering that, according to the average prices of the last ten years, they amount, when expressed in grain rents, in the most highly assessed village, Kári, to 26·17 seers, 21·82 seers, and 14·74 seers per acre on jowári, bájri, and wheat respectively, exclusive of the value of straw, there need be no apprehension that except in famine years, when it is not possible to collect the land revenue at all, they will not be paid with ease, and leave a large surplus in the hands of the cultivators.

12. Government must express their great dissatisfaction that a report dated the 14th August last should only have reached them in the beginning of February.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Continuation of Proceedings for the Reduction of the Revised Settlements of the Poona and Sholápur Collectorates.

No. 1416 OF 1875.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 16th September 1875.

The accompanying statement* shows the reduction which it is proposed should be made in the revised assessment of the Bársi Taluka under the provisions of the Resolution of October last.

2. As compared with the other districts of the Sholápur Collectorate, the circumstances of this taluka, as affecting rates

* Not printed.

of assessment, may be said to be exceptional. It has a decided advantage in point of climate; the annual rain-fall as registered at Bársi being about $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches against from 18 to 23 in the other talukas. The soil is generally better, there being a comparatively small extent of the poor *barad* which is met with so extensively elsewhere in the collectorate; whilst the poorest soils are described by Colonel Waddington to have "a sufficient depth of earth to produce good grass during the monsoon." And if we add to this the fact of the water-level being very favourable for well-irrigation which covers a large proportion of the area for a Deccan District, we have, on the whole, a combination of natural advantages not met with elsewhere in the Sholapur District.

3. These circumstances, it will be observed, were duly considered in fixing the rates of the district; but my object in now bringing them forward is to show that, with such an exceptional state of things prevailing, it is advisable to make one reduction of assessment in the case on a somewhat different plan to that adopted for the district already reported on.

4. I would also notice, as having an important bearing on this point, that there is a difference, as will be perceived from the correspondence on this settlement, of only 11 pies in general average rate between the revised and former classification of the district, which indicates rather a close agreement between the two standards of valuation. There are, however, some few villages, to be noticed in the sequel, in which the percentage increase on the former assessment is considerably in excess of the prescribed limit for individual villages, owing to differences in the two standards of classification. But, considering the agreement generally between the respective valuations of the soil, I am of opinion that it is not advisable in this case to make the reduction in classification values from 10 annas downwards as carried out in other districts; and I would accordingly recommend that the classification should be allowed to stand as it is, and our abatement of assessment be made by a reduction of maximum rates.

5. The settlement report shows the villages to have been divided into groups and assessed at maximum rates as under, viz :—

		Rs. a. p.
1st group	—1 village for which the maximum was	1 8 0
2nd	„ 65 villages ditto ditto	1 6 0
3rd	„ 40 „ ditto ditto	1 4 0
4th*	„ 5 „ ditto ditto	1 0 0

* These villages, which were put under a Rs. 1-2-0 maximum at first, were reduced to 1 rupee maximum; see paragraph 8 of Government Resolution No 1031, of 21st February 1875.

I recommend a reduction of (2) annas per group in the rates of the first three groups. Those of the fourth have already been reduced in this proportion, as shown in the marginal note; and being now under a rupee maximum, nothing further is required in their case. For, as their average rate is only 7 annas 11 pies, I think they may be said to be favourably treated as they now stand.

6. The subjoined statement exhibits the reduction of assessment caused by the foregoing modification of rules :—

Group.	Revision Settlement.		Proposed Reduction by lowering of Maximum Rate.	Remaining Assessment, being Difference of columns 2 and 4.	Percentage Increase on Original Assessment.
	Amount.	Percentage Increase.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1st ...	11,034	71	918	10,116	57
2nd ...	1,27,013	63	11,426	1,15,587	48
3rd ...	59,404	59	5,910	53,494	43
4th ...	5,001	63	...	5,001	63
Total ..	2,02,452	62	18,254	1,84,198	48

It will thus be seen that the new *kamal* for the 111 villages will now be reduced to Rs. 1,84,198 and the increase on former assessment from 62 to 48 per cent. By reference to the figured statement showing the land and sayer revenue collections appended to Captain Wingate's report on the first settlement, it will be observed that the collection (exclusive of sayer revenue) for the first* year that the district came into our possession amounted to Rs. 1,87,741; but this includes the revenues of 112 villages, one of which (Darphal) has been since transferred to Sholapur. Deducting Rs. 1,660 as given by Colonel Waddington on account of this village, we have a total of Rs. 1,86,081 as the land revenue at that period of the 111 villages now under the district. It follows consequently that our new revenue demand is about Rs. 2,000 less than was realized from the district more than half a century ago.

7. There are 11 villages in all, the assessment of which, as now reduced, is in excess of the prescribed limit of increase for

* Collections were about the same amount in the following year also.

individual villages. I find from some correspondence regarding the settlement that the Superintendent, Colonel Waddington, made special inquiries as to the cause of increase in some of these villages, and prepared a statement, contrasting their assessment according to his revision rates with Mr. Pringle's assessment and with that fixed subsequently at the first settlement. The following information is taken from the statement referred to:—

Villages.	Assessment according to		
	Mr. Pringle's Rates.	First Survey Rates.	Estimate now made.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaon	869	585	1,056
Gormalla	2,074	1,263	2,378
Khadkalgaon	1,257	499	958
Korphal	4,836	2,455	4,597
Aljapur	837	465	832
Sangamner	993	416	760

On examining this it will be perceived that a very large reduction, amounting to 100 per cent. in some instances, was made in the assessment of the villages at the first settlement, and that the reduced assessment now fixed will make their payment in future about equal to what they were under Mr. Pringle's rates. The Superintendent having fully satisfied himself of the correctness of his classification, there can, in my opinion, be no doubt that the excess over the prescribed limit of increase is due to the erroneously low standard of classification adopted at the first settlement. I would accordingly recommend that the reduced assessment now submitted, should be confirmed, and nothing further be done in such cases.

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 5875.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1875.

RESOLUTION.—The leading facts of the revenue history of this taluka are as follow:—

2. At the introduction of British rule in 1818, 221,000 acres were under cultivation, the average rate of assessment was Re. 0-13-6 per acre, and the whole assessment was realized. At this

time prices were high—that of the staple grain, jowár, being 27 seers the rupee. The old Mahratta rates remained in force till 1831, but prices fell very greatly, and in consequence cultivation diminished, and large remissions were necessary. During the thirteen years, 1818-1831, cultivation averaged 183,000 acres, the average rate of assessment was Rs. 0-15-6 per cultivated acre, and of realizations Rs. 0-12-3. In 1831 Mr. Pringle's settlement was introduced, but entirely broke down. During the nine years it remained in force the average cultivation fell to 123,000 acres, the assessment rate was Rs. 1-0-3, and the rate of realizations Rs. 0-13-9. In 1841 the survey settlement was introduced by Captain Wingate, who fixed a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1 per acre throughout the taluka, giving an average rate of 8 annas.

3. This settlement has had the happiest effects. Cultivation has increased during the time from 123,000 to 278,000 acres, and a very small fraction only of arable land remains waste. Land acquired a high saleable value, averaging in the last years of the settlement about thirty times the assessment. There increased—

Population	51 per cent.
Agricultural cattle	18 "
Carts	154 "
Ploughs	60 "
Wells	60 "

It is to be remarked that, if these returns are correct, agricultural cattle have increased in a much smaller ratio than either cultivation or population, and that the number of ploughs is still very small, averaging less than 1 to 2 holdings. The disproportionately small increase of plough cattle may in a great measure be attributed to the small area left of late years for grazing.

During the time of the settlement the railway and numerous good roads have been constructed. Prices also rose immensely, and averaged at Bársi $19\frac{1}{2}$ seers of jowári the rupee for the last three years of the settlement term.

4. On these considerations, when the settlement was revised in 1872, the old maximum rate of Rs. 1 per acre was replaced by rates of Rs. 11-8-0 (for the town of Bársi only), Rs. 1-6-0, Rs. 1-4-0, and Rs. 1, according to the situation of the different villages. These rates raised the assessment from Rs. 1,24,658 to Rs. 2,02,452, or 62 per cent., and the average rate from Rs. 0-7-3 per acre (inclusive of encroachments on unassessed waste, which amounted to 30,000 acres) to Rs. 0-11-4. The maximum rate on the lowest group of 5 villages, it will be observed, remained unchanged; but owing to the very faulty original classification of this group, and to the assessment of encroachments, the percentage increase in this group amounted to 63.

5. It is unnecessary to repeat here the considerations which have determined Government to reduce the assessments imposed in 1872, as they have been fully discussed in Government Resolution No. 5739 of 29th October last, and the recent course of prices has been considered in paras. 10 to 13 of Government Resolution No. 5874, dated 19th instant, on the assessment of the Sholapur Taluka.

* 6. In submitting his proposals, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., strongly urges the propriety of not altering the valuation scale for Bársi in the manner which has been adopted for other talukas, the assessments of which have been recently disposed of. His reasons are, briefly, that, although the original classification of Bársi was very incorrectly done, the original and revised standards of valuation differ little (about 6 per cent.); that, owing to the superiority in soil and climate generally of Bársi, its medium and poorer soils do not require the reduction in valuation which has been found to be desirable in other talukas, the rates of which have been lowered; and that he is satisfied of the accuracy of the present classification. For these reasons he recommends that the present classification shall stand, but that the maximum rates of the three first groups of villages shall be reduced 2 annas. This will lower the percentage of increase on the original assessments from 62 to 48.

7. On the other hand, however, His Excellency in Council would desire to give due consideration to the fact that a large proportion of the inferior lands of the taluka, which were classed as unarable at the time of the old survey, have now been brought under assessment, and that a proportionately heavier burden has been suddenly laid upon those holding such lands. Circumstances beyond the control of the cultivators—such as the rise of prices owing to the opening up of communications—have rendered that a valuable property which the circumstances of thirty years ago hardly rendered it worth the while of the people to bring under the plough. It was, of course, right that the State should reap some advantage from this change of circumstances; but the fact of the sudden increase of burden on those holding such lands must also, on equitable grounds, have due weight given to it. The Survey Commissioner has accordingly drawn out a statement showing the reduction in assessment that would result from putting a lower classification on the poorest classes of soils, ranging from a valuation of 6 annas downwards, which lowers the percentage increase on the whole taluka from 62 to 50 per cent. This reduction in favour of the inferior classes of soils, Government are pleased to sanction, in addition to that which will be brought about by the reduction of the maximum rates of the first three

groups or villages, *i.e.*, from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-6-0 (for the town of Bársi alone), from Rs. 1-6-0 to Rs. 1-4-0, and from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-2-0, leaving the lowest group at 1 rupee, as already sanctioned.

8. The effect of this double reduction will be to bring down the percentage increase on the whole taluka from 62 to 42 per cent., and the average rate per acre from annas 11 pies 4 to annas 10 pies 3. The total assessment of the taluka will now be about Rs. 9,000 less than in the last year of Maratha rule, although 57,000 acres more are in cultivation than at that time.

9. There will now be only 9 villages out of 111 in which the increase will exceed 75 per cent. over the old assessments, and in these Government consider it unnecessary to order a still further reduction. Increases on individual holdings beyond the prescribed limit of 100 per cent. should be specially reported for orders.

W. G. PEDDER,

Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 216 of 1876.

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. L. TAVERNER,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,

TO

COLONEL J. FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

Camp Násik, 22nd March 1876.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 444, dated 20 instant, I have the honour herewith to forward a statement showing the result of the alteration made under Government Resolution No. 5875, dated 19th October 1875, in the revision settlement rates of 111 villages of the Bársi Taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate.

2. The estimate entered in paragraph 8 of the Government Resolution, is that the assessment would be reduced from an increase of 62 per cent. to one of 42 per cent. The actual result is an assessment of Rs. 1,77,135 against the original assessment of Rs. 1,24,658, or an increase of Rs, 52,477 or 42·1 per cent.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. L. TAVERNER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey.

Statement showing the ultimate result of the Survey Revision Settlement finally adjusted under Government Resolution

Number.	Name of Village.	As per Cultivation Returns for 1871-72.		As per Revision						
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.					Assessment.	
				Jerayet.	Mothasthal Bagayet.	Páthasthal Bagayet.	Rice.	Total.	Jerayet.	Mothasthal Bagayet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bársi	13,428	6,436	14,655	441	12	...	15,108	9,163	457
2	Agalgaon	4,065	1,831	4,147	339	32	...	4,518	2,248	320
3	Ahpur	863	500	850	23	...	...	873	747	22
4	Ambejavalga... ..	3,162	1,856	3,310	255	40	...	3,605	2,282	279
5	Arangaon	1,332	621	1,337	58	18	...	1,413	564	40
6	Babhulgaon	2,663	1,280	2,608	262	15	...	2,885	1,396	232
7	Balewari	1,184	517	1,370	32	...	...	1,402	733	23
8	Bavi	3,252	1,778	3,452	248	...	...	3,700	2,359	313
9	Bhuita	1,361	526	1,406	40	...	...	1,446	570	30
10	Chara	2,172	936	2,338	136	61	...	2,535	1,013	119
11	Chikharda	4,672	2,307	4,489	382	5	...	4,876	2,530	301
12	Deogaon	2,469	1,905	2,414	98	50	...	2,562	2,482	117
13	Dhanora	944	386	956	47	...	...	1,003	479	46
14	Dhotra	2,202	990	2,247	141	4	...	2,392	1,124	98
15	Dadsinga	1,174	716	1,138	81	...	...	1,219	895	99
16	Gadegaon	1,263	605	1,328	25	...	...	1,353	942	20
17	Ghari	1,643	897	1,583	242	6	...	1,831	871	222
18	Gormala	3,536	1,263	3,517	167	65	...	3,749	2,003	141
19	Indápur	786	435	883	18	...	...	901	597	16
20	Jahanpur	1,277	563	1,185	100	29	...	1,314	568	86
21	Jamgaon (Taraf Agalgaon)	2,762	1,089	2,929	58	42	...	3,029	1,244	57
22	Kandalgaon	1,173	976	1,194	18	...	...	1,212	1,286	20
23	Katagaon	1,858	797	1,968	113	28	...	2,109	999	102
24	Kari	8,050	3,734	8,152	512	7	...	8,671	4,473	560
25	Khamgaon	2,443	1,221	2,414	151	10	...	2,575	1,634	156
26	Khandvi	5,554	3,882	5,824	123	...	...	5,947	5,070	135
27	Khadkalgaon... ..	1,326	499	1,369	25	...	...	1,394	892	28
28	Korphal	4,452	2,455	4,999	207	2	...	5,208	4,264	242
29	Kaslamb	1,198	593	1,235	117	...	...	1,352	634	98

the undermentioned Villages of Taluka Bārsi, Sholapur Collectorate, as No. 5875, dated 19th October 1875.

Survey.				Increase.				Maximum Dry-crop rate per acre.	Average Dry-crop rate per acre, exclusive of rice and water cess.	Remarks.
ment.				Numerical.		Percentage.				
Soil Assessment.	Water Cess.	Rice.	Total.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
10	18	...	9,648	1,680	3,212	13	50	1 6 0	0 10 2	
33	47	...	2,648	453	817	11	45	1 4 0	0 0 9	
...	...	...	769	10	269	1	54	...	0 0 14	
12	117	...	2,720	443	864	14	47	...	0 0 11½	
10	24	...	638	81	17	6	3	...	0 0 7	
11	23	...	1,662	222	382	8	30	...	0 0 9	
...	...	...	756	218	239	18	46	...	0 0 8½	
...	...	...	2,672	448	894	14	50	...	0 0 11½	
...	...	...	600	85	74	6	14	...	0 0 6½	
44	132	...	1,308	363	372	17	40	...	0 0 7½	
6	12	...	2,879	204	572	4	25	...	0 0 9½	
47	57	...	2,703	93	798	4	42	...	0 0 9½	
...	...	...	525	59	139	6	36	...	0 0 8½	
3	5	...	1,230	190	240	9	24	...	0 0 8	
...	...	...	994	45	278	4	39	...	0 0 13	
...	...	...	962	90	357	7	59	...	0 0 11½	
3	6	...	1,102	188	205	11	23	...	0 0 9½	
50	96	...	2,290	212	1,027	6	81	...	0 0 9½	
...	...	...	613	115	178	15	41	...	0 0 11	
19	34	...	707	37	144	3	26	...	0 0 8	
37	52	...	1,390	267	301	10	28	...	0 0 7	
...	...	...	1,308	39	330	3	34	...	0 1 1	
20	39	...	1,160	251	363	14	46	...	0 0 8½	
5	19	...	5,057	621	1,323	8	35	...	0 0 9½	
7	12	...	1,809	132	588	5	48	...	0 0 11	
...	...	...	5,205	393	1,323	7	34	...	0 0 14	
...	...	...	920	68	421	5	84	...	0 0 10½	
2	3	...	4,511	756	2,056	17	84	...	0 0 14	
...	...	...	732	154	139	13	23	...	0 0 8½	

Number.	Name of Village.	As per Cultivation Returns for 1871-72.		As per Revision						
				Acres.					Assess	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Jirayat.	Mothasthal Bagayet.	Páthasthal Bagayet.	Rice.	Total.	Jirayat.	Mothasthal Bagayet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
30	Kandgaon	2,434	1,379	2,757	226	33	...	3,016	1,549	231
31	Kavha	2,456	1,262	2,553	72	...	...	2,625	2,009	81
32	Mabagaon	1,103	692	1,146	38	...	...	1,184	984	41
33	Mandegaon	1,448	1,034	1,449	148	...	...	1,597	1,441	182
34	Maregaon	2,699	1,480	2,650	131	...	...	2,781	1,823	126
35	Mandapur	1,519	804	1,553	58	...	...	1,611	879	46
36	Nari	4,041	2,145	3,856	378	...	...	4,234	2,399	384
37	Ukadgaon	2,513	1,469	3,485	314	60	...	3,859	1,101	287
38	Pandri	684	335	810	158	15	...	983	340	128
39	Pangaon	8,201	3,767	9,050	317	22	...	9,389	5,124	341
40	Pangri	5,504	3,045	5,587	535	31	...	6,153	2,616	521
41	Pathri	1,717	639	1,927	135	7	...	2,069	859	106
42	Pimpalgaon (Tara f Pangaon)	1,296	763	1,424	63	3	...	1,490	1,186	65
43	Pimpalgaon (Tara f Pangri)	993	573	1,071	34	...	...	1,105	826	31
44	Pimpalgaon (Tara f Agalgaon)	2,830	1,873	2,841	167	..	...	3,008	2,577	192
45	Pimpalwandi	612	386	575	146	24	...	745	242	98
46	Puri	1,425	704	1,444	169	10	...	1,623	884	143
47	Sakat	2,618	1,587	2,669	85	16	...	2,770	2,579	90
48	Saundara	3,783	1,835	3,780	192	11	...	3,983	2,499	232
49	Shelgaon (Tara f Bãrsi)	1,892	958	1,928	61	35	...	2,024	1,324	67
50	Shiral	2,025	812	2,058	257	33	...	2,348	976	200
51	Tandulwari Gore	2,666	1,371	2,720	14	...	...	2,734	2,677	14
52	Tandulwari Sher Khani	2,063	952	2,332	40	...	...	2,372	1,369	37
53	Tãdsavandana	1,213	604	1,126	131	...	...	1,257	776	123
54	Tandi	1,408	656	1,460	49	6	...	1,515	744	43
55	Valvand	700	420	714	104	9	...	827	393	58
56	Wanewari	838	251	900	62	...	...	962	392	44
57	Vyarag	3,270	1,192	3,325	204	...	...	3,529	1,776	184
58	Elamba	928	548	936	124	...	...	1,060	734	112
59	Balegaon	1,264	585	1,305	55	...	...	1,360	982	54
60	Chuncholi	1,965	914	2,344	172	3	...	2,519	1,130	145
61	Dudhgaon	898	508	883	29	...	...	912	753	24

Survey.				Increase.				Maximum Dry-crop Rate per acre.	Average Dry-crop Rate per acre, exclusive of Rice and Water Cess.	Remarks.
ment.				Numerical.		Percentage.				
Soil Assessment	Water Cess.	Rice.	Total.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	
38	100	...	1,918	582	539	24	39	1 4 0	0 9½	
...	...	...	2,090	169	828	7	66	...	0 12½	
...	...	...	1,025	81	329	7	47	...	0 14	
...	...	...	1,623	149	589	10	57	...	1 0	
...	...	...	1,949	82	469	3	32	...	0 11	
...	...	...	925	92	121	6	15	...	0 9	
...	...	...	2,783	103	638	5	30	...	0 10½	
44	113	...	1,545	1,346	76	54	5	...	0 6	
12	63	...	543	299	208	44	62	...	0 8	
13	55	...	5,533	1,188	1,766	14	47	...	0 9½	
35	36	...	3,208	649	163	12	5	...	0 8	
5	7	...	977	352	338	21	53	...	0 7½	
3	8	...	1,262	194	499	15	65	...	0 13½	
...	...	...	857	112	284	11	50	...	0 12½	
...	...	...	2,769	178	896	6	48	...	0 14½	
12	24	...	376	133	10	22	3	...	0 7½	
9	20	...	1,056	198	352	14	50	...	0 10	
14	24	...	2,707	152	1,120	6	71	...	0 15½	
12	16	...	2,759	200	924	5	50	...	0 11	
36	65	...	1,492	132	534	7	56	...	0 11	
26	93	...	1,295	323	483	16	59	...	0 8	
...	...	...	2,691	68	820	3	44	...	0 15½	
...	...	...	4,106	309	454	15	48	...	0 9½	
...	...	...	899	44	205	4	49	...	0 11½	
3	8	...	798	107	142	8	22	...	0 8½	
6	13	...	470	127	50	18	12	...	0 9	
...	...	...	436	124	185	15	74	...	0 7	
...	...	...	1,060	259	768	8	64	...	0 9	
...	...	...	846	132	298	14	54	...	0 12½	
...	...	...	1,036	96	451	8	77	...	0 13	
3	8	...	1,286	554	372	28	41	...	0 8	
...	...	...	777	14	269	2	53	...	0 13½	

Number.	Name of Village.	As per Cultivation Returns for 1871-72.		As per Revision						
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.					Assess	
				Jerayet.	Mothasthal Bagayet.	Páthasthal Bagayet.	Rice.	Total.	Jerayet	Mothasthal Bagayet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acs.	Acs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
62	Jamgaon (Taraí Pangri).	2,729	1,140	2,662	197	3	11	2,873	1,605	202
63	Kapsi	561	403	558	85	...	...	593	561	32
64	Malegaon	4,839	1,853	4,807	264	5	...	5,076	2,694	231
65	Savargaon	1,667	922	1,490	105	...	...	1,595	1,247	101
66	Edsi... ..	4,038	2,354	4,589	318	...	...	4,907	2,864	345
	Total ...	151,576	77,877	157,406	9,605	740	11	167,762	99,813	9,293
67	Ambegaon	880	442	957	70	...	...	1,027	652	71
68	Bhansal	936	426	1,126	38	4	...	1,168	487	17
69	Bhatambra	4,434	2,667	4,165	494	6	...	4,665	2,849	523
70	Borgaon	863	370	858	68	...	...	926	440	59
71	Chunchkhop	531	322	649	16	...	...	665	410	14
72	Ohumb	1,014	378	1,226	91	...	...	1,317	408	45
73	Dhamangaon... ..	925	388	1,078	38	22	...	1,138	389	19
74	Dhoralá	1,707	1,099	1,801	25	...	...	1,826	1,418	24
75	Dahitna	1,458	1,138	1,467	10	...	...	1,477	1,325	10
76	Halduga	1,615	752	1,576	190	5	...	1,771	1,053	158
77	Hatiz	1,707	779	1,959	21	4	...	1,984	1,447	20
78	Hingni (Taraí Pangaon).	809	457	805	38	3	...	846	682	39
79	Hingni (Taraí Ratanja).	517	289	673	...	...	...	673	480	...
80	Jharegaon	1,905	903	2,017	78	1	4	2,100	1,238	71
81	Jhadi	1,205	533	1,252	136	5	...	1,393	801	128
82	Javalgaon	1,530	896	1,711	67	...	...	1,778	1,381	66
83	Kajla	2,042	1,374	2,006	77	...	...	2,083	1,927	73
84	Khadkuni	1,009	479	1,166	68	...	15	1,249	515	49
85	Koregaon	1,286	533	1,796	54	...	7	1,857	635	36
86	Landol	2,000	1,086	2,433	82	20	...	2,535	1,061	69
87	Malagaon	1,728	605	1,897	126	13	...	2,036	784	93
88	Malvandi	3,301	1,413	3,628	195	...	...	3,823	1,326	193
89	Mangsi	1,315	468	1,271	52	...	...	1,323	710	34
90	Nandvi	2,046	998	2,269	75	6	10	2,360	1,220	60

Survey.				Increase.				Maximum Dry-crop Rate per acre.	Average Dry-crop Rate per acre, exclusive of Rice and Water Cess.	Remarks.
ment.				Numerical.		Percentage.				
Soil Assessment.	Water Cess.	Rice.	Total.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Páthasthal Bagayet.										
1	4	16	1,828	144	688	5	60	1 4 0	0 10	
...	...	...	593	32	190	6	47	...	1 0	
4	7	...	2,936	237	1,083	5	58	...	0 9	
...	...	...	1,348	28	426	2	46	...	0 13½	
...	...	...	3,209	869	855	22	36	...	0 10½	
615	1,342	16	1,11,079	16,186	33,202	11	43	...	10 7	
...	...	...	723	147	281	17	64	1 2 0	0 11	
2	4	...	510	232	84	25	20	...	0 7	
5	15	...	3,392	231	725	5	27	...	0 11½	
...	...	...	499	63	129	7	35	...	9 8½	
...	...	...	424	134	102	25	32	...	0 10	
...	...	...	453	303	75	30	20	...	0 5½	
12	26	...	446	213	58	23	15	...	0 6	
...	...	...	1,442	119	343	7	31	...	0 12½	
...	...	...	1,325	19	197	1	17	...	0 14½	
3	7	...	1,221	156	469	10	62	...	0 11	
2	9	...	1,478	277	699	16	90	...	0 12	
2	4	...	727	37	270	5	59	...	0 13½	
...	...	...	480	156	191	30	66	...	0 11½	
1	1	5	1,316	195	413	10	46	...	0 10½	
4	12	...	945	188	412	16	77	...	0 10	
...	...	...	1,447	248	551	16	61	...	0 13	
...	...	...	2,000	41	626	2	46	...	0 15½	
...	...	24	588	240	109	24	23	...	0 7½	
...	...	11	682	571	149	44	28	...	0 6	
14	58	...	1,202	535	116	27	11	...	0 7	
5	13	...	895	308	290	18	48	...	0 7	
...	...	...	1,519	522	106	16	8	...	0 6½	
...	...	...	744	8	276	1	59	...	0 9	
4	15	13	1,312	314	314	15	31	...	0 8½	

Number	Name of Village.	As per Cultivation Returns for 1871-72.		As per Revision						
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.					Assess	
				Jerayet.	Mothasthal Bagayet.	Páthasthal Bagayet.	Rice.	Total.	Jerayet.	Mothasthal Bagayet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Ac.	Ac.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
91	Nimblak ...	1,521	588	1,590	54	...	...	1,644	877	42
92	Undegaon ...	2,023	1,127	2,299	32	2	...	2,333	1,734	33
93	Upla (Makad) ...	3,759	1,987	5,440	453	...	...	5,893	2,139	419
94	Pimpri (Taraf Ratanjan).	1,154	441	1,203	53	...	...	1,256	866	46
95	Pimpri (Taraf Pangaon).	2,312	1,181	2,445	97	...	...	2,542	1,649	102
96	Baleiás ...	1,740	1,390	1,843	50	...	...	1,859	1,626	58
97	Rastapur ...	1,038	357	1,189	47	2	...	1,238	443	31
98	Ratanjan ...	2,468	883	2,962	63	...	1	3,026	1,414	45
99	Bui ...	3,045	953	3,334	169	2	2	3,507	1,598	130
100	Sarjapur ...	1,068	520	1,173	29	...	1	1,203	747	28
101	Sarola ...	2,871	1,443	2,970	40	...	...	3,010	1,812	27
102	Shelgaon Ratanjan ...	3,947	1,726	4,142	106	...	...	4,248	2,388	103
103	Surdi ...	4,537	1,812	5,051	326	...	...	5,377	2,344	333
104	Tadwal ...	2,770	2,143	2,739	58	...	...	2,797	2,660	61
105	Tark Pimpri ...	2,339	1,552	2,410	72	...	...	2,482	1,473	68
106	Bhandgaon ...	712	389	721	8	4	...	733	618	8
	Total ...	74,067	37,287	81,297	3,766	99	40	85,202	48,026	3,405
107	Aljapur ...	1,140	465	1,142	36	15	...	1,193	738	29
108	Gandgaon ...	3,666	940	3,758	112	...	...	3,870	1,338	64
109	Kasari ...	2,251	826	2,480	47	...	...	2,527	1,078	33
110	Mirjalpur ...	999	411	932	63	...	...	995	620	48
111	Sanganner ...	1,338	416	1,484	26	17	...	1,527	593	15
	Total ...	9,394	3,058	9,796	284	32	...	10,112	4,367	189
	Total ..	248,465	1,24,658	263,154	14,096	883	51	278,184	1,61,369	13,344
		59	9	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	248,524	1,24,667	263,154	14,096	883	51	278,184	1,61,369	13,344

Camp Násik, 22nd March 1876.

Survey.				Increase.				Maximum Dry-crop Rate per acre.	Average Dry-crop Rate per acre, exclusive of Rice and Water Cess.	Remarks.
ment.				Numerical.		Percentage.				
Páthasthal Bagayet.		Rice.	Total.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
Soil Assessment	Water Cess.									
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	919	123	331	8	56	1 2 0	0 9	
2	5	...	1,774	310	647	15	57	...	0 12	
...	...	...	2,558	2,134	571	57	29	...	0 7	
...	...	...	912	102	471	9	107	...	0 11½	
...	...	...	1,751	230	570	10	48	...	0 11	
...	...	...	1,684	153	294	9	21	...	0 14	
1	5	...	480	200	123	19	34	...	0 6	
...	9	1	1,469	558	586	23	66	...	0 7½	
1	5	3	1,737	462	784	15	82	...	0 8	
...	...	1	776	135	256	13	49	...	0 10½	
...	...	...	1,839	139	396	5	27	...	0 9½	
...	...	...	2,491	301	765	8	44	...	0 9½	
...	...	...	2,677	840	865	19	48	...	0 8	
...	...	...	2,721	27	578	1	27	...	0 15½	
...	...	...	1,541	143	11	6	1	...	0 10	
4	10	...	640	21	251	3	65	...	0 13½	
62	198	58	51,749	11,135	14,462	15	39	...	9 9	
11	23	...	801	53	336	5	72	1 0 0	0 10½	
...	...	...	1,402	204	462	6	49	...	0 6	
...	...	...	1,111	276	285	12	85	...	0 7	
...	...	...	668	4	257	...	63	...	0 10½	
12	57	...	677	189	261	14	63	...	0 6½	
23	80	...	4,659	718	1,601	8	52	...	7 3	
710	1,638	74	1,77,135	29,719	52,477	12	42	...	10 2	
uncultivated	land.									
...	
710	1,638	74	1,77,135	29,719	52,477	12	42	...	10 2	

(Signed) E. L. TAVERNER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Násik.

No. 1406 OF 1876.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 9th September 1876.

Forwarded for the information of Government.

2. It will be seen from the figures given by the Superintendent that the estimated and actual result of the reduction for this district agrees as closely as could be expected.

3. The report has been detained awaiting the result of orders in the cases of above 100 per cent. of increase in individual fields ; but as the reduction has to be shown in the reprint of the reports on the Deccan Revision Settlements now in progress, the report is submitted for final information of the result.

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 5516.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th September 1876.

RESOLUTION.—These reports give the final results of the reductions effected in these four talukas in conformity with the principles laid down in Government Resolution No. 5739, dated 29th October 1874.

2. The following are the several percentage reductions :—

	Percentage reductions.				
	From 62 to 42·1				
1 Bársi	*	*	*	*	*

and the total amount contrasts as follows :—

	Assessment under first Survey.	Revised Assessment as originally imposed.	Revised Assessment according to reductions reported.
1 Bársi	1,24,658	2,02,547	1,77,135
	*	*	*

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to express his approval of the manner in which Colonel Taverner has carried out the instructions of Government.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

KARMA'LA TALUKA.

MAP
of the
KARMALE TALUKA
of the
SHOLAPUR ZILLA
फारुगुल जिल्हा
कार्माल तालुका

Scale 1:50,000
 1 inch = 1.25 miles
 1 mile = 1.6 kilometers



COLLECTORATE
जिल्हा

EASTERN
RAILWAY
पूर्व रेल्वे

AHMEDNUGGER
अहमदनगर

COLLECTORATE
जिल्हा

REFERENCE

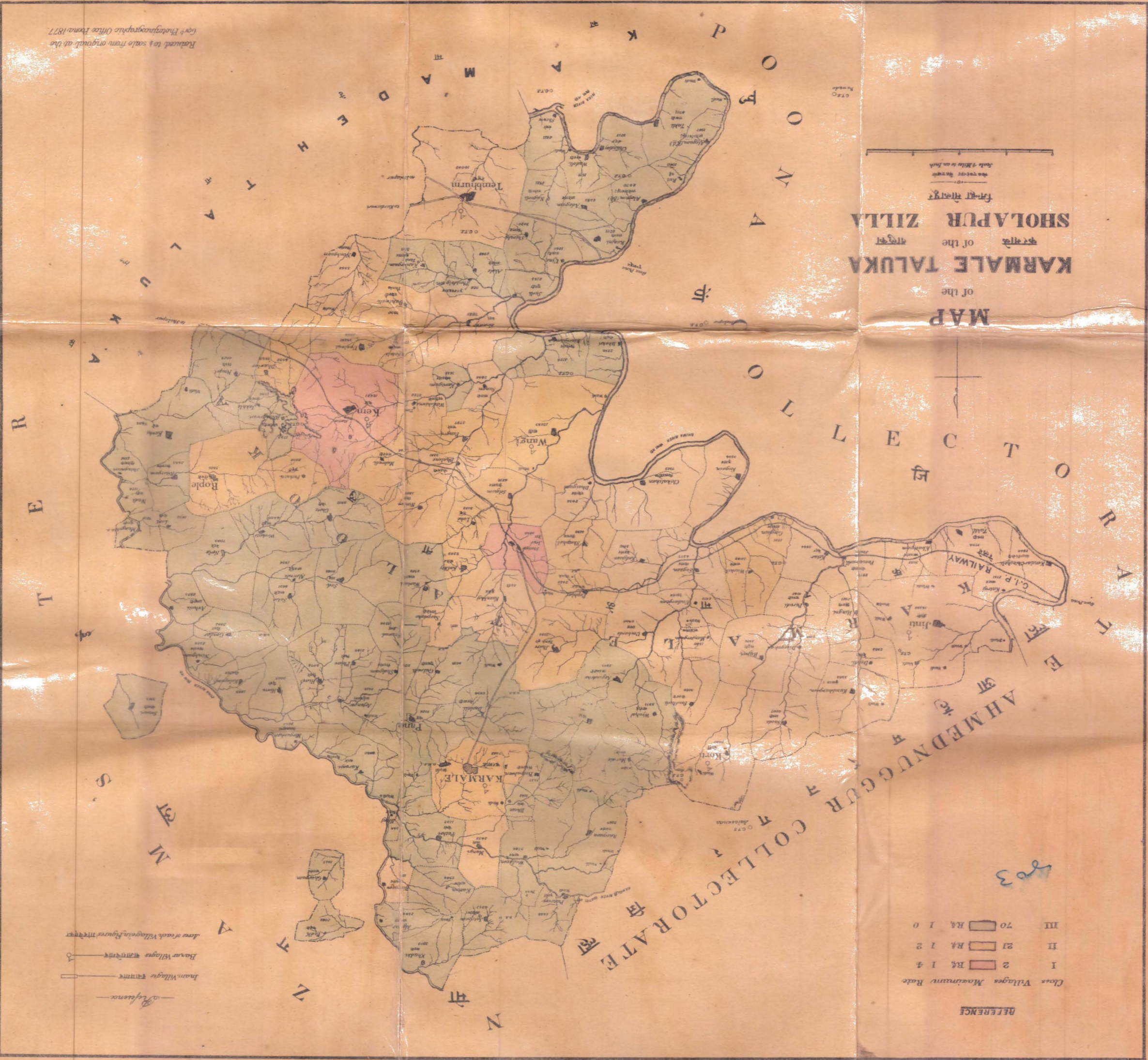
Class	Villages	Maximum Rate
I	2	Rs. 14
II	21	Rs. 12
III	70	Rs. 10

303

REFERENCE

- Reference
- Inam Village
- Bazar Village
- Line of each Village

Returned to the Geographical Office from original at the
 1877



No. 2695 of 1873.

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.

*Sholapur Collector's Office,**Camp Sangola, 25th November 1873.*

SIR,

I have the honour to annex a letter, with accompaniments, No. 921, dated 3rd ultimo, from Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington, Superintendent Revenue Survey, Poona and Násik, containing proposals for revised rates of assessment in 93 villages of the Kármála Taluka of this collectorate.

2. Of these 93 villages it appears that 18, belonging to the old Mádha Taluka, were settled in 1839-40 by Sir George Wingate; 27 belonging to the old Ropla Petha, in 1842-43 by Mr. Price; and 48, which formed a portion of the old Subha or Chief Division of the Kármála Taluka, in 1843-44 by Mr. Price.

3. Of the remaining 30 villages, 25 formerly belonged to the Nagar Collectorate, and were transferred to this collectorate in 1859-60 and 1866-67. Of these 25, 15 are Government and 10 alienated villages. The remaining five were formerly alienated villages. Three of these have lapsed. I annex a statement of the names of these 30 villages, showing when the survey was introduced into them.

4. The closing sentence of paragraph 4 of Colonel Waddington's letter does not appear to be quite correctly worded.

5. It is proposed that the maximum rate of assessment be fixed at Rs. 1-4-0 in the two villages of Kem and Jeur, where there are railway stations; Rs. 1-2-0 in 21 villages (those within 4 miles of railway stations and on the line, and the village of Ropla); and Re. 1 in the remainder.

6. The result of the proposed rates will be to raise the average rate from 6 annas 3 pies to 8 annas, and the whole assessment Rs. 38-8-0 per cent.

7. This seems a very reasonable enhancement, considering how the value of money has decreased since 1842-43.

8. I would observe, however, that there are two points which have not been noticed as, I think, they should have been. When, two years ago, I received Mr. Grant's letter regarding the new rates

proposed for Mádha, I observed that the total enhancement was Rs. 75 per cent., and, therefore, stated that I considered it to be reasonable. It is only lately that I have become aware, 1st, that, while the rates on the good soils were left very nearly as they were before, the rates on the very inferior soils were much enhanced; and, 2ndly, that, whereas before a certain portion of stony land in different holdings used to be deducted as "pot kharab" and thrown in for nothing, under the new rates no such allowance has been made.

9. In Mádha the maximum rate of assessment was raised from 13 annas $2\frac{1}{2}$ pies to Rs. 1-4-0. In Karmála, with the exception of the two villages above-named, it is proposed to raise it from 13 annas $2\frac{1}{2}$ pies to Rs. 1-2-0. Yet, while the total increase of the enhancement in Mádha was 75 per cent., that proposed for Karmála is Rs. 38-8-0 per cent. only.

10. The explanation of this I presume to be that while in Mádha the "pot kharab" was brought in and assessed, it has been left out in Karmála and allowed to remain unassessed.

11. In the reports on the settlement of 1842-43 and 1843-44, no less than nine different rates are shown, viz., three for each of the different kinds of black, red, and "barad" land. Colonel Waddington has satisfied himself with stating the maximum rates, and left us in the dark in regard to the details. Persons who have spoken to me regarding the new rates in other talukas, have said that no discontent would have arisen had the rates been raised proportionately all round, instead of having been left nearly the same on superior land and raised so heavily on inferior land. I think that Colonel Waddington might with advantage have explained whether, in fixing the new rates, he has, as a general rule, approved of the proportionate values for each class of land as involved in the rates advocated by Mr. Price; and, if not, what variations he has considered it expedient to make in Mr. Price's method of classification.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. BOSANQUET,

Collector.

Statement about the 30 Villages other than the 93 Villages of Taluka Karmála proposed to be brought under the revised rates in Colonel Waddington's letter No. 921, dated 3rd October 1873, prepared from a report from the Mámlatdár, dated the 23rd November 1873, No. 99.

No.	Names of Villages.	Whence received.		Whether surveyed or not.	Remarks.
		Government.	Inám.		
1	Hingni	From Ahmednagar Government.		Surveyed in 1852-53.	
2	Jinti				
3	Khotgaon Kokra				
4	Ketur				
5	Kátraj				
6	Korti				
7	Sáodi				
8	Pondhandi				
9	Diva Gowhan				
10	Kumbhárgaon				
11	Porowdi				
12	Rájuri				
13	Táklí				
14	Delaodi				
15	Pomalwári				
16	Kondhar Chincholi	From Ahmednagar Inám.		Not surveyed.	Nos 16 and 24 are to be brought under survey during the current year.
17	Sogaon				
18	Dahigaon				
19	Sarapdoho				
20	Umbarda				
21	Chikbalthán				
22	Mangi				
23	Kumbhej... ..				
24	Kugaon... ..				
25	Bitargaon... ..				
26	Numbgaon	From Taluka Mádha Government.		Not surveyed.	Nos. 26, 27, do.
27	Sangwi				
28	Bhálowni				
29	Kasba Temburni... ..	From Taluka Mádha of Taluka Karmála both Ináms.		Surveyed in 1855-56. 1860-61.	As regards No. 29, the Inám-dar having applied for a revision survey, the village, though surveyed in 1860-61, is to be brought under the survey now.
30	Kandar				
				Not surveyed.	

*Sholápur Collector's Office,
Camp Sangola, 25th November 1873.*

T. BOSANQUET,
Collector.

No. 921 of 1873.

To

T BOSANQUET, Esq.,
Collector of Sholápur

Poona, 3rd October 1873.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward my report on the revised rates which I propose for 93 villages of the Kannála Taluka.

2. This district forms the extreme western portion of the Sholápur Zillah, and is divided from the Indápur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate by the Bhima River, which forms its south-western boundary, on the east the Sina River separates it from the territories of His Highness the Nizam, and on the south it is bounded by the Mádha Taluka, the north-west boundary is formed by the Karjat Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate. The greatest length of the district from north to south is 38 miles, and its breadth from east to west 28 miles.

3 As will be seen from the above description, this tract of country lies between the B. and S. rivers, the watershed dividing the district into two parts, and running in a north-westerly direction from Kem to a little west of the town of Kannála. The face of the country presents a succession of rises and valleys, with a good deal of high-lying tableland, which in some places is covered with loose stones and occasionally boulders, but generally is level and composed of soil of good quality, though somewhat short of depth. With the exception of two small hills near Kem, and the dividing ridge above mentioned, the district may be said to be flat, though towards the north and north-west it is rough and broken, and intersected by many large nullas. Trees, except in the valleys and near villages, are rare, nor do they attain the same size as they do in the more favoured climate of Bársi.

4 At the time of the last settlement the Kannála Taluka consisted of two revenue divisions, containing in all 82 Government and 2 alienated villages. Of these divisions, Ropla, the Mahálkari's charge, comprising 34 Government and 1 alienated villages, was settled in 1842-43, whilst the Subha, or principal division, consisting of 48 Government and 1 alienated villages, had the rates introduced in the following year. Owing to territorial changes made in 1859-60, 1862-63, and 1866-67, and the addition of

3 villages which lapsed to Government in 1869-70 on the death of the life grantee, Bhagwantia Govind Pungle, the taluka now contains 11 Government and 12 alienated villages, the whole under the charge of a Mamuldar stationed at Kamála, whose kutcherry is held in the fort which adorns the town. This fort is said to have been constructed by the founder of the Nimbalkar Family, and, though small, is well built and in good preservation.

Of the 12 alienated villages, 11 are to be continued in perpetuity and 1—Temburni—during the life of the present holder, Krishnabai, widow of Sasumen Rao Sadasew, M. L. Keshwar. The following statement gives details of the changes which have been made up to the present date:—

Year	Taluka	Collectorate	Division	Tarf	Number of Villages			Remarks
					Government	Alienated	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
184-45	Karmda	Sub Collectorate, Sholapur	Módha	Havch Patande	34	1	35	
				Total	34	1	35	
			Karmda	Kadex dit	28		28	
				Singunli Wangi	9	1	12	
Total	18	1	19					
Total	82	2	84					
<i>Transfers and Changes since Settlement</i>								
<i>Add</i>								
<i>Transferred from</i>								
1850-60	Karjat	Nagar		Sringmola		6	6	
				Kadex dit		1	1	
				Wangi		2	2	
				Total		9	9	
1852-53	Módha	Sub Collectorate, Sholapur		Temburni	17	3	20	
					Under no tariff	1			1
				Total	18	3	21	
				Total received	18	12	30	
				Grand Total	100	14	114	

Year.	Taluka.	Collectorate.	Division.	Taraf.	Number of Villages.			Remarks.
					Government.	Alienated.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Deduct.</i>							
	<i>Transferred to.</i>							
1862-63	Mádha	Do.	..	Haveli Paranda.	7		7	
				Total.	93	14	107	
	<i>Add.</i>							
	<i>Transferred from</i>							
1866-67	Srigunda.	Nagar	{	Kadevalit ..	1	1	2	
				Srigunda ..	4	..	4	
				Rasin ..	10	...	10	
				Total..	15	1	16	
				Grand Total .	108	15	123	
	<i>Changes.</i>							
	<i>Alienated lapsed to Government.</i>							
1869-70	Village Bhaloni	Nimbgaon Sangvi	{	Haveli Paranda.	*1	1	..	Belonged to Bhagwant- rao Govind Pingle.
	.. Nimbgaon			Temburni	*1	1		
	.. Sangvi			Do.	*1	1		
				Total	3	3	...	
				Grand Total..	111	12	123	
	<i>Abstract.</i>							
			Mámládar's Charge.	Haveli Paranda..	28		28	
				Kadevalit	29	2	31	
				Srigunda	13	6	19	
				Wangi	11	3	14	
				Temburni	19	1	20	
				Under no Taraf.	1	..	1	
				Rasin	10	...	10	
				Total..	111	12	123	

The whole of the 123 villages now forming the taluka have at different times been brought under survey operations. The present proposals, however, will apply only to the 93 villages—which, as shown above, were settled in 1842-43 and 1843-44—and 3 alienated and 2 lapsed villages.

5. The total area of the Karmála Taluka, as now constituted, is 772 square miles, or 494,063 acres. The Population, &c. 93 Government villages, which presently come under revision, contain an area of 346,603 acres, with a population of 68,971 souls, or 125 to the square mile. The subjoined statement shows the present statistical condition of these villages as compared with that in 1842-43. The increase in the population during the intervening period has been about 24 per cent., that in carts 184, in ploughs 37, and in bullocks about 6 per cent.

Official Year.	Houses.					Males.	Females.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Bullocks and Male Buffaloes.	Sheep and Goats.
	Chauris, Temples, &c.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1842-43	97	31	4,087	6,737	10,952	20,666	26,067	56,733	449	1,762	25,907	32,567
1872-73	462	33	5,269	4,110	9,974	35,915	33,056	68,971	1,276	2,421	27,438	34,780
Increase	365	2	1,182			6,249	6,989	13,238	327	659	1,531	2,213
Decrease				2,527	978						...	..

6. Karmála is traversed from west to east by the G. I. P. Railways and roads. Railway, which, after following the course of the Bhima for about half way through the district, cuts across the watershed near the Kem Station, and thence follows the valley of the Sina, until it crosses that river near Mohol. There are three railway stations within the limits of the taluka, viz., Pomalwari, Jeur, and Kem; and two, Dik-sál and Bársi Road, close to its frontier. With respect to roads, it is but indifferently provided, the only made roads being from the town of Karmála to the railway station at Jeur, a distance of ten miles; and a short piece of the Poona and Sholápur road, which passes through the southern portion of the taluka. Of fair-weather roads the principal one is that from Ahmednagar to Karmála, and thence to Sholápur, Pandharpur, and Bársi. A good deal of traffic used formerly to pass to and fro by this route; but the railway has now almost monopolized the carriage, although many thousands of pilgrims annually travel through the district on their way to Pandharpur.

7. With regard to markets, Karmála is well provided; for, besides the principal bazaar town of Karmála itself, weekly markets are held within the district at Temburni, Kem, Wángi, Kondej, Korti, and Sonári, and those of Indápur, Kurdu, Narsingpur, Akuj, and Paranda are easily accessible. Ropla, however, which formerly used to be

a large market, no longer boasts of a bazaar. In addition to its local markets the district enjoys the advantage of the railway, which offers every facility for the transport of surplus produce to Poona, Bombay, Sholápur, &c.

8. The subjoined statement shows the number of schools in the district, from which it appears that there are 17 for boys, attended by 697 pupils, and one girls' school, in which 35 girls are under instruction. It would thus appear that about one per cent. of the population are being brought under the influence of education :—

Established during the	Paid from the Imperial Revenue.				Paid from the Local Fund Revenue.				Total.			
	For Boys.		For Girls.		For Boys.		For Girls.		For Boys.		For Girls.	
	Number of Schools.	Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1st Decade ...	1	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	143	..	..
2nd do. ...	1	65	..	..	1	30	..	..	2	95	..	..
3rd do. ...	5	205	1	35	9	254	..	..	14	459	1	35
Total.	7	413	1	35	10	284	..	..	17	697	1	35

9. The manufactures of the district, are confined to the making of a few coarse cotton and woollen fabrics, such as lugdis, turbans, khádís and kamblis ; the number of looms for cotton goods being 229 and for woollen 96. The preparation of saltpetre is also carried on to a considerable extent, but in the most rude and primitive manner ; the manufacture is conducted only by the lowest castes of the community, the Mángs and Mhárs. The process consists in simply mixing the soil with water in shallow pans built of stone and mortar, allowing evaporation to take place in the same manner as in the salt pans of the Konkan, no artificial heat being employed. This is a simple and inexpensive process ; but, doubtless, by more elaborate means a very large quantity might be obtained. The annual yield of a pan, as estimated by Mr. Whitcombe, averages from 4 to 5,000 lbs ; and it is sold to dealers at the rate of 16 pounds

per rupee, who retail it at 10 or 12 lbs; and when refined by boiling at 6 or 7 lbs. The manufacture is carried on, of course, in the fair season, and the out-turn last year is estimated at 250,000 lbs; the license fees for the privilege of manufacturing it amounting to Rs. 805. The subject may probably be worth the attention of Government in connection with the new powder works at Kirkee. As the manufacture not being confined to this district alone, but carried on in many of the adjacent talukas, it is to be presumed that almost any quantity of saltpetre might be obtained. The following statement shows the amount estimated to have been collected on account of fees in this district during the last ten years:—

Official Year.	Number of Villages in which Saltpetre was manufactured.	Revenue derived by Government.
		Rs.
1862-63	39	267
1863-64	34	312
1864-65	61	608
1865-66	52	623
1866-67	20	355
1867-68	8	146
1868-69	14	121
1869-70	23	477
1870-71	24	496
1871-72	31	553
Average	31	396

10. The proportion of the different soils is estimated by Mr. Whitcombe to be 50 per cent. of black and 25 per cent. each of the red and barad soils. The black soil is usually somewhat short of depth, except along the banks of the nullas and in the valley of the Sina River; it is frequently somewhat stiff and clayey in its nature, and requiring a copious rainfall to ensure a full crop, which, however, in a favourable season is equal or even superior to the best black soils, but in ordinary years yields but an indifferent crop, and in very unfavourable seasons scarcely pays for the seed. Much care has been bestowed on the classification of this description of soils. There is also a small quantity of alluvial land which is chiefly found along the banks of the Bhima River.

11. Mr. Whitcombe contrasts the mode of husbandry prevalent in this district unfavourably with that in vogue in the Pábal Taluka. This want of care is probably to be attributed to the large amount of land available as compared with the population, and perhaps also to the less certain rainfall which the people of this district experienced. Mr. Whitcombe, however, excepts the village of Játegaon, in which he describes the ryóts to be industrious and painstaking, and as ploughing their lands annually, the usual practice being to perform that operation only once in three, four, or even five years, the harrow alone being employed in the intermediate years. More labour is naturally bestowed on the garden lands, which are treated in much the same manner as in other districts. The use of manure is confined almost entirely to these lands, except in the immediate vicinity of the town of Karmála, where from the denser population more manure is available.

12. The usual crops grown are jowári, bájri, kardaie, a small quantity of wheat, cotton, and gram (chiefly in garden lands); and math, túr, khurasni, hemp, rice, chillies, earthnuts, linseed, castor-oil, tobacco, &c., in minute proportions. The occupied waste land, however, is less in comparison to the cultivated than in most of the lately settled districts. The rotation of crops is usually as follows :—

Kharif.

1st year.—Bájri intermixed with túr, hemp, khurasni, &c.

2nd year.—A late crop.

3rd year.—Same as first year.

Rabi.

1st year.—Bájri.

2nd year.—Jowári, with every fifth furrow of kardaie, and two or three furrows of linseed.

3rd year.—The same.

Garden Lands.

1st year.—Bájri, with a second crop of wheat, gram, or vegetables.

2nd year.—Indian-corn, rice, urid, or mág.

3rd year.—Same as first year, and sometimes sugar, of which, however, very little is grown.

The following statement shows the proportions in which different crops were grown last season, from which it will be seen

that 57·5 per cent. was jowári, and 15·4 bájri, leaving only 27 per cent. for other crops :—

No.	Crop.	Percent- age.	No.	Crop.	Percent- age.
1	Jowári	57·5	14	Chillies ...	·3
2	Bájri ...	15·4	15	Bhumug	·3
3	Kardaie	4·9	16	Indian-corn	·3
4	Cotton	3·1	17	Linseed	·3
5	Wheat	2·4	18	Castor oil...	·3
6	Gram	2·3	19	Tobacco	·2
7	Math	1·8	20	Til	·2
8	Túr	1·4	21	Miscellaneous	·2
9	Hulga ...	1·6	22	Sugar	·1
10	Khurasni ...	·9	23	Rattali	·1
11	Ambári ...	·7	24	Sathu	·1
12	Múg	·5	25	Occupied waste	4·6
13	Rice	·3		Total	100

13. Irrigation is chiefly confined to wells, of which there are now 1,730 in working order against 1,090 at time of former settlement. The present well assessment ranges from 4 annas to Rs. 27 per well, according to capability, the total well assessment being Rs. 4,564.

The subjoined statement gives details regarding the number of wells as computed at time of former settlement and ascertained by the recent survey :—

Total number of Wells in 1841-42			As at present.										In working order. Out of repair.	
			Details of old Wells.				New Wells constructed.							
			In working order.		Out of repair.		In working order.			Out of repair	Total of Columns 4 to 11.			
From 1841-42.	Wells since re- paired.	From 1841-42.	Since 1841-42	During the 1st Decade.	During the 2nd Decade.	During the 3rd Decade.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1,090	453	1,543	1,032	108	345	58	49	150	391	195	2,328	1,730	598	

14. The Páthasthal lands are all irrigated from temporary dams which have chiefly been constructed of Páthasthal irrigation. late years. With few exceptions the water-supply does not last beyond the end of December or beginning of January; but there are a few villages in which it suffices for the growth of wheat, onions, &c., and is available until the middle or end of February.

15. It is a frequent practice in this district, in common with others, for occupants to sub-let their lands. Sub-letting of lands. This is usually done for grain payments, the dry-crop lands being generally leased at on the "Panchadevi" system, under which the occupant meets the Government assessment (and supplies two-fifths of the seed-grain in the case of wheat and gram) and receives two-fifths of the produce. In garden lands the usage is for the occupant to pay the Government demand, and one-third of the expenses of moth, ropes, manure, and weeding (and in the case of wheat, gram, and sugar find one-third of the seed) and exact one-third of the produce. In the event of lands being sub-let for grazing, the payments are in cash, and the receipts are generally considerably more than the Government rental.

16. The occupancy right of land, as might be expected from the sparse population and paucity of larger villages, sells for considerably less than in many other districts. Scale value of lands. Dry-crop lands, Mr. Whitcombe calculates, fetch from Rs. 1 to Rs. 10 per acre, and garden from Rs. 15 to 46; the higher rate, however, being rare.

17. The climate of Karmála is somewhat similar to, though less favourable than, that of Mádha, the average fall of rain registered at Karmála itself during nine years being 18·56 inches against 20·48 at Mádha. Climate. The north-eastern portion of the district may, perhaps, have a slight advantage with respect to rain over the southern portion about Temburni; but the seasons are most uncertain, a really good one not occurring, as a rule, oftener than once in three or four years. When, indeed, it does occur, the harvest is so abundant that, would the people but be more provident, it would enable them to tide over the intervening years of indifferent crops, and meet the Government demands with the greatest ease. It is, however, to be feared that, as matters stand, the sowcars are the principal, if not only, gainers by a prosperous harvest. The follow -

ing statement shows the rainfall in Karmála, Mádha, Karjat, and Indápur since 1863 :—

Year.	Karmála.		Mádha.		Indápur.		Karjat.		Remarks.
	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	
1863	12	59	19	72	3	01	10	76	Up to 30th September.
1864	20	79	24	60	9	78	14	37	Ditto.
1865	13		8	26	6	95	12	25	Ditto.
1866	11	36	15	74	4	06	9	58	Ditto 4th Nov.
1867	18	23	29	72	10	74	26	56	Ditto ditto.
1868	11	71	14	64	8	42	17	60	Ditto 30th Nov.
1869	37	49	21	04	24	47	35	23	Ditto ditto.
1870	31	70	35	75	25	77	32	26	Ditto ditto.
1871	10	20	14	81	14	60	21	30	Ditto ditto.
Average of 9 years.	18	56	20	48	11	98	19	99	

18. The condition of the people, from the inquiries I have made, does not show that improvement which Condition of the people. might have been fairly expected from the influence of the low rates of assessment and security of life and property which the district has enjoyed during the last thirty years, to say nothing of the advantages derived from the construction of the railway, and the increased price of agricultural produce. Mr. Whitcombe attributes this state of things to the uncertainty of the rainfall, which renders the people careless in the preparation of their lands, and content to trust to the vicissitudes of the seasons, and also to the fact that many of the ryots hold more land than their means can enable them to cultivate properly. I am inclined to believe that this is the case, and that, whatever the cause may be, the people of this district are not generally quite so well off as those of other districts lately settled; but I have no reason to suppose that their comparative want of progress is in any way due to over-assessment, inasmuch as the average rate per acre has been only 6 pies per acre higher than in the neighbouring taluka of Indápur, the condition of which was so greatly ameliorated by the introduction of the survey.

19. The prices at Karmála of the chief cereals—jowári and bájri—for the ten years from 1832 to 1841, as given by Mr. Price, averaged 43 and 32 seers respectively. For the ten years from

1843 to 1852 the average, as shown in the subjoined statement, was 64 and 50 seers, or a decrease in price of about 50 and 56 per cent. During the next ten years the average price rose to nearly the same as that of the first decennial period above mentioned, being 40 seers of jowári to 43 and 33 seers of bájri to 32. During the decade ending in 1872-73 the average price has been 21 and 17 seers, or an increase of 90 and 94 per cent. over that of the preceding decennial period, and of 205 and 194 over that between 1843 and 1852. The average of the first fifteen years from 1843 to 1857 was 56 and 45 seers respectively, and that for the ten years comprised between 1858 and 1862 and 1868 to 1872 was 31 and 25, or a percentage increase in price of 80 per cent. in both grains. This difference is somewhat more than appeared to be the case in Bhimthari, in which the increase for nearly corresponding periods was 68 and 72 per. cent.; but there is no reason to doubt that the rise in price in this district has kept pace with that in other parts of the country—

[*Statement.*

STATEMENT exhibiting the Average Price of Grain, &c., prevailing during the past thirty years, from 1843-44 to 1872-73, in the Karmála Taluka, as furnished by the Mámlatdár, data for which has been taken from the Government "Nirak Putraks" for twenty-six years, and for four years, viz., 1848-49, 1851-52, 1854-55 and 1866-67, from the books of Wanis and Traders, owing to the Government "Nirak Putraks" not being traceable.

Official Years.	Price per Rupee during the 1st Decade—seers of 80 tolas.								Official Years	Price per Rupee during the 2nd Decade—seers of 80 tolas.								Official Years	Price per Rupee during the 3rd Decade—seers of 80 tolas.							
	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Kardaie	Gul.	Oil.		Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Kardaie.	Gul.	Oil.		Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Kardaie	Gul.	Oil.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1843-44	100	60	40	43	13	85	12	10	1853-54	48	35	39	27	13	52	10	9	1863-64	16	14	13	13	9	25	6	4
1844-45	44	39	29	34	14	70	10	8	1854-55	34	33	27	26	14	51	9	7	1864-65	18	14	12	12	7	22	6	4
1845-46	30	27	24	18	13	46	7	6	1855-56	27	26	23	27	13	45	12	6	1865-66	26	21	10	12	6	18	3	3
1846-47	38	36	20	21	12	43	7	6	1856-57	48	36	28	35	14	29	10	8	1866-67	20	17	10	12	6	17	3	3
1847-48	74	65	25	28	15	64	5	7	1857-58	42	36	30	26	14	28	6	8	1867-68	23	21	15	14	8	19	4	4
1848-49	88	77	49	53	14	91	9	10	1858-59	44	42	35	39	13	68	8	8	1868-69	23	22	22	18	8	29	5	4
1849-50	84	72	43	53	17	84	14	11	1859-60	59	41	33	33	9	72	8	9	1869-70	21	17	9	10	7	23	5	3
1850-51	45	33	35	39	14	48	14	8	1860-61	47	38	22	21	13	41	9	6	1870-71	20	18	10	13	7	26	5	3
1851-52	69	42	39	36	16	61	15	10	1861-62	38	28	20	19	12	27	6	4	1871-72	15	11	12	11	8	22	6	4
1852-53	66	52	43	28	19	64	9	10	1862-63	18	15	15	18	8	26	4	5	1872-73	20	19	16	15	9	22	8	4
Average	64	50	35	36	15	66	10	7	Average	40	33	26	27	12	44	6	7	Average	21	17	13	13	7	22	5	4
Average of the first 15 years from 1843-44 to 1857-58	56	45	33	33	14	57	10	8																		
Average of 10 years from 1858-59 to 1862-63 and 1868-69 to 1872-73	31	25	19	20	9	36	6	5																		

20. Karmála appears to have been the first of the Deccan districts in which the fields were plotted to scale and an attempt made to combine them into village maps. They were, however, so roughly plotted that the fields measured last "seldom joined on properly to those which were measured first." No system of base or tie lines appears to have been followed, and although an attempt was made by Mr. Price to improve his maps by dividing each village into rectangular sections, and laying off the fields on them, they are at the best but indifferent. He also submitted with his report a map of the taluka on a scale of a mile to an inch, and based on points laid down by the Trigonometrical Survey; but even this must have been only an approximation to actually correct protraction, and I have, therefore, not thought it necessary to insert a copy of it in this report.

21. Mr. Price reported separately on the Ropla and Subha divisions, the former of which was settled in 1842-43 and the latter in 1843-44. In his report on Ropla he describes the state of the district before its transfer to the British Government in 1821, as being looked back upon by the people with a feeling of terror. They depicted it as a period of insecurity and oppression, a great portion of the village lands lying waste, and those under cultivation constantly passing from one hand to another. Even after its transfer the improvement in the condition of the people and increase of cultivation seems to have been but slow. This Mr. Price attributes to the want of confidence in the new Government and heavy assessment; but probably it was more due to paucity of population and want of bullocks. He, however, compares their condition favourably with that of the ryots of the Nizam's villages, which are described as mostly deserted and their lands overgrown with brushwood; still (owing to over-assessment) the people are represented as being entirely in the hands of the Wánis. As long, however, as they continued steadfast to one Wáni, they could obtain a moderate supply of all their wants, but a breach of faith presaged the downfall of the inconsiderate cultivator who was guilty of it. Mr. Price's account of the condition of the people of the Subha Division, as might be expected, does not differ much from that of the people of the Ropla Division.

22. Mr. Price next proceeds to compare the productive capabilities of Ropla with those of Indápur, and states that the kinds of produce, qualities of soil, and modes of cultivation are precisely the same. In climate he felt confident that, from its proximity to the hilly country to the east, the latter fall of rain is

Mr. Price's description
of condition of district.

Comparison between Ro-
pla and Indápur.

107

295 12

295

more certain and generally greater than in Indápur. With regard to markets he considered the two districts as on an equality, but in consideration of the greater rainfall recommended an increase of 5 per cent. on the Indápur maximum rate. He accordingly calculated the assessment at a maximum of 315 reas=12 annas $7\frac{1}{2}$ pies, which gave a Jerayet assessment of Rs. 37,335, and an average rate per acre of 5 annas 8 pies. This rate was 2 annas 3 pies less than the average rate per acre of payments for the preceding nineteen years. For the Subha Division, with the exception of a few villages, Mr. Price, after remarking that the mode of husbandry, crops grown, &c., were the same as those of Indápur and the climate superior, in consideration of the superiority in point of markets, proposed a further increase of 5 per cent., which was equivalent to a maximum rate of 330 reas, or 13 annas $2\frac{2}{3}$ pies, and the resulting assessment amounted to Rs. 60,753, or Rs. 3,474 in excess of the payments of the preceding year. This was equivalent to an average rate of 6 annas 9 pies per acre. The total Jerayet assessment of the taluka was Rs. 98,088, to which there has to be added Rs. 2,658 on account of Bagayet in the Subha Division, and probably half as much more on account of that of Ropla. This would give a total assessment on cultivated land of Rs. 1,02,075; but I find that in the first year of the settlement it was only Rs. 81,184, of which Rs. 2,049 were remitted and only Rs. 79,135 collected.

23. On examining the diagram it will be seen that at the time of settlement there were no less than 72,800 acres, or 37 per cent., of waste land, assessed at Rs. 25,433. During the next four years half the waste was taken up, although in the year 1845-46 (in which over Rs. 50,000 were remitted in Indápur) the remissions amounted to the large sum of Rs. 44,733, or more than half the assessment. From 1847 to 1850 the cultivation and collections steadily decreased (although the remissions were trifling), until in the latter year the waste land was no less than 79,919 acres, and the collections only Rs. 74,782. The two following years saw the waste reduced to 61,000 acres, and the collections increased to Rs. 83,351. The average cultivation during the first ten years was 2,11,116 acres, remissions Rs. 5,457, and collections Rs. 78,488.

24. During the second decennial period the waste lands were steadily absorbed, and the collections simultaneously rose, until in 1862 there were only 758 acres of unoccupied assessed land, and the revenue collected was Rs. 1,06,788. The average remissions during this period were only Rs. 66, the occupied area being 250,105 acres, and the collec-

tions Rs. 99,194, or 26 per cent. higher than during the preceding ten years.

25. In the last ten years there has been only one year in which remissions were granted, viz., 1871-72, when the sum of Rs. 4,369 was abandoned. The average cultivation has been 271,415 acres, and collections Rs. 1,06,524, the waste land being only 464 acres.

26. It will thus be seen that, with the single exception of 1871-72, the district (although even yet scarcely as well off as neighbouring districts), as far as can be judged from the steady increase in cultivation and revenue, has been progressing in prosperity during the last twenty years; even the bad season of 1871-72, which necessitated the remission of Rs. 4,369, being followed by the relinquishment of only 257 acres. The following statement shows succinctly the increase in revenue in each succeeding period during the last thirty-five years:—

Period.	Average Annual Collections	Increase over preceding period.	Increase over five years preceding the Settlement.	Percentage Increase.	
				On preceding period.	On five years preceding the Settlement.
Five years from 1838-39 to 1842-43.	81,983	.....	.....	...	...
Ten years from 1843-44 to 1852-53.	78,488	.....	.....	...	...
Ten years from 1853-54 to 1862-63.	99,194	20,706	17,211	26·0	21·0
Ten years from 1863-64 to 1872-73.	1,06,524	7,330	24,541	7·0	30·0

27. The solution of the question of fitting rates for this taluka is greatly facilitated by the fact that revised rates have been introduced with the approval of Government into two districts immediately adjoining Karmála on the east and south, viz., Mádha and Indápur, and the Korti Taluka on its west was settled in 1852-53. The climate of the Karmála Taluka is, as mentioned above, somewhat inferior to that of Mádha, and more particularly in the southern portion, which, however, has the advantage in point of proximity to the railway. There is no doubt that Karmála, or, at least, that part of it through which the railway runs, benefits more from the construction of that line than Indápur, and, so far as the villages so benefited are concerned, they should have a somewhat higher maximum than that district, which also on account of its better rainfall should

apply to Karmála itself and a few of the villages between it and the Jeur Station. The villages on the north-east, although they may, perhaps, enjoy a better rainfall, are still very distant from the railway, and have not the advantage of any road. But, whilst I am of opinion that the rates in some parts of Karmála should be higher than those of Indápur, I do not consider that they should be quite as high as the highest rates of Mádha (except as regards the two villages of Kem and Jeur, at each of which is a railway station) which, whilst equally favoured as far as railway communication is concerned, is somewhat more so in point of climate. The highest class of villages in Mádha had a maximum of Rs. 1-4-0, whilst in Indápur, excluding the town of Indápur itself, the maximum rate was Re. 1. In the adjoining villages of Korti it was only 12 annas. After mature consideration it appears to me that a maximum rate intermediate between that of Mádha and that of Indápur will be fitting for this district, and I would, therefore, propose Rs. 1-2-0 as that maximum, putting Jeur and Kem under a special rate of Rs. 1-4-0.

28. You will see from the accompanying map the manner in which I purpose to modify my maximum rate as regards villages which have been described by me above as less advantageously circumstanced, whether in point of climate or proximity to railway stations. You will observe that I have placed all the villages in the south-east corner, which are both distant from the railway and have a climate resembling that of Indápur, in my lowest class—Re. 1; as also those along the north-west border, which are nearly under similar conditions. My next class, with a maximum of Rs. 1-2-0, will be composed of villages lying along the railway, and within four miles of a railway station and on the road from Karmála to Jeur. I have also included Ropla in this class as being a flourishing and populous village, although not within the distance above prescribed of a railway station. The following statement shows the number of villages which will come under each class :—

Class.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Rate.	Remarks.
I.	2	Rs. a. p. 1 4 0	} The villages of Jeur, and Kem, at which there are railway stations. } Villages within four miles of a railway station and along the line; and also the village of Ropla. } All the remaining villages which are further removed from the railway.
II.	21	1 2 0	
III.	70	1 0 0	
Total	93		

29. The classification of soils in this taluka was, as a rule, much more carefully and correctly conducted than in the earlier settled districts; hence, although the better soils have been kept at a somewhat higher standard at the revision settlement than was formerly the case, and the poorer soils have been proportionately lowered, the average classification of each village generally agrees very nearly with the old standard, as may be seen by a reference to the statement. The old average rate with a maximum of 13 annas $2\frac{2}{3}$ pies, was 6 annas 3 pies; the mean rate, according to the assessment proposed by me, is 8 annas. The average revised rate in Indápúr was 7 annas 6 pies.

30. There is one village, Singewári, No. 80, in which the increase by the new assessment exceeds 70 per cent. This is an exceedingly good village, and Mr. Whitcombe assures me that he has no doubt that the old classification was much too low, especially that of alluvial soil, of which there are nearly 200 acres in this village, of very fine quality. There are three other villages the assessment on which has been raised between 60 and 70 per cent: but you will observe that the average rate per acre in none of them exceeds 8 annas 7 pies; whilst in Nimbhora, which is most raised, it is only 5 annas 9 pies, and in this village the increase in cultivated area is 21 per cent.

Nimbhora, 70 per cent.,
 No. 12.
 Jakle, No. 47.
 Hewre, No. 45, 68 per cent.

31. The occupied area, according to the last year's account, was 271,194 acres, and the collections amounted to Rs. 1,06,897. By the revised survey the occupied area is 293,487 acres, and the proposed assessment thereon is Rs. 1,47,757, which is Rs. 40,860, or 38 per cent. higher than last year's payments. Besides this there is a small quantity of unoccupied land which has been assessed at Rs. 639, making a total sum of Rs. 1,48,396. The highest rate on Páthasthal lands is Rs. 3-12-0, and I have personally fixed the assessment on each separate field according to the rules in force in my department. The total assessment on this kind of land is Rs. 981, and the average rate per acre 1-9-0. Of the rice land there are only 34 acres, on which a maximum rate of Rs. 3 has been imposed.

32. The measurement was superintended by Messrs. Scott and Black, and the classification by Messrs. Francis and Whitcombe. The accompanying map has been compiled from traversed maps of individual villages, which have been checked by main circuit traverses, and those again have been further verified by being closed

on triangulated points, the correctness of which has been tested by reference to the stations fixed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. WADDINGTON, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Násik.

No. 226 OF 1842.

To

E. MONTGOMERIE, Esq.,

Collector of Sholápur.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report from my Assistant, Mr. Price, proposing rates of assessment for the Ropla Peta, of the Kármála District, and requesting that an early sanction may be given to them, so as to admit of the new assessment being calculated in time to be introduced at the ensuing Jamábandi.

2. In Mr. Price's 5th paragraph a description is given of the condition of the district while forming a part of the Nizam's country. The people are described as feeling terror even at the remembrance of the treatment they then met with, and the revenue system of those days is represented as one of liberal promises, made with the same ease with which they were to be broken. From knowing what the state is at present of the Moglai Districts adjoining to our own, I feel no doubt with respect to the accuracy of the description.

3. In his 6th paragraph Mr. Price speaks more favourably of the management of the taluka since it became a British possession: In comparison with the neighbouring Moglai villages, the country presents a favourable appearance. The people feel secure in the little property they have, the villages are better filled with inhabitants, and the cultivators know that if any alteration in the annual settlement is made, it will be one in their favour, and not to their injury. Thus far all is to the credit of our Government; but, at the same time, the district has not been exempt from the prevailing error in our administration—over-assessment. In all probability, the country was made over to us with a nominal rent-roll much greater than had ever been realized, and our demands regulated by the fictitious statements. At all events, such has been the extent of over-assessment in the Karmála District under our rule, that in the last twenty years, out of an aggregate nominal assessment of 29 lakhs of rupees, 13 lakhs of rupees have been remitted. In the last year, for which I have received returns, Rs. 91,605 were remitted out of Rs. 1,79,000,—that is to say, considerably more than one-half the assessment.

4. To all acquainted with native habits and character, these facts will, of themselves, suggest a highly-coloured picture of intrigue and corruption. Mr. Price has, in his 8th, 9th, and 10th paragraphs, described other ill-effects of a high nominal rent roll and yearly remissions, but he has not noticed its immoral effect under the present system. It may be fairly asserted that the whole district is re-assessed each year by a number of under-paid Brahmins, many receiving not more than 10 or 15 rupees a month, without European check and without any principle of religious education or public opinion to restrain their evil dispositions. Detection by the officer making the annual settlement is all they have to fear, and the interests of all parties, karkuns and cultivators, being one and the same, the chance of exposure is very small. Beyond what may be told him, the settling officer has no means of detecting frauds, unless his innumerable occupations may admit of his personally inspecting the crops while still on the ground, nor unless he possess such a practical acquaintance with agriculture as to be able to estimate the extent and value of a crop when he sees it. Such leisure and such knowledge are rare, and I believe I shall not be contradicted in asserting that a practical check by the officer in person on the valuation of crops is, if not impossible, at any rate so rare as not to deserve consideration in a view of the merits of the system. The begging, praying, deceiving, and taking, connected with the obtaining Rs. 91,605 in remissions out of Rs. 1,79,000, can but be imagined by reflecting on the evils connected with a general election in England. It is to be hoped that the descriptions that sometimes reach us of an election scene at home are exaggerated and overdrawn; but if they are sufficiently true to amuse by their likeness, no surprise should be felt at hearing of the general corruption that exists here.

5. To remove such temptations to fraud and deceit, and cut off some of the occasions for the growth of corruption, is one of the objects of the new assessment; at the same time also a fixed assessment, that does not require the aid of remissions to correct it, has the effect of securing Government against loss, and the ryot against oppression. As long as the district is kept in prosperity only by the yearly grant of enormous remissions, Government must be the loser in all cases where bribes are successfully given to obtain large remissions that are required; and, on the other hand, the ryots who do not bribe will have their fields rated, in all probability, more highly than circumstances warrant, in order that the gross amount of remissions may not be so much increased as to attract notice, by the favours shown to those who purchase them.

6. The preceding paragraphs relate to the pargana generally. I shall now proceed to speak, particularly, of that division of the pargana for which a new assessment is proposed in Mr. Price's report. In Fasli 1250 the extent of land under the Thanna at Ropla was 125,031 acres; of this, 8,446 acres were held free, leaving 116,584 acres subject to land-tax; of these 116,584 acres, 11,666 are not cultivable, leaving 104,917 acres of arable land. It is to this extent of land that all Mr. Price's calculations and arguments refer. Of this at present 74,000 acres are cultivated, and 30,000 acres are waste.

7. Mr. Price's first step is to ascertain what is the average sum per acre that has been paid under the head of land-tax and *gugri* during the past nineteen years. The calculation of this is shown at length in Appendix A to his report, and it appears to be 7 annas 11 pies, or nearly half a rupee per acre; and Mr. Price argues, from the state of the district, the dependence of the *ryots* on the money-lenders, and their general poverty, that the new assessment should be somewhat lighter than this. I am not quite disposed to agree with him on this point. There is a very great difference between having a fixed and certain assessment to pay of 8 annas per acre, and having escaped paying more by the grant of remissions. I have little doubt that much more has been paid in obtaining the remissions, which has never reached the Government Treasury; and besides this, whenever remissions are given, it is the industrious who are most highly assessed, the idle who escape with paying least; so that, without regarding any sum that may have been paid in bribes, it is very possible that a fixed average assessment of 8 annas may be all the relief that is required to the industrious and diligent, and that to reduce the assessment much lower, would be to make a needless abatement in the Government demand for the benefit of the idle and improvident. I need not, however, enlarge on my reasons for thinking such a reduction is not required, because I think that, in reality, even Mr. Price's proposed assessment, when viewed only with relation to the land now in cultivation, very nearly coincides with the average of past collections.

8. Mr. Price's 13th and 14th paragraphs, and Appendices B and C, are occupied in approximating, from the average rate for the district, as calculated from the Thanna accounts, to the average rate paid under "Susti" leases only. This is done from calculations in eight villages, selected for their variety in soil, of the payments on lands that have been held on susti leases, and comparing the average payments so found for the susti lands in

the eight villages, with the average payment under all leases generally. It appears to have been his impression that some objection might be made to the average taken from the general accounts, because they include payments on lands let out on "Ukti" and "Kauli" leases. As such leases, however, are never granted, except when land cannot be let in any other way, I shall not go through the details of the corroborative proof of the approximate accuracy of the general rate. Kauli and Ukti leases are only another form of remissions. Mr. Price's calculations,

Paragraph 16. however, are highly satisfactory, and display very considerable ingenuity: his deduction that $8\frac{1}{2}$ annas may be safely taken as the limit of annual average payment per acre under susti leases. It is safest in general, though not in this case, from the smallness of the difference essential, to be guided by the average rate of payment under all varieties of leases combined, since in so many cases all will be found in operation in the same holding.

9. Mr. Price having fixed this limit, or greatest average annual payment per acre for the last nineteen years, and having previously expressed his opinion that the new assessment should be lighter than this, proceeds to consider what the new assessment shall actually be.

Paragraph 18. 10. The new assessment of Indápur having been usually taken as a standard from which, with due allowances for difference of climate, soil, &c., an approximation is to be made to the fair assessment of other districts, Mr. Price follows the same course. In his 18th paragraph he states that the productions of the two districts are the same, the soils the same in description, the system of agriculture in them the same; but that in the "Rabi," or latter sowing season, there is generally a more certain and plentiful supply of rain in the Ropla Petha than in Indápur. In all these observations my inquires corroborate the statements of Mr. Price.

11. Mr. Price next proceeds to inquire, in his 20th and 21st paragraphs, into the relative prices of grain at Ropla and Indápur. In his 20th paragraph he gives it as his opinion that, from certain circumstances, he thinks no conclusion can be drawn from past prices in the town of Ropla as to what the price of grain will be there in future years after the cultivators have freed themselves from the shackles of the money-lenders; this is correct if the price at which grain is bought from the ryots is alone referred to, but a mistake if the price at which the grain-merchants sell it for conveyance to Poona or elsewhere is regarded, for the selling-price cannot be in-

fluenced by causes of the nature described, and depends entirely on the prices in other markets. Having rejected the prices of the Ropla market, Mr. Price takes the average of the prices in the four contiguous markets of Karmála, Bársi, Mádha, and Indápur, and compares this with the price at Indápur.

12. The table of prices given by Mr. Price extends over twenty years; and Mr. Price comes to the conclusion, with reference to the whole of these years, that Ropla has no advantage in price over Indápur, and in his 22nd paragraph he proposes that, in consideration of the better seasons enjoyed in Ropla, an increase of 5 per cent. shall be made on the Indápur rates, giving a total assessment for Ropla of Rs. 37,000, and an average rate per acre for the whole district of 5 annas and 8 pies, or for the land in cultivation (allowing the 3,000 waste acres to be of inferior quality) of 7 annas. This rate is slightly higher than that for the last three years (during which there has been a great extension of cultivation under the remission system), and an anna less than the average of the past nineteen years, during the greater part of which the best lands alone were cultivated.

13. On receiving Mr. Price's report I immediately turned to see what the difference in the price of grain at Indápur and Karmála had been since the abolition of the transit duties. The abolition of the transit duties, I know, had caused an entire change in the relative prices of grain throughout the country; and from the returns in my possession it was evident that the exportation of grain from Ropla must be in the direction of Karmála. I found this difference to be 25 per cent. according to Mr. Price's table; and from returns that had been furnished to me by the Mámletdárs, I found it to be the same. I was very much astonished at this, being impressed, from the position of Karmála, with the idea that prices at that place and Indápur should not greatly differ. On communicating with Mr. Price I found him of the same opinion; and it struck me that it was possible that in the returns that had been sent to us there might have been some confusion between the buying and selling prices. I, therefore, referred again to the Mámletdárs, and I found that this had actually been the case. The amended returns show the following rate for Karmála and Indápur :—

	Indápur.		Karmála.
Lbs. sold for one Rupee...	170	∴	162
	<hr/>		<hr/>

14. The advantage, then, in price that Karmála has over Indápur may be estimated at 5 per cent., and Ropla itself (which

is 12 miles from Karmála) may be considered to possess an inferior market to Indápur. I am, therefore, able to arrive at very much the same conclusion as Mr. Price, respecting the assessment as deduced from this line of argument, although on different data.

15. I shall now proceed to examine in detail what the Government have been receiving from the district since it came into their possession, and to endeavour to show from this also what assessment should be imposed. This is the line of argument generally followed in the revision of assessment in the North-West Provinces; and it seems to me a very safe one for preserving Government from loss, and the ryot from oppression.

16. From a table attached to this report (which differs from Mr. Price's table in including the Sáyer Jáma and Báptis) it will be seen that the annual sum collected in the district on account of Government, and village, and district officers has been Rs. 28,960 on the average of the last nineteen years, Rs. 31,000 on the average of the last three years, and that the sum collected last year was Rs. 34,000. Taking into consideration the artificial system on which the pargana is now managed, and the great loss sustained in its working, both by Government and the ryots, I am inclined to take the last sum of Rs. 34,000 as a better test of what Government may expect than the average of the last three or nineteen years. This Rs. 34,000, however, includes a sum of Rs. 1,738 for Bagayet cultivation, and 1,400 for Sáyer and Báptis, which will be realized independently of the assessment depending on the rates now proposed; deducting these sums, we have, therefore, a sum of Rs. 31,000 to be provided for by the new assessment. In addition to this sum, Government is fairly entitled to look for some return from the 30,000 acres of waste now in the district. This waste land is undoubtedly of the worst kind, and I should not feel inclined to value it at more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas an acre. This valuation would give about Rs. 5,000, which, added to the sum that Government may be looked upon as receiving already, makes a total of Rs. 36,000, which agrees quite nearly enough with the assessment calculated by a comparison with Indápur to justify its adoption. I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending the rates proposed in Mr. Price's letter for the sanction of Government. They are as follows :—

1st.—Black ...315	1st.—Red ...210	1st.—Barad ...105
2nd.— „ ...252	2nd.— „ ...137	2nd.— „ ... 63
3rd.— „ ...180	3rd.— „ ... 80	3rd.— „ ... 37

and they are calculated to produce an assessment of Rs. 37,335.

17. The Bagayet assessment of the district may, I think, with great safety, be made on exactly the same principles as that of Indápur. The difference of climate gives no advantage to Bagayet cultivators, and in other respects they are in both districts very much on an equality. I, therefore, propose that two rupees an acre should be the highest rate of extra assessment on account of Bagayet cultivation, the details of the assessment being fixed as they were in Indápur.

18. The assessment now proposed is calculated to cover the payments at present made in kind by the ryots to the district and village officers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. NASH, Superintendent,
Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Deccan.

*Superintendent, Revenue Survey Office,
Poona, 19th September 1842.*

No. 3 of 1842.

To

LIEUTENANT A. NASH,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey in the Deccan.

SIR,

As the measurement and classification of the lands of the Ropla Division of the Karmála Taluka, preparatory to the introduction of the new assessment, are drawn to a close, I beg leave to address you on the subject of the rates I would propose, with the hope that an early sanction for them being obtained, they may form the basis of the ensuing Jamábandi.

2. As a reason for wishing to propose rates for the Ropla Division before the survey of the whole taluka is completed, I may mention that, however good the season may be, the present

heavy assessment rendering it invariably necessary for nearly all the cultivators to petition for remission, the consequent labour of surveying their field is so great, and withal so unsatisfactory, both to the ryots and settling officer—the latter having to trust in a great measure to the native establishment—that nothing, in my opinion, is so desirable as the early introduction of an assessment, which will do away with a mode of settlement fraught with labour, irregularity, and disgust.

3. It is true that the completion of the whole taluka will take only another season; but then when, in addition to what I have said above, it is considered that even in that short time a low assessment will have the effect of somewhat meliorating the conditions of the cultivators, and adding to the revenue by an increase of cultivation, and also that, besides there being no valid reason why the new rates should not be introduced next season, the cultivators have for the last year been expecting them, I hope my proposal, so far from seeming premature, will meet with your cordial support.

4. Before entering upon those points, the consideration of which will tend to show what rates it will be most advisable to fix, I beg to speak of the manner in which the work has been conducted:—

1st.—*As regards the Measurements.*—As the existing arrangement of the fields appears in a majority of cases to be at variance with that laid down by Mr. Pringle in his records during his survey, it was deemed necessary to re-measure the whole of the lands in each village; and in doing this, the expedient of having the fields laid off in the measurers' books from properly divided scales was adopted. The fields thus laid off were compiled as the measurements proceeded on separate sheets, so as ultimately to form regular plans of the lands of each village. It was, however, found that by reason of the rough materials by which these plans were constructed, that the fields measured last seldom joined on properly to those which were measured first, and that it was, therefore, necessary, by way of remedying this and testing the measurements, to have the lands of each village divided into rectangular sections, protracted in such manner as to show at what places the boundaries of the fields crossed the lines which comprised these sections. The fields were then laid off from the measurers' field books on these section sheets, and I can say with confidence that

the measurements and the plans thus constructed from them are as correct as from the abilities of the individuals employed can reasonably be expected.

2nd.—As regards the Classification of the Soil.—Of this branch of the work little need be said. The usual method of dividing the soil into nine classes of different productive qualities was adopted, and the Tarams employed in classifying it were so instructed as to secure a uniform standard in their work. Their classification was ultimately tested by myself, and either confirmed or done over again, as circumstances required.

5. In entering upon the consideration of those points which constitute the surest data at hand from which to draw a correct conclusion regarding the rates which it is most desirable to fix, I will first speak of the past and present condition of the people. The villages of the petha in question reverted to our Government from His Highness the Nizam in 1821, at which time the condition of the people was such that the elder cultivators look back to it with a feeling of terror. They describe it as a period of insecurity and oppression, without regard to the established assessment their fields were almost invariably given to them at low rates; but in case of a tolerably good crop, double or treble the amount was demanded, and when these exorbitant and unjust demands were not complied with, confiscation of produce and property, and not unfrequently detention and punishment of person, were the consequences; the natural result was, that most of the cultivators were in a state of misery. A great portion of the village lands were lying waste, and those under cultivation were constantly passing from one hand to another.

6. It might from this be concluded that, when the petha reverted to our Government, both an increase of cultivation and a gradual improvement in the condition of the cultivators began to develop themselves. As regards the former, I have not, from the loose manner in which the village accounts were then kept, been able to arrive at a sure conclusion; but my opinion is that a want of confidence in their new rulers, together with a heavy assessment, must at the time have formed a serious obstacle to the cultivators taking up fresh land; and as regards their gradual improvement, I would observe that if a conclusion may be drawn from their present condition, as compared with that of the ryots in the neighbouring villages, which still belong to His Highness the Nizam, I may speak more favourably. The villages alluded to are mostly deserted, their lands are grown over with brush-wood, and with few exceptions those of the remaining inhabitants display poverty and wretchedness in the extreme; whereas those of Ropla

are comparatively well inhabited, and that by persons who had deserted them during the time of the Nizam, their lands have latterly in a great measure been brought under cultivation, and if the people do not possess much property, yet they feel themselves, and what little they have, to be secure under British authority, and bless the day they were placed under it.

7. In fact, the only obstacle to the prosperity of the cultivators of Ropla has been the heavy assessment which has hitherto regulated the yearly payments; but, as a further instance, and one duly appreciated by the cultivators, of the benefit they have derived by falling into the hands of our Government, I may add that even the natural evils arising from it have by the remissions granted yearly been in a great measure obviated, and the comparative comfort of the cultivators secured.

8. It must not, however, for a moment be imagined that the present assessment, even attended with its concomitant mode of granting remissions, will, because it has somewhat meliorated the condition of the cultivators, eventually raise them to a degree of prosperity. The lateness of the yearly surveys causing a great waste of grain, the fear of being suspected of having acted partially, inducing the Kárkuns to over-estimate the value of the fields, and the suspicion of the settling officer that the Kárkuns have really acted unfairly to Government, causing him occasionally to increase their estimates, are parts of the system by which the cultivator suffers, and therefore, if he prospers under it, it is not in consequence of the system but in spite of it.

9. It is my opinion that the cultivators of Ropla are in as favourable a condition just now as it is possible they ever can be under the present assessment, and its concomitant system of granting remissions, and what that condition is, I will in a few words describe. They live upon grain, &c., borrowed from time to time from the village Wánis, to whom, with few exceptions, they are much in debt; they pay their revenue with money borrowed at immense interest from these Wánis, and in return give them all the produce of their fields. They are, in fact, so entirely, in the hands of these people, that without it is done clandestinely they cannot dispose of the produce of their fields to that advantage which otherwise they very frequently could; nor are they able, by reason of the combination which exists among the Wánis, to make them give anything like the price for their grain which could be had for it at bazaars where free competition exists.

10. I may here observe that the evils of this impoverished condition are not so severely felt by the cultivators as would be imagined, and that because of the facility with which they are able, so long as they continue steadfast to any one of these Wánis, to

obtain a moderate supply, of all their wants from them; and while it is just to say that, so long as they do so, they seldom feel much want, it is also just to add that a breach of faith with any one of them may be dated as the downfall of the inconsiderate cultivator who may allow himself to be guilty of it.

11. Having thus described the past and present conditions of the cultivators of Ropla, and I trust satisfactorily shown that consequent to falling into our hands the heavy assessment has been the only obstacle to their emerging from a state of poverty, I beg, before proceeding to the consideration of other points, to draw your attention to the inference I would draw from these premises. I would from them infer that the average rate of the new assessment must not only be much lower than that of the present one, but lower also than the average rate of payment, after deducting remissions, which the cultivators have made during past years.

12. To ascertain what this average rate per acre on Jerayet land is, I have drawn out the accompanying Appendix, marked A, from which, by comparing the quantity of land under cultivation during each year for the last nineteen years with the payments, as revenue and Gugri, which the cultivators have made during those years, it would appear that 11 annas 7 pies has been the highest, and 3 annas 1 pie the lowest rates per acre paid during the period alluded to, and that the average rate is 7 annas 11 pies per acre. In the Appendix in question, inasmuch as remissions have been granted indiscriminately, without any regard to the tenures on which the fields have been held, I have been obliged to include the whole cultivation, comprising ukti, kauli, and susti tenures, and it may, therefore, be objected that, by including the fields on ukti and kauli tenures, I have shown a considerably less rate per acre than would actually have been realized had the fields in question been given to the ryots on the susti or assessed rates.

13. To this objection I might in my turn object that, had it been possible to bring the fields under cultivation on any other tenure, the enticing kauli and ukti tenures would not have been resorted to; but, further than this, I am prepared to show that the yearly rates per acre shown in Appendix A are not far from the true ones. Without at all thinking that what I was about would in the end be made subservient to substantiate this point, I commenced in the early part of the season getting statements made, showing what had been paid yearly for as many Jerayet fields in each village as had continued under cultivation for ten successive years, choosing such fields as had been held by the susti tenure.

14. Eight of these statements I forward, marked Appendix B, and beg to refer you to Appendix C, in which I have compared

the yearly rates per acre, which these statements show, with the yearly rates per acre shown in Appendix A, of the whole petha; and in observing how closely they agree, I would add that I am sorry I was not able, from the irregularity in the village accounts, to ascertain the payments made by the cultivators for these fields for previous years, inasmuch as I feel certain that they would agree just as closely as those I have procured do.

15. Perhaps it may be necessary to remark that to compare the average rates per year, which any one of these village statements shows, with the rates of the corresponding year as shown in Appendix A, would not be a fair method of testing the modes I have adopted of ascertaining what the rate of payment per acre has been, and that because Appendix A includes all the villages in the petha in which a variety of soil is found, whereas any one of the village statements merely shows the rate of payment which has been made for its own soil; and it is for this reason that, in making the eight statements in question, it was necessary for me to select villages which, taken as a whole, presented every variety of soil.

16. All that just now appears necessary to be said relative to Appendix A, is that, inasmuch as the years included in it are neither a consecutive series of good nor bad ones, it is, I think, fair to infer that it represents a favourable sample of the kind of seasons we may hereafter expect; and if this be allowed, and the means I have adopted of ascertaining what the average rate of past payments per acre is, be a correct one, we may, I think, from the inference drawn in paragraph 12, conclude that the new assessment should be regulated by a graduated scale of rates, which, when applied to the whole petha, will not admit of the average rate per acre for Jerayet land being as high as 8 annas and 6 pies.

17. I shall now proceed to the consideration of what the average rate per acre of the new assessment should actually be; and, truly, were it not for the opportunity we have of comparing the productive capabilities of the petha in question with those of the already assessed Indápur pargana, and thus drawing analogical inference, this point would have to be established from data of such a speculative nature as to preclude the possibility of arriving at any degree of certainty regarding it. I shall, therefore, not attempt entering on the calculation of the values of the different degrees of labour necessary to insure a good crop from the various qualities of soil, nor upon estimating the quantities of produce likely to be realized in return from a given portion of each of them, and thus forming a conclusion as to what Government might reasonably demand from the cultivator, but commence at once upon a comparison between Indápur and Ropla; and this I am the

more encouraged to do from the personal experience, extending to a period of five years, which I have had of the merits of the Indápur assessment. I can confidently say of it that in no one instance in which sufficient labour had been entered upon, did the land produce less than enough to enable the cultivator to pay the assessment, and support himself comfortably afterwards, and I could point out many instances of laborious cultivators having increased in prosperity since the new assessment was fixed at Indápur.

18. In proceeding, then, to compare Indápur with Ropla, I beg first to premise that, after a most minute inquiry, I find that the kinds of produce, qualities of soil, and methods of cultivation are precisely the same in both. Bájri and jowári are the two principal grains; they are cultivated at about the proportion of one to four, respectively, and to such an extent that the lands left for the minor grains seldom produce anything beyond the quantity requisite for home consumption. The soils in both are black and heavy along the rivers which enclose them, and brown and lighter near the ridgy parts which, as it were, divide each into two equal parts. The heavy plough requiring ten bullocks is common to both, and the periods of sowing and reaping are precisely the same. These resemblances may appear striking; but their strangeness will disappear when it is considered that Ropla is situated at only 20 miles to the eastward of Indápur, and has some of its villages within 10 miles of it.

19. Having premised this, I will now enter upon the comparison of the climate and local advantages as regards the disposal of their produce, of Indápur and Ropla, these being, I apprehend, the principal points which affect the ability of a district to pay its revenue. As regards the climate, I may confidently say that, from its proximity to the hilly country eastward, the fall of rain which takes place during the rabi crop in the months of September and October, is more certain and generally greater in Ropla than in Indápur; the consequence is, that the rabi crops are invariably better in the former place.

20. In reference to the comparative local advantages they possess for the disposal of their grain, I must say that it is difficult to determine to which to give the preference. In the Ropla Petha there is no market of any note, and if there were, and the poverty of the cultivators, as alluded to in paragraph 9, would have precluded the possibility of their taking that advantage of it which they otherwise could. To prove this I have prepared the Appendix D, in which the prices at which grain has been sold at Karmála market are contrasted with the prices at what it has, I may say, hitherto been taken from the cultivators of Ropla. In drawing your attention to this appendix I would observe that the difference in

the prices is so much in favour of Karmála, that, considering the contiguity of the places and the freeness of the competition which exists among the Wánis of the Karmála market, it would be ridiculous to imagine that anything like fair dealing had existed at Ropla, or that a just conclusion can be drawn, from the prices at which grain has hitherto been sold there, as to what it may sell for hereafter. Notwithstanding this, I am not without hope of being able to contrast Ropla and Indápur, and that most satisfactorily, on this point. Ropla has, as I have just mentioned, the Karmála market about 12 miles to the north; it has also the splendid Bársi market about 20 miles to the east, and to the south it has the second-rate market of Mádha, while to the west it has the market of Indápur itself. Now, it is my opinion that, as soon as the new assessment is introduced, and the ryots begin to throw off the thralldom which they now suffer from the Wánis, they will resort to each of these markets just according to the contiguity to, or remoteness from, them of their respective villages. I imagine, then, it is fair to conclude that by contrasting the average prices at which grain has hitherto been sold in these markets with the prices at which it has been sold at Indápur, we will be able to form a tolerably correct conclusion as to whether Ropla or Indápur would, if things had been as they ought, have had the advantage in times past.

21. In Appendix E I have made the contrast alluded to, and find that it shows a trifling result in favour of the average prices of the markets, which, according to the above supposition, may be considered as the prices of Ropla. It must, however, be considered that the transmittal of grain from Ropla to these markets will be attended with inconvenience and expenses, which will be equally, if not more than, sufficient to contract this advantage in favour of Ropla, and I, therefore, would recommend that no preference be attached either to Ropla or Indápur in regard to the facilities they possess for the disposal of their produce. Before I dismiss this part of my subject it is necessary to mention that there are the Temburni, Kurdu, and Parinda markets situated intermediately between those already noted, to which the cultivators of Ropla might carry their grain. Of these, the Parinda and Kurdu markets are too small to admit of the ready disposal of grain at them; and although the Temburni is a larger, yet it is rather a cloth market, and, at best, will not bring a higher price for grain than the average price of Indápur and Mádha, between which it is situated.

22. The only advantage, then, that Ropla appears to have over Indápur, is in the more certain and generally greater quantity of rain by which it is visited during the rabi crop in the months

of October and November, and I would, therefore, recommend that the rates per acre for the several soils which form the basis of the Indápur assessment be each raised 5 per cent. and applied to Ropla.

23. If this proposal is acceded to, the rates of assessment for the Jerayet land of Ropla will be as follow :—

Soils.	Rate per Acre.	Soils.	Rate per Acre.	Soils.	Rate per Acre.
1st.—Black ..	315	1st.—Red ..	210	1st.—Brown ...	105
2nd.— " ..	252	2nd.— " ..	137	2nd.— " ..	63
3rd.— " ..	180	3rd.— " ..	80	3rd.— " ..	37

These rates are precisely the same as those of the Mádha Taluka, to which Ropla immediately joins on to the north, and will, by applying them to its classification, fix the assessment of Ropla at Rs. 37,335-5-10, which, divided among the extent of arable land in the whole petha, gives the following average rate per acre :—

Acres of Arable Land in the Pargana.		Assessment as mentioned above.			Average Rate per Acre.	
Acres.	Gta.	Rs.	a.	p.	A.	p.
104,917	33	37,335	5	10	5	8

This rate is 2 annas 3 pies less than the average rate per acre of payments for past years, and 3 pies less than the average rate of the Indápur assessment. This last is accounted for, however, by the fact that the quantity of superior soils is much greater in Indápur than in Ropla.

24. To show that by adopting the assessment now proposed, Government will not have to make an unnecessary sacrifice of revenue, I beg to say that it exceeds the average amount of receipts for Jerayet land for the last nineteen years by Rs. 11,280-6-7, and has been exceeded in the year 1236 only. It had been better, however, for the interest of Government had less revenue been collected in 1236; for the immediately subsequent decrease of 13,379 acres of cultivation, and the further decrease of 8,013 acres after the intervention of a year, sufficiently show what a paralyzing effect the heavy taxation made in 1236 had upon the energies of the cultivators.

25. Neither (I am of opinion) will Government, even should no immediate increase of cultivation take place, be called upon to make a *present* sacrifice of revenue. The sum collected for Jerayet land in 1250 amounts to Rs. 30,735-10-9, which sum, it is true, exceeds the amount derivable by the average new rate for the same extent of cultivation by Rs. 4,210-2-9, but the fact must not be lost

sight of that the land now under cultivation comprises the best in the petha, and that the assessment of it, when calculated from the above scale, will be considerably greater than that which the average rate of good and bad soil taken together, and calculated as above, will produce.

26. All that now appears necessary to be said relative to the above scale of rates is, that it has been framed under the consideration that it is hereafter the intention of Government to compute the value of the gugri due to the Patels and Kulkarnis, and give the amount to them from the treasury in the same way as their other haks are paid, instead of allowing them to go and take it in kind, as is the case at present, from the cultivators' fields. Should I, however, have fallen into a mistake on this point, all that will be necessary is to reduce the scale of rates, so as to cause a reduction of about Rs. 2,599 (the average value of the gugri for the last ten years) in the assessment of the whole petha.

27. The extra tax on account of Bagayet or garden cultivation is all that now appears to call for consideration. In regard to it I would observe that the gardens have all been examined as to the depth and usual quantity of water in these wells—their extent, the quality of their soils, and their facilities in points of locality as regards manure. I would, therefore, recommend that they be divided into three separate classes, each garden taking its place according to the degree in which it possesses the qualifications just enumerated, and that these classes be assessed at 2 rupees, 1 rupee 8 annas, and 1 rupee, respectively. It may be objected that 2 rupees per acre is too low a rate of assessment for first-rate garden land, and I, therefore, feel called upon to add that, from the experience I have had in collecting revenue, I really do not think so. The kinds of garden produce raised in Ropla are never of such a nature as to bring a high return; and although a higher rate might be levied, yet if it did not have the effect of causing the cultivators to reduce the contingent expenses connected with garden cultivation, and so endanger the safety of his well and goodness of his crop, it would certainly cramp his abilities to enter upon the additional expenses of raising such valuable produce as would in the end not only ensure his own prosperity, but the interest of Government. Since this is the case, it need hardly be said that gardens of an inferior class should not be assessed at so high a rate as Rs. 2 per acre, and there are certainly others which, from the want of sufficient water in their wells, and being comprised of inferior soil, cannot at most be assessed higher than 1 rupee per acre.

28. Before I conclude this report there are two points to which I respectfully beg to draw your attention, as connected so closely with the interest of the new assessment (as being the means of ameliorating the condition of the cultivators), that on its introduction they should, in my opinion, be most strictly attended to. I have observed, during the last two seasons, that the revenue for the rabi crop in particular has been demanded of the cultivators in Ropla before the grain was prepared for the market. It is difficult to say how much the condition of the cultivators, in so far as the security of the Government revenue is concerned, has called for the adoption of this measure; but that it must not a little have contributed by forcing the cultivators into the hands of the Wánis to impoverish them, is a fact which no one will doubt. I am, indeed, so deeply impressed with the ruinous effects of the too early collection of revenue, that I hope to be excused for relating the following circumstances as showing the amount of good to be derived by the ryots in the abolition of it. Before I was appointed to the situation of Mámlatdár of Indápur, the practice I desire to see prevented prevailed there in common with other districts; but observing the ruinous effect it had on the cultivators, and finding that the periods laid down for collecting the revenue were earlier than was consistent with the time requisite for preparing the corn for the market, I proposed, when it became due, that a respite of one month should be given for the collection of the first rabi instalment. My proposal was acceded to; and when it is considered that the instalment in question amounted to Rs. 20,000, and that in consideration of advancing the revenue, and being paid when the grain should be ready, the Wánis were demanding it of the cultivators at 16 seers per rupee cheaper than what it is sold for at the expiration of the respite granted, some idea may be formed as to the amount of good the cultivators derived at the time. In fact, I am certain that nothing secured my popularity with the cultivators so much as did the yearly observance of this measure; while, on the other hand, the short-sighted Wánis looked upon me as the ruiner of their interests.

29. The other point to which I beg to draw your attention, is the restriction necessary to be placed upon the cultivators, in regard to their taking up more fresh land than they are able to cultivate in a proper manner. This they will be very apt to do as soon as the new assessment is introduced; but if allowed, the consequence will be that, where the implements of husbandry are deficient, both the land they retain and that newly taken up will be so badly cultivated, that either remissions must be granted for both, or the cultivators will sink into a lower state of poverty than that in which they now are. It is my opinion that it is impossi-

ble, with the number of draught cattle the cultivators of Ropla have at present, for them to take up more land with any idea of cultivating it properly. The extent of land now in cultivation amounts to 74,896 acres, and it is a generally received opinion that every 60 acres of land requires 10 bullocks. The number of bullocks requisite, then, for the cultivation of the land now under the plough is 12,482. I find, however, from returns prepared during the progress of the work, that there are only 10,118 draught cattle in the petha, from which if we deduct 400, the least number requisite for the extra labour of garden cultivation, we have 9,718 left—a number quite insufficient for labouring in the Jerayet fields. I would, therefore, recommend that, for the present, the ryots of Ropla itself be prevented from taking up any more land, and that the privilege of doing so be for a time left open to those only who may come from the neighbouring villages of His Highness the Nizam, where, I need hardly say, their treatment is such as fully convinces me that they are only waiting the reduction of assessment in Ropla to throng to it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. S. PRICE,

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey in the Deccan.

Camp Poona, 25th July 1842.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Yearly Extent of Cultivation, Remissions, Collections, and Average Rate per Acre of Payments on Jerayet Land, for the last 19 years.

No. of years.	Fasli years.	Acres of Land in cultivation.	Assessment.		Amount paid on account of Gugri.		Total.	Deduct Remissions.		Net Payment in Revenue and Gugri.	Deduct Amount for Bagayet cultivation.		Amount of Collection for Jerayet.	Average Amount of Collections for Jerayet for 19 years.		Yearly Rate per Acre.	Average Rate per acre on Jerayet for 19 years.
			Rs. a p	Rs a p	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	1232	58,095	41,418 6 6	1,279 6 5	42,697 12 11	5,612 16 0	37,084 13 11	1,286 0 0	35,798 13 11								
2	1233	54,897	37,137 2 0	2,081 13 8	40,218 15 8	5,453 12 9	34,765 2 11	1,329 7 0	32,935 11 11								
3	1234	62,009	40,503 13 6	7,550 4 0	48,054 1 6	31,767 14 1	16,286 3 5	1,955 7 0	14,330 12 5								
4	1235	63,455	43,532 1 0	3,574 4 7	47,106 5 7	12,655 3 0	34,451 2 7	1,964 9 0	32,486 9 7								
5	1236	63,719	46,080 11 3	2,758 5 9	48,837 1 0	4,070 3 8	44,766 13 4	1,905 7 0	42,861 6 4								
6	1237	50,340	40,883 0 0	2,336 1 9	43,219 1 9	24,329 3 9	18,889 14 0	1,718 12 0	17,171 2 0								
7	1238	42,327	36,641 14 0	1,421 13 11	38,063 11 11	12,787 2 5	25,276 9 6	1,832 15 0	23,643 10 6								
8	1239	47,220	37,518 11 6	1,477 6 3	38,996 1 9	28,359 0 11	10,637 0 10	1,681 2 0	8,955 14 10								
9	1240	39,513	32,588 8 0	1,461 8 11	34,050 0 11	11,484 13 2	22,566 3 9	1,688 15 0	20,876 4 9								
10	1241	46,467	38,429 3 6	1,790 6 5	40,219 0 11	11,730 7 3	28,489 2 8	1,545 5 0	26,943 13 8								
11	1242	48,127	37,307 6 3	5,041 2 10	42,348 9 1	30,590 4 6	11,758 4 7	1,623 11 0	10,134 9 7								
12	1243	47,759	44,339 14 0	2,633 12 11	46,973 11 11	10,499 3 5	36,474 7 6	1,696 6 0	34,778 1 6								
13	1244	41,655	36,881 5 3	1,279 12 7	38,161 1 10	12,058 1 8	26,103 0 2	1,643 6 0	24,459 10 2								
14	1245	42,391	34,091 6 0	1,863 14 11	35,955 4 11	11,489 3 0	24,466 1 11	1,785 9 0	22,680 8 11								
15	1246	46,884	43,127 3 4	1,748 12 9	44,876 5 1	9,097 15 11	35,778 5 2	1,798 3 0	33,980 2 2								
16	1247	51,830	42,751 14 5	1,478 3 3	44,230 1 3	12,287 11 4	31,942 6 4	1,842 7 0	30,099 15 4								
17	1248	61,717	46,190 1 8	2,276 5 1	48,466 6 9	20,927 2 3	27,539 4 6	1,844 0 0	25,795 4 6								
18	1249	65,835	53,588 15 11	3,087 8 9	56,676 8 8	28,546 15 2	28,129 9 6	1,753 10 6	26,375 15 6								
19	1250	74,896	62,482 8 0	3,252 13 7	65,735 5 7	33,260 13 10	32,474 7 9	1,738 13 0	30,735 10 9								

The acres have been ascertained by comparison of the Mamool Biglas, with the acres according to the new assessment.

NOTE—The amount on account of Gugri entered in the above are the estimated values of it as calculated from statements of the kind, quantity and extent to which it is taken in

APPENDIX D.

Statement contrasting the Prices at which Grain has been sold per rupee at the undermentioned places for the last twenty years.

No. of years	Fasli years.	Karmála.		Ropla.		Ropla—more.		Ropla—less.		Remarks
		Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	
1	1231	39	48		64		16			The seer entered in this statement agree with the Indápur seers.
2	1232	46	54		123		74			
3	1233	21	32		44		12			
4	1234	12	15	32	20	20	5			
5	1235	26	32	24	42		10	2		
6	1236	33	48		56		8			
7	1237	24	33		58		25			
8	1238	48	51	88	80	48	29			
9	1239	17	32		48	...	16			
10	1240	35	50		80		30			
11	1241	33	40		64	...	24			
12	1242	13	19		20	...	1			
13	1243	26	24	...	48	...	24			
14	1244	32	39	...	80	...	41			
15	1245	23	28	...	57	...	29			
16	1246	26	44	...	68	...	24			
17	1247	23	48		80		32			
18	1248	24	42		67		25			
19	1249	34	45		52		7			
20	1250	37	52		57	...	5			

APPENDIX E.

Statement contrasting the Average Price per rupee of Jowári at the undermentioned markets for the last twenty years, with the prices at which it has been sold at Indápur during the same period.

Fasli years.	Prices at which it has been sold at				Total.	Average Prices of the four Markets.	Indápur.		Remarks
	Karmála	Bársi.	Mádha.	Indápur.			Less.	More.	
1231	48		52	32	132	44			The seer entered in this statement agrees with the Indápur one, to which it has been reduced for the sake of making a fair contrast.
1232	54	..	80	32	186	46	...	...
1233	32	44	40	37	153	38	...	14	
1234	15	15	16½	13	60	15	...	1	
1235	32	32	37	44	145	36	...	2	
1236	48	56	64	64	232	58	...	...
1237	33	49	48	32	162	41	6	...	
1238	51	56	68	80	255	64	...	9	
1239	32	44	44	46	166	42	16	...	
1240	50	42	48	40	180	45	4	...	
1241	40	32	44	60	176	44	...	5	
1242	19	17	18	23	77	19	16	...	
1243	24	40	42	46	152	23	4	...	
1244	39	44	58	48	187	47	8	...	
1245	38	28	40	38	134	34	1	...	
1246	44	30	56	66	198	49	4	...	
1247	48	57	60	72	237	59	17	...	
1248	42	41	46	68	197	49	13	...	
1249	45	44	48	68	205	51	19	...	
1250	52	52	52	68	224	56	17	...	

NOTE.—It was not possible to ascertain the prices for which bájri was sold, during the whole of the above period, at the places mentioned; and it has, therefore, been left out.

(True Copies.)

G. M. SUART,

Acting Collector.

No. 367 of 1842.

To

W. SIMSON, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward correspondence from Lieutenant Nash, proposing new rates of assessment for the Mahalkari Division of the Karmála Taluka. Mr. Price's reason in the second paragraph appears conclusive for their being introduced at once, and has made me carefully avoid any lengthy discussion on the measures proposed which would only be creating unnecessary and injudicious delay, as, with one exception, I fully concur in them.

2. In paragraphs 3 and 4 the measures adopted in the survey and classification are noticed, and from paragraphs 5 to 11 the present and former state of this part of the country, neither of which points require being noticed.

3. Paragraphs 6 to 9 of Lieutenant Nash's letter are occupied in balancing the *pros* and *cons* of Mr. Price's reasonings from paragraphs 12 to 16 as to the proportion the new rates should bear to the average yearly sum formerly paid per acre and the price of grain, in following up which it appears no advantage is to be gained as Mr. Price in his 17th paragraph truly remarks that, if it was not for having the Indápur survey as a basis, it would all be of a speculative nature to be depended on.

4. In the 14th paragraph he states that, Karmála has an advantage over Indápur in the price of grain by 5 per cent., which however, is lost to Ropla from its being 12 miles off; this is not conclusive, it not being more than the greater portion of the Indápur villages are distant from Indápur itself; besides the fact is to be taken into sight of, that Bársi, Sholápur, and Purandhar are the great markets and though the two first are distant, yet the excess in price realized will make up for excess of expense in carriage.

5. Taking this into consideration and the other advantages set forth in the 19th and 22nd paragraphs of Mr. Price's letter which from some years' acquaintance with the taluka I know to be the case, it appears to me Ropla can well bear an assessment of 5 per cent. for both Jerayet and Bagayet in excess of that of Indápur and which, in whatever way the conclusion is arrived at, is, as far as relates to Jerayet, that proposed by both Messrs. Nash and Price. As to the Bagayet, I cannot perceive why any distinction should be drawn, its produce being equally affected by the enhanced price.

6. I, therefore, respectfully beg to suggest the sanction of Government be obtained for new rates to be fixed in the Mahálkari's Division of the Karmála Taluka of the same amount as those of Mádha, viz., 5 per cent. above those of Indápur.

7. The points noticed in Mr. Price's 28th and 29th paragraphs had already come to notice; revenue instalments have all been delayed, the first of the kharif crop till 1st January, of the rabi till 1st March, and all power of granting waste land has been taken from the Mámlatdár and his establishment, and vested in the Assistant Collector in charge, who should be specially instructed to exercise a strict supervision as to the cultivating means of applicants, taking 60 acres as the maximum that 8 bullocks can plough.

8. No mention is made of the percentage to be paid to village officers in lieu of their gugri or extra collections in grain from the cultivators. Lieutenant Nash will be requested to supply the omission, and a suggestion be made to him that the ready-money amount they now receive be included in it.

9. I have been thus brief in my notice of the subject under reply, as Mr. Price's reasons for the rates may be considered as also mine. In the frequent conversations we have held on the subject it was fully determined that, in consideration of an equality of markets, climate, &c., those of Mádha were such as would for the country and Government be advisable to introduce in Ropla.

10. Mr. Price, in addition to the survey, has concluded a work which he has been too modest to notice, viz., the settlement of the innumerable boundary disputes which existed, for which he deserves great credit, as it will put a stop to the quarrels before constantly occurring and often ending in bloodshed.

I have, &c.,

G. M. SUART,
Assistant Collector.

*Sholápur Collector's Office,
28th September 1842.*

No. 1565 OF 1842.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

To

E. MONTGOMERIE, Esq.,
Collector, Sholápur.

SIR,

With reference to Mr. Suart's letter of the 28th September last, No. 367, respecting the survey and assessment of the Mahál-

kari's Division of the Karmála Taluka, I have the honour to subjoin, for your information and guidance, copies of my communication to Government on the subject, and of Mr. Chief Secretary Reid's reply, transcripts of which you will be pleased to furnish to the Superintendent of the Deccan Survey.

2. The new rates should be introduced at the approaching Jamábandi, and you will be pleased to direct the attention of Lieutenant Nash to the instructions conveyed in the 6th paragraph of Mr. Reid's letter, respecting the gugri of the village officers.

3. You will also be pleased to expedite the transmission of your reply to my reference of the 12th ultimo, No. 1462, respecting Mr. Price's settlement of boundary disputes.

I have, &c.,

W. SIMSON,
Revenue Commissioner.

*Poona, Revenue Commissioner's Office,
8th November 1842.*

No. 1457 of 1842.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

To

L. R. REID, Esq.,
Chief Secretary, Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a correspondence between the Collector of Sholápur, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, and his Assistant, Mr. Price, respecting the new assessment to be imposed in the Mahalkari's Division of the Karmála Taluka.

2. It appears from Mr. Price's 4th paragraph, that the whole of the lands have been re-measured, and that maps claiming considerable accuracy [though not such as could be joined together to form a map of districts] have been constructed of every village.

3. In Mr. Price's 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th paragraphs, and in the Superintendent's 2nd, 3rd, and 4th paragraphs, the past and present state of the district is described and contrasted, and Government will be gratified to learn that the condition of the country and the circumstances of the people have been much improved since they came into our hands.

4. It will be observed, however, that this comparative prosperity has been effected under a most artificial system, and that, during the last twenty years, remissions to the enormous amount of 13 lakhs of rupees have been found necessary out of an aggregate nominal assessment of 29 lakhs, and that during the last season, for which returns have been furnished to Lieutenant Nash, Rs. 91,000 were remitted out of an assessment of Rs. 1,79,000—more than a half!

5. The evils of such a system are described both by Mr. Price and Lieutenant Nash; and the latter observes that, "to all acquainted with Native habits and character, these facts will, of themselves, suggest a highly-coloured picture of intrigue and corruption." There can be no doubt that, in the distribution of such enormous remissions, all the worst propensities, both of the ryots and of our Native officers, must find ample exercise, and the system tends to keep the cultivators in a state of continual bondage to the rapacious money-lenders with whom their villages abound, while the State suffers generally from the impossibility of accumulated capital being employed on the land, and by that absence of demand for manufactures and taxed commodities which always attends upon poverty and helplessness among the farming classes and landed proprietors.

6. I need not follow Mr. Price and Lieutenant Nash through their examination of the past fiscal history of the parganá, and the steps by which their deductions as to the proper assessment now to be imposed are brought out. I may remark, however, that the line of reasoning adopted by Lieutenant Nash, paragraph 16, is altogether distinct from that previously followed by Mr. Price; whilst the conclusions arrived at appear to be nearly the same so; that we have a double ground for confidence in the consenting result of the several processes employed.

7. Some error in the prices of grain given by Mr. Price is rectified by Lieutenant Nash, and there is a difference of opinion between the latter and Mr. Stuart as to the effect on the Ropla market of the distance between that town and Karmála. The direction taken by traffic from Ropla is also canvassed; but as the parties are agreed on the material question to be decided, namely, the rates of Jerayet assessment to be fixed in the Ropla Petha, I think it would be superfluous to go over the discussion particularly. It may be stated, however, that grain is frequently exported from Bársi to Poona, whence it may be inferred that Karmála, which lies between these two places, must have an advantage in price over Bársi.

8. Messrs. Suart, Nash, and Price all agree in recommending the application of the Indápur rates, raised 5 per cent., to the Ropla Petha for its *Jeráyet* assessment, which at these rates will amount to Rs. 37,000. Lieutenant Nash and Mr. Price recommend this increase solely on account of *climate*. Mr. Suart, under the impression that Ropla has a better *market*, also recommends an increase of 5 per cent. on the *Bagáyet* rates of Indápur for the wet lands of Ropla, while Lieutenant Nash wishes the rates to be precisely the same, stating that superiority of climate is no advantage to Bagáyet cultivators. I believe Lieutenant Nash means by "superior climate" a fuller supply of water, and the Bagáyet assessment being in the nature of a well tax, the more abundant the water, the greater the quantity of land that will be assessed under it at Bagáyet rates. The principle adopted in assessing such "Mothasthal Bagáyet" is explained in paragraphs 16, 18, and 19 of Lieutenant Wingate's letter to the Collector of Poona, dated 27th August 1841, on the re-assessment of the *Haveli* Pargana; and as in this, the highest assessed of all the Poona parganás, the Bagáyet rates recommended by Lieutenant Wingate, and sanctioned by Government, do not exceed those fixed for Indápur, I see no sufficient reason for allowing them when applied to Ropla. An increase of 5 per cent. on the Indápur Bagáyet rates would give only Rs. 2-1-8 per acre instead of Rs. 2-0-0, which would amount to but a small sum on the Bagáyet revenue of the whole division. I beg, therefore, to recommend that the *Bagáyet* rates be the same as those of Indápur, and the *Jeráyet* rates increased by 5 per cent.

9. In Mr. Suart's 8th paragraph he remarks that no mention is made of the percentage to be paid to village officers in lieu of their "gugri" or extra collections in grain from the cultivators. I apprehend that it will be impossible to fix the rate per cent. before the Government sanction is accorded to the rates now proposed, and the assessment of each village definitively fixed.

10. Mr. Suart, in his 10th paragraph, notices that Mr. Price has concluded the settlement of the boundary disputes which before existed in the district. This must have proved a very troublesome work, and must have required great skill to accomplish it and I have requested the Collector of Sholápur to furnish some account of the number of disputes settled, and the principle of the arrangements by which Mr. Price has succeeded so well.

11. Mr. Suart appears very anxious that the sanction of Government should be accorded to the rates in time to admit of

the new assessment being introduced this year ; and it is certainly desirable that the new rates should be declared as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. SIMSON,
Revenue Commissioner.

Poona, Revenue Commissioner's Office,
October 11th, 1842.

No. 3134 of 1842.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

To
W. SIMSON, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1457, dated the 11th instant, handing up a correspondence between the Collector of Sholápur, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, and his Assistant, Mr. Price, respecting the rate of assessment in the Mahalkari's Division of the Karmála Taluka.

2. In reply, I am directed to acquaint you that the reasons which are assigned for fixing the Jerayet rates of the Ropla Mahal of the Karmála Taluka at 5 per cent. above those of Indápur, appear to the Honourable the Governor in Council to be sufficient, and the proposed rate should, therefore, be adopted.

3. His Honour in Council is also pleased to sanction the rate for Bagáyet being fixed at Rs. 2 per acre as in Indápur.

4. These rates should be introduced at the approaching Jamábandi.

5. Mr. Price's report on this survey, I am instructed to observe, does him much credit. But it would have been more complete had it contained the result (in statements annexed to it) of the measurements and classification, and if it had been accompanied by a sketch map, such as that which accompanied Captain Bellasis's report on the survey of the Sholápur Taluka. Such maps should form an accompaniment to every report sent up to Government on the completion of a mahál or taluka.

6. The allowances which the ryots have to pay to the village officers as "gugri"—in fact, every thing which falls on their land—should form a part of the assessment, so that nothing extra

mây be demanded from them. Now that the proposed rates of assessment are approved of, the settlement of the gugri should be made and the result reported; at the same time the result of the adoption of the new rates of assessment to the whole land as well as to that in actual cultivation should be fully detailed. The period of the duration of the settlement (as far as the rates are concerned) should then be determined.

7. The success which seems to have attended Mr. Price's endeavours towards the settlement of boundary disputes is very satisfactory. The more detailed account of this proceeding, alluded to in your 10th paragraph, should, when received, be forwarded to Government.

I have, &c.,
 (Signed) L. R. REID,
 Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1842.

No. 166 of 1843.

To

G. M. SUART, Esq.,
 First Assistant in charge Sholápúr Collectorate.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward proposals drawn up by my Assistant, Mr. Price, for re-assessing the Subha Division of the Karmála Taluka, and also a map of the Karmála Parganá showing the boundaries of all the villages.

2. Mr. Price was for some years in the Topographical Survey of the Deccan, and acquired there the knowledge and expertness that has enabled him to prepare this map, without neglecting his other duties. It shows with accuracy the extent and position of each village, and it is, in fact, exactly the kind of plan Government have so often expressed a desire to have.

3. In Mr. Price's 4th paragraph it will be seen that the result of the survey has been to show that this district contains 196,204 acres, of which 9,680 are held in inám, and 31,854 more are not culturable, leaving 154,670 acres for assessment.

4. In Mr. Price's 5th and 6th paragraphs will be found a brief history of the district. In his 7th paragraph a comparison will be found between the condition of the country before and after the commencement of our rule. Mr. Price appears to think that the increased cultivation has rendered grain cheap and plentiful, and rendered it a matter of difficulty with the farmers to dispose of it. It would, however, be a great mistake to suppose that the cheapness of grain has been principally caused by the extension of cultivation. On consulting the early reports of the Commissioner in the Deccan, it will be found that, during the first two or three years after the commencement of our rule, cultivation extended to a very great extent, and that from that period until lately cultivation has gradually contracted, prices falling also. It may fairly be concluded that cultivation contracted because prices fell. And we find ample reason for the falling off of prices in the extinction of the Mahratta predatory system, which used to send forth thousands of the villagers to ravage India, and bring back its valuable plunder, thereby rendering the precious metals cheap. Our more equitable rule must have tended to equalize the value of the precious metals through the country, and to assimilate prices, reducing them where high and raising them where low,—at any rate, to suffer only that inequality to exist which is the natural result of the distribution of population and commerce.

5. It was fitting to accommodate assessment to the change in prices, and to allow prices so to alter as to allow the grain reaching an extensive market. This has now been obtained, and grain is now exported from the Deccan to Bombay, the place which henceforth from its size and riches must naturally regulate prices.

6. I do not quite agree with Mr. Price in thinking that the fact of grain being stored up in the country secures it against the desolating effects of a year of failure. It is known that during the last famine in the North-Western Provinces (when half a million of people are said to have perished), there was an ample supply of grain in the country. The great cause of distress was the stoppage of occupation. All agriculturists were thrown out of employ, and, having no means of obtaining money, they had no means of purchasing what was, perhaps, rotting in the granaries; still, however, though the existence of grain in a country may not altogether save us from the dire effects of a season of failure, it, at all events, mitigates them, and provides a refuge for those who have been prudent enough to consider the future.

7. The observations in Mr. Price's 9th paragraph are to be understood restrictedly. They are not meant to apply in their full

force to any but the district under consideration. It will be seen from his table, Appendix A, that in twenty years the actual payments of the people have amounted to Rs. 8,23,109, and that if during the whole of that time they had been assessed, as we now propose to assess them, they would not have paid less than Rs. 8,15,512. It may, therefore, be fairly concluded that in this particular district Government has not demanded in the gross more than the people should have fairly paid. Indeed, considering the former high prices, I may safely say that Government has not obtained a due revenue from the district. The real evils in the district are these, that there is a high nominal assessment which has required in twenty years 8 lakhs of remissions, and that the distribution of these remissions has been in the hands of ill-paid rapacious kárkuns. I perfectly agree with Mr. Price in considering that a large proportion of the remissions has never reached the ryots, or, which is the same thing, that they have been obliged to pay heavily for them. And you have now in your possession sufficient evidence to prove the existence of an extended system of extortion connected with the grant of remissions. It is my belief that extortion accompanies remission with as much determination as a soldier does his banner. In twenty years 8 lakhs of rupees have been remitted out of 16. The booty of the district kárkuns must have been immense!

8. I quite agree with Mr. Price in thinking that it is useless to argue from past receipts under the above circumstances. It becomes necessary, therefore, to be guided rather by the position and local circumstances of the district.

In Mr. Price's and my own report, last season, regarding the Ropla Division of the Karmála Taluka, much will be found applicable to the Subha Division. Its advantages over Indápur as regards rain are the same, and generally the only difference between Ropla and Karmála is that of prices. It is shown in my report, above alluded to, that Ropla has no advantage in prices over Indápur, whereas Karmála has one of 5 per cent. It was, however, proposed and sanctioned that, on account of advantage of climate, the Ropla rates should be 5 per cent. higher than those of Indápur. Mr. Price, therefore, proposes that the 5 per cent. on account of advantage of prices should be added on the 5 per cent. on account of advantage of climate, and that the Karmála rates should be 10 per cent. higher than those of Indápur; and in this recommendation I quite agree with him. The rates so raised are to be found in his 15th paragraph.

9. Mr. Price recommends also that on account of the position of eight villages, mentioned in his 15th paragraph, they should be

assessed at the Ropla instead of the Karmála rates. In this opinion I also concur, and a reference to the map will show the grounds for the measure. I also agree with Mr. Price in thinking that the assessment of the two villages in the Ropla Petha, which might have been fairly assessed at the Karmála rates, be left undisturbed.

10. In Mr. Price's 16th and 17th paragraphs, and from the Appendix B to his report, it will be seen that the effect on the rates now proposed will be to assess the whole district at Rs. 68,844 on account of Jerayet, of which Rs. 3,531 represents the value of the Inám lands, leaving Rs. 65,313 payable to the State. This latter sum is upwards of Rs. 24,000 in excess of the average receipts from the same source for the last twenty years, upwards of Rs. 2,200 in excess of the average receipts of the last five years, and upwards of Rs. 11,000 in excess of the collections of the last year, for which we have returns. The rates now proposed applied to the land in cultivation in the last year, for which we have returns, give a Jáma of Rs. 60,753—a sum greater by Rs. 3,474 than the actual payments in that year.

11. In his last paragraph Mr. Price recommends that the rate of Bagayet assessment should be the same as in Indápur, Ropla, and, in fact, all the assessed districts; and in this I concur for the reasons contained in my letter on Ropla rates, No. 226 of 1842. The greater part of Bagayet productions is consumed on the spot, and prices are not regulated, therefore, in the same way as those of grain in general.

12. The proposed assessment includes the compensation to be granted in lieu of háks received now in kind. Their estimated value for past years is included in Mr. Price's Appendix A, and in the comparison with past collections this has been allowed for. The details regarding the compensation cannot be proposed till the rates are sanctioned and the assessment on each separate field calculated. The value of the Inám is one of the points to be considered.

13. For the purpose of giving more full information regarding the resources of the Subha Division of Karmála, I subjoin a statement in detail of the jamás, remissions, collections, &c., for nineteen years ending Fasli 1250. The acres in Mr. Price's Statement A, column 3, are approximated from the difference between columns 14 and 28 in my statement. The rupees in Mr. Price's column 4 will be found by deducting those in column 27 from those in column 15 in my statement. The amount of Nakál Báhs in Mr. Price's column 5 is that part of my column 30, which may be considered as coming under the head of land assessment. These báhs, however, have been abolished some years since. The

rupees in Mr. Price's column 8 will be found in my column 16; those in Mr. Price's column 9 will be found by adding together my columns 34 and 39. Mr. Price's column 11 will be found by deducting the rupees in his 10th column from those in column 7. It will be observed that the remissions in Mr. Price's 9th column include all remissions granted under the head of Bagáyet bábs and sáyer, which would not have been the case had it been possible to obtain a statement of them separately. It will also be observed that in Mr. Price's statement no allowance is made for the outstanding balances, amounting in nineteen years to Rs. 3,426-14-0. From what I saw while making the Jamábandi settlement this year, I am able, however, confidently to affirm that, even had we all the details to enable us to make allowances on these accounts, the grand total in Mr. Price's 11th column of Rs. 8,23,109 would not be altered beyond Rs. 5 or 6,000. The amount given in his column is quite accurate enough for all practical purposes.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ~~—~~ A. NASH, Superintendent,
Revenue Survey and Assessment, Deccan.

*Superintendent, Revenue Survey Office,
Poona, 24th July 1843.*

STATEMENT of the Cultivation, Assessment, Remissions, Expenses, Collections, Balances, &c., in the Subha Division of the Karmála District for the within-mentioned years.

No.	Faali.	Number of Villages	Bighas.	Rupees.	Deduct.			
					Inám.		Shetsandi Ináms.	
					Bighas.	Rupees.	Bighas.	Rupees.
					6	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Faali 1232	46	166,311 5 0	1,45,462 12 0	8,976 0 0	8,680 2 0	60 0 0	120 0 0
2	" 1233	47	151,779 10 2½	1,54,469 11 0	7,798 0 0	7,860 12 0	180 0 0	280 0 0
3	" 1234	47	151,637 15 4	1,51,357 8 9	7,693 0 0	7,750 11 0	180 0 0	280 0 0
4	" 1235	47	151,645 10 4	1,51,476 2 6	7,693 0 0	7,750 11 0	180 0 0	280 0 0
5	" 1236	46	146,845 5 4	1,43,935 2 6	7,445 10 0	7,038 7 0	180 0 0	280 0 0
6	" 1237	46	146,845 5 4	1,43,937 2 6	7,445 10 0	7,038 7 0	180 0 0	280 0 0
7	" 1238	46	146,845 5 4	1,42,827 15 0	7,445 10 0	7,038 7 0	180 0 0	280 0 0
8	" 1239	46	146,845 5 4	1,42,827 15 0	7,445 10 0	7,038 7 0	180 0 0	280 0 0
9	" 1240	46	146,845 5 4	1,42,827 15 0	7,445 10 0	7,038 7 0	180 0 0	280 0 0
10	" 1241	46	146,845 5 4	1,42,827 15 0	7,445 10 0	7,038 7 0	180 0 0	280 0 0
11	" 1242	46	146,845 5 4	1,42,827 15 0	7,445 10 0	7,038 7 0	180 0 0	280 0 0
12	" 1243	46	146,849 5 4	1,42,835 15 0	7,445 10 0	7,038 7 0	180 0 0	280 0 0
13	" 1244	46	146,849 5 4	1,42,835 15 0	7,445 10 0	7,038 7 0	180 0 0	280 0 0
14	" 1245	46	146,871 15 4	1,42,862 11 6	7,445 10 0	7,038 7 0	180 0 0	280 0 0
15	" 1246	46	147,018 5 4	1,43,032 3 8	7,438 0 0	7,029 12 0	180 0 0	280 0 0
16	" 1247	46	146,899 5 4	1,35,611 3 0	7,453 0 0	7,145 11 0	180 0 0	280 0 0
17	" 1248	46	146,856 10 4	1,34,913 6 9	8,212 0 4½	7,264 14 4	180 0 0	171 8 10
18	" 1249	46	146,041 5 4	1,28,984 3 1	8,212 0 4½	7,790 9 10	180 0 0	268 8 6
19	" 1250	46	146,956 5 2	1,28,941 15 9	8,212 0 4½	7,790 9 10	180 0 0	268 8 6
Total..			2,824,635 10 8½	27,04,795 12 0	146,142 10 2½	139,448 3 0	3,300 0 0	5,028 10 10

No.	Fasli.	Number of Villages.	Deduct—continued.				
			Total.		Remaining Khālsa.		Cultivated.
			Bighas.	Rupees.	Bighas.	Rupees.	Bighas.
			10	11	12	13	14
1	Fasli 1232	46	9,036 0 0	8,800 2 0	157,275 5 0	1,36,662 10 0	120,391 10 0
2	" 1233	47	7,978 0 0	8,140 12 0	143,801 10 2½	1,46,328 15 0	94,748 10 0
3	" 1234	47	7,873 0 0	8,030 11 0	143,764 15 4	1,43,326 13 9	107,350 15 2
4	" 1235	47	7,873 0 0	8,030 11 0	143,772 5 4	1,43,445 7 6	97,761 0 4½
5	" 1236	46	7,625 10 0	7,318 7 0	139,219 15 4	1,36,616 11 6	89,091 15 2
6	" 1237	46	7,625 10 0	7,318 7 0	139,219 15 4	1,36,618 11 6	72,795 5 1½
7	" 1238	46	7,625 10 0	7,318 7 0	139,219 15 4	1,35,509 8 0	69,105 0 2
8	" 1239	46	7,625 10 0	7,318 7 0	139,219 15 4	1,35,509 8 0	74,910 15 2
9	" 1240	46	7,625 10 0	7,318 7 0	139,219 15 4	1,35,509 8 0	74,788 0 4½
10	" 1241	46	7,625 10 0	7,318 7 0	139,219 15 4	1,35,509 8 0	79,586 15 0
11	" 1242	46	7,625 10 0	7,318 7 0	139,219 15 4	1,35,509 8 0	80,215 10 3½
12	" 1243	46	7,625 10 0	7,318 7 0	139,223 15 4	1,35,517 8 0	77,772 5 4
13	" 1244	46	7,625 10 0	7,318 7 0	139,223 15 4	1,35,517 8 0	67,755 0 0
14	" 1245	46	7,625 10 0	7,318 7 0	139,246 5 4	1,35,544 4 6	65,767 0 2½
15	" 1246	46	7,618 0 0	7,309 12 0	139,400 5 4	1,35,722 7 8	68,045 5 3½
16	" 1247	46	7,633 0 0	7,425 11 0	139,266 5 4	1,28,185 8 0	79,130 15 4
17	" 1248	46	8,392 0 4½	7,436 8 2	138,464 5 4½	1,27,476 14 7	96,273 15 3½
18	" 1249	46	8,392 0 4½	8,059 2 4	138,649 0 4½	1,20,925 0 9	103,820 10 1
19	" 1250	46	8,392 0 4½	8,059 2 4	138,564 0 2½	1,20,882 13 5	114,501 10 ½
Total			149,442 10 2½	1,44,476 13 10	2,675,193 0 0½	25,60,318 14 2	1,633,812 15 1

456

No.	Fasli.	Number of Villages.	Deduct—concluded.		Deduct Tahakub or Suspended. Rupees.	Remaining to be Collected. Rupees.	Susti.	
			Cultivated—concluded				Bighas.	Rupees.
			Rupees.					
1	2	3	15		16	17	18	19
1	Fasli 1232	46	1,05,825	13 0	32,673 7 6	73,152 5 6	32,796 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,627 12 9
2	" 1233	47	99,120	9 9	27,160 5 9	71,960 4 0	28,446 10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,209 1 6
3	" 1234	47	1,06,895	5 3	29,338 5 6	77,557 0 0	26,993 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,597 7 0
4	" 1235	47	96,612	5 3	23,207 13 6	73,404 2 9	42,552 10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,803 9 3
5	" 1236	46	88,266	8 9	15,172 6 6	73,094 2 3	48,162 5 0	43,580 8 6
6	" 1237	46	72,574	9 0	8,540 15 0	64,033 10 0	48,408 0 3	43,999 9 9
7	" 1238	46	67,733	0 0	5,220 3 0	62,512 13 0	54,779 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	49,207 14 9
8	" 1239	46	73,248	15 0	10,929 9 6	62,319 6 0	57,589 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	52,069 4 3
9	" 1240	46	72,919	3 3	17,182 3 3	55,737 0 0	55,554 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	43,726 2 0
10	" 1241	46	77,433	11 3	13,531 3 6	63,902 7 9	59,438 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	46,607 8 0
11	" 1242	46	78,505	11 0	9,671 15 3	68,833 11 9	57,030 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	44,401 7 3
12	" 1243	46	77,404	1 9	6,435 7 9	70,968 10 0	58,713 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	53,630 14 3
13	" 1244	46	68,589	5 0	9,034 14 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	59,554 7 0	45,106 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	41,639 8 0
14	" 1245	46	68,404	2 3	12,197 12 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	56,206 6 3	44,836 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	43,663 3 6
15	" 1246	46	69,861	14 8	14,306 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	55,555 13 6	42,647 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	41,329 10 6
16	" 1247	46	76,022	2 9	18,637 11 0	57,384 7 9	41,919 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,394 3 0
17	" 1248	46	89,122	2 0	26,810 13 11	62,311 4 1	42,391 5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	36,764 9 9
18	" 1249	46	91,734	15 1	17,454 8 10	74,280 6 3	53,471 10 1	45,989 8 7
19	" 1250	46	1,00,587	11 4	14,772 5 7	85,815 5 9	69,477 5 3	58,506 13 11
Total ...		...	15,80,862	2 10	3,12,278 2 3	12,68,584 0 7	910,215 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,05,748 12 6

No.	Fasli.	Number of Villages.	Deduct—continued				
			Total.		Remaining Khālsa.		Cultivated.
			Bighas.	Rupees.	Bighas.	Rupees.	Bighas.
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14
1	Fasli 1232	46	9,036 0 0	8,800 2 0	157,275 5 0	1,36,662 10 0	120,391 10 0
2	" 1233	47	7,978 0 0	8,140 12 0	143,801 10 2½	1,46,328 15 0	94,748 10 0
3	" 1234	47	7,873 0 0	8,030 11 0	143,764 15 4	1,43,326 13 9	107,350 15 2
4	" 1235	47	7,873 0 0	8,030 11 0	143,772 5 4	1,43,445 7 6	97,761 0 4½
5	" 1236	46	7,625 10 0	7,318 7 0	139,219 15 4	1,36,616 11 6	89,091 15 2
6	" 1237	46	7,625 10 0	7,318 7 0	139,219 15 4	1,36,618 11 6	72,795 5 1½
7	" 1238	46	7,625 10 0	7,318 7 0	139,219 15 4	1,35,509 8 0	69,105 0 2
8	" 1239	46	7,625 10 0	7,318 7 0	139,219 15 4	1,35,509 8 0	74,910 15 2
9	" 1240	46	7,625 10 0	7,318 7 0	139,219 15 4	1,35,509 8 0	74,788 0 4½
10	" 1241	46	7,625 10 0	7,318 7 0	139,219 15 4	1,35,509 8 0	79,586 15 0
11	" 1242	46	7,625 10 0	7,318 7 0	139,219 15 4	1,35,509 8 0	80,215 10 3½
12	" 1243	46	7,625 10 0	7,318 7 0	139,223 15 4	1,35,517 8 0	77,772 5 4
13	" 1244	46	7,625 10 0	7,318 7 0	139,223 15 4	1,35,517 8 0	67,755 0 0
14	" 1245	46	7,625 10 0	7,318 7 0	139,246 5 4	1,35,544 4 6	65,767 0 2½
15	" 1246	46	7,618 0 0	7,309 12 0	139,400 5 4	1,35,722 7 8	68,045 5 3½
16	" 1247	46	7,633 0 0	7,425 11 0	139,266 5 4	1,28,185 8 0	79,130 15 4
17	" 1248	46	8,392 0 4½	7,436 8 2	138,464 5 4½	1,27,476 14 7	96,272 15 3½
18	" 1249	46	8,392 0 4½	8,059 2 4	138,649 0 4½	1,20,925 0 9	103,820 10 ½
19	" 1250	46	8,392 0 4½	8,059 2 4	138,564 0 2½	1,20,882 13 5	114,501 10 ¼
Total			149,442 10 2½	1,44,476 13 10	2,675,193 0 0½	25,60,318 14 2	1,633,812 15 1

No.	Fasli.	Number of Villages.	Deduct—concluded.			Deduct Tahakub or Suspended. Rupees.	Remaining to be Collected. Rupees.	Susti.									
			Cultivated—concluded.					Bighas.	Rupees.								
			Rupees.														
1	2	3	15			16	17	18	19								
1	Fasli 1232	46	1,05,825	13	0	32,673	7	6	73,152	5	6	32,796	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,627	12	9
2	" 1233	47	99,120	9	9	27,160	5	9	71,960	4	0	28,446	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,209	1	6
3	" 1234	47	1,06,895	5	3	29,338	5	6	77,557	0	0	26,993	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,597	7	0
4	" 1235	47	96,612	5	3	23,207	13	6	73,404	2	3	42,552	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,803	9	3
5	" 1236	46	88,266	8	9	15,172	6	6	73,094	2	3	48,162	5	0	43,580	8	6
6	" 1237	46	72,574	9	0	8,540	15	0	64,033	10	0	48,408	0	3	43,999	9	9
7	" 1238	46	67,733	0	0	5,220	3	0	62,512	13	0	54,779	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	49,207	14	9
8	" 1239	46	73,248	15	0	10,929	9	6	62,319	6	0	57,589	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	52,069	4	3
9	" 1240	46	72,919	3	3	17,182	3	3	55,737	0	0	55,554	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	43,726	2	0
10	" 1241	46	77,433	11	3	13,531	3	6	63,902	7	9	59,438	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	46,607	8	0
11	" 1242	46	78,505	11	0	9,671	15	3	68,833	11	9	57,030	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	44,401	7	3
12	" 1243	46	77,404	1	9	6,435	7	9	70,968	10	0	58,713	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	53,630	14	3
13	" 1244	46	68,589	5	0	9,034	14	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	59,554	7	0	45,106	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	41,639	8	0
14	" 1245	46	68,404	2	3	12,197	12	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	56,206	6	3	44,836	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	43,663	3	6
15	" 1246	46	69,861	14	8	14,306	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	55,555	13	6	42,647	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	41,329	10	6
16	" 1247	46	76,022	2	9	18,637	11	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	57,384	7	9	41,919	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,394	3	0
17	" 1248	46	89,122	2	0	26,810	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	62,311	4	1	42,391	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	36,764	9	9
18	" 1249	46	91,734	15	1	17,454	8	10	74,280	6	3	53,471	10	1	45,989	8	7
19	" 1250	46	1,00,587	11	4	14,772	5	7	85,815	5	9	69,477	5	3	58,506	13	11
Total ...		...	15,80,862	2	10	3,12,276	2	3	12,68,584	0	7	910,215	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,05,748	12	6

No.	Fasli.	Number of Villages.	Kowli.		Detail.			
			Bighas.	Rupees.	Ukti.		Total Jerayet.	
					Bighas.	Rupees.	Bighas.	Rupees.
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	Fasli 1232	46	86,218 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	40,273 3 9	.....	.....	119,015 0 0	68,901 0 6
2	" 1233	47	64,401 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	37,972 6 6	.....	.....	92,847 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	66,181 8 0
3	" 1234	47	78,399 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	44,770 11 9	.....	.....	105,392 15 1	71,368 2 9
4	" 1235	47	53,326 15 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,351 5 0	.....	.....	95,879 5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	667,154 14 3
5	" 1236	46	39,122 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,386 5 3	.....	.....	87,284 5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	66,966 13 9
6	" 1237	46	22,770 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,470 15 6	.....	.....	71,178 10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	58,470 9 3
7	" 1238	46	12,764 12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,878 10 9	.....	.....	67,543 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,786 9 6
8	" 1239	46	15,766 5 0	4,912 6 0	.....	.....	73,356 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	56,981 10 3
9	" 1240	46	17,849 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,880 9 0	.....	.....	73,304 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	50,606 11 0
10	" 1241	46	18,535 5 4	11,738 14 9	.....	.....	77,974 5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	58,346 6 9
11	" 1242	46	21,567 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,812 3 9	.....	.....	78,598 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	63,213 11 0
12	" 1243	46	17,290 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,217 5 3	.....	.....	76,003 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	64,848 3 6
13	" 1244	46	21,088 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,352 12 6	.....	.....	66,145 5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	53,992 4 6
14	" 1245	46	19,354 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,098 3 6	.....	.....	64,190 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	50,761 7 0
15	" 1246	46	23,695 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,382 14 3	.....	.....	66,343 10 3	49,712 8 9
16	" 1247	46	35,469 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,159 4 0	.....	.....	77,388 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	51,553 7 0
17	" 1248	46	52,172 10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,069 7 8	.....	.....	*94,563 15 1	56,834 1 5
18	" 1249	46	39,327 5 0	18,675 0 1	9,245 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,226 5 6	102,044 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	68,890 14 2
19	" 1250	46	22,349 5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,316 10 4	20,807 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,508 15 4	112,634 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	80,332 7 7
Total ... ..		...	6,61,419 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,42,719 5 7	30,052 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,735 4 10	1,601,687 15 3	11,62,203 6 11

No.	Faali.	Number of Villages.	Detail—continued.				Bábs. Rupees.	Total Ain Jamá. Rupees.
			Bagayet.		Total.			
			Bighas.	Rupees.	Bighas.	Rupees.		
			26	27	28	29			30	31
1	Faali 1232	46	1,376 10 0	4,251 5 0	120,391 10 0	73,152 5 6	2,108 10 9	75,261 0 3
2	" 1233	47	1,900 15 0½	5,778 12 0	94,748 10 0	71,960 4 0	3,256 1 0	75,216 5 0
3	" 1234	47	1,958 0 1	6,188 13 3	107,350 15 2	77,557 0 0	422 9 0	77,979 9 0
4	" 1235	47	1,881 15 1	5,249 9 6	97,761 0 4½	73,404 7 9	1,492 7 3	74,896 15 0
5	" 1236	46	1,807 10 1½	6,127 4 6	89,091 15 2	73,094 2 3	3,938 15 6	77,033 1 9
6	" 1237	46	1,616 15 0½	5,563 0 9	72,795 5 1½	64,033 10 0	1,117 5 2	65,150 15 2
7	" 1238	46	1,561 0 3½	5,426 3 6	69,105 0 2	62,512 13 0	2,477 8 0	64,990 5 0
8	" 1239	46	1,554 10 3½	5,337 11 9	74,910 15 2	62,319 6 0	1,383 0 0	63,702 6 0
9	" 1240	46	1,484 0 3½	5,130 5 0	74,788 15 0	55,737 0 0	2,116 8 0	57,853 8 0
10	" 1241	46	1,612 5 1½	5,556 1 0	79,586 15 0	63,902 7 9	2,183 0 0	66,085 8 9
11	" 1242	46	1,617 10 4½	5,620 0 9	80,215 10 4½	68,833 11 9	1,354 4 3	70,188 0 0
12	" 1243	46	1,769 0 2½	6,120 6 6	77,772 5 4	70,968 10 0	2,584 9 0	73,553 3 0
13	" 1244	46	1,609 10 4½	5,562 2 6	67,755 0 0	59,554 7 0	2,442 3 0	61,996 6 0
14	" 1245	46	1,576 15 0½	5,444 15 3	65,767 0 2½	56,206 6 3	2,108 0 6	58,314 6 9
15	" 1246	46	1,701 15 0½	5,843 4 9	68,045 5 3½	55,555 13 6	2,558 8 1	58,114 5 7
16	" 1247	46	1,742 0 3½	5,831 0 9	79,130 15 4	57,384 7 9	1,703 10 8	59,088 2 5
17	" 1248	46	1,710 0 2½	5,477 2 8	96,237 15 0½	62,311 4 1	586 7 8	62,896 11 9
18	" 1249	46	1,776 0 2½	5,389 8 1	103,820 10 0½	74,280 6 3	2,053 0 2	76,333 6 5
19	" 1250	46	1,867 10 1	5,482 14 2	114,501 10 1½	85,815 5 9	2,125 2 2	87,940 7 11
	Total		32,124 15 3½	1,06,380 8 8	1,633,812 15 1½	12,68,584 0 7	38,011 15 2	13,06,595 15 9

No.	Faali.	Number of Villages	Sayer Jáma. Rupees.	Total Ain and Sayer Jamá. Rupees.	Deduct			Remaining Revenue.
					Remissions granted at the Jamahandi. Rupees.	Village Expenses, &c. Rupees.	Total Rupees.	
1	2	3	22	33	34	35	36	37
1	Faali 1232	46	3,709 1 0	78,917 1 3	13,530 7 0	9,515 13 0	23,046 4 0	55,923 13 3
2	" 1233	47	4,344 11 0	79,561 0 0	8,970 3 0	9,967 2 0	18,937 5 0	60,623 11 0
3	" 1234	47	2,403 14 0	80,383 7 0	63,778 10 6	2,156 2 0	65,934 12 6	14,448 10 0
4	" 1235	47	3,665 9 0	78,562 8 0	13,679 10 3	9,465 3 0	23,144 13 3	55,417 10 0
5	" 1236	46	3,667 13 0	80,700 14 9	6,768 1 9	10,237 10 9	17,005 12 6	63,695 2 3
6	" 1237	46	2,734 8 10	67,885 8 0	29,312 1 0	5,915 4 0	35,227 5 0	32,658 3 0
7	" 1238	46	3,005 4 0	67,995 9 0	15,196 6 0	7,759 5 0	22,955 11 0	45,039 14 0
8	" 1239	46	2,320 12 0	66,023 2 0	44,888 1 0	3,332 14 0	48,220 15 0	17,802 3 0
9	" 1240	46	3,007 4 0	60,860 12 0	13,741 5 0	7,025 4 0	20,766 9 0	40,094 3 0
10	" 1241	46	2,873 8 0	68,959 0 9	14,665 4 3	8,117 0 0	22,782 4 3	46,176 12 6
11	" 1242	46	2,314 10 0	72,502 10 0	54,119 9 3	2,734 2 9	5,853 12 0	15,648 14 0
12	" 1243	46	2,904 5 0	76,457 8 0	16,003 9 0	8,966 5 9	24,969 14 9	51,487 9 3
13	" 1244	46	2,902 1 0	64,898 11 0	14,751 7 9	7,458 7 6	22,209 15 3	42,688 11 9
14	" 1245	46	2,976 13 0	61,291 3 9	19,920 12 3	6,202 0 0	26,122 12 3	35,168 7 6
15	" 1246	46	2,167 3 11	61,281 9 6	11,191 2 2	7,362 13 0	18,533 12 8	42,727 9 10
16	" 1247	46	2,492 5 0	61,580 7 5	14,290 8 3	7,179 3 2	21,469 11 5	40,110 12 0
17	" 1248	46	2,892 6 3	65,790 2 0	23,527 9 4	6,593 2 5	80,120 11 9	35,669 6 3
18	" 1249	46	2,725 2 1	79,058 8 6	38,530 12 8	6,656 11 3	45,187 7 11	33,871 0 7
19	" 1250	46	2,480 14 2	80,421 6 1	38,647 8 9	9,864 4 11	43,511 13 8	46,909 8 5
Total		...	56,588 1 3	13,63,184 1 0	4,50,513 1 2	1,36,508 13 0	5,87,021 14 2	7,76,162 2 10

No.	Fasli.	Number of Villages.	Deduct				Outstanding Balances end of March 1842.	Remarks.
			Collected up to the end of April in respective years, Rupees.	Remissions granted afterwards, Rupees.	Collected up to the end of March 1842, Rupees	Total Rupees.		
1	2	3	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	Fasli 1232	46	30,810 3 9	2,792 1 10	13,105 10 0	55,707 15 7	215 13 8	
2	" 1233	47	56,102 0 6	1,326 6 4	2,955 5 0	60,383 11 10	239 15 2	
3	" 1234	47	13,040 8 0	368 12 9	1,039 5 9	14,448 10 6	5 7 9	
4	" 1235	47	55,359 5 5	52 13 7	...	55,412 3 0	...	
5	" 1236	46	57,754 4 9	1,178 0 2	4,762 13 4	63,695 2 3	...	
6	" 1237	46	82,512 15 0	145 4 0	...	32,658 3 0	...	
7	" 1238	46	44,837 7 2	202 6 10	...	45,039 14 0	...	
8	" 1239	46	10,494 7 3	380 15 8	6,770 4 11	17,645 11 10	156 7 2	
9	" 1240	46	36,323 12 0	2,116 15 5	1,458 9 8	39,899 5 1	194 13 11	
10	" 1241	46	42,865 0 6	2,781 12 2	...	45,646 12 8	529 15 10	
11	" 1242	46	7,353 15 3	633 9 10	7,541 12 3	15,529 5 4	119 8 8	
12	" 1243	46	49,689 7 7	1,272 9 6	...	50,962 1 1	525 8 2	
13	" 1244	46	41,974 13 2	526 9 2	...	42,501 6 4	187 5 5	
14	" 1245	46	33,191 13 10	1,035 10 10	688 6 10	34,915 15 6	252 8 0	
15	" 1246	46	37,151 5 2	242 1 11	5,237 4 4	42,630 11 5	96 14 6	
16	" 1247	46	37,390 13 9	353 6 8	2,172 4 5	39,916 8 10	194 3 2	
17	" 1248	46	35,357 3 9	...	312 2 6	35,669 6 3	...	
18	" 1249	46	31,495 7 11	242 2 9	1,550 3 8	33,737 14 4	133 3 2	
19	" 1250	46	42,685 0 2	...	3,649 7 8	46,314 7 10	575 0 7	
	Total	...	7,05,840 0 11	15,651 11 5	51,243 10 4	7,72,735 6 8	3,426 14 0	

No. 117 of 1843.

To

LIEUTENANT A. NASH,

Superintendent of Revenue Survey

in the Deccan.

SIR,

Having completed the measurement and classification of the lands of the Mámlatdar's division of the Karmála Taluka, I have the honour, in compliance with your letter No. 102, dated 24th April 1843, to submit a report on the subject of the rates which I would propose should form the basis of the new assessment about to be introduced into that division.

2. In doing so, as it is usual on such occasions to state the manner in which the work has been carried on and completed, I beg in the present instance to refer you to my report No. 3 of 1842, dated 20th September, on the Maháلكari's division of this taluka; precisely the same system having been followed in this, and, I presume, with equally as much correctness. The measurements and classification were each tested to the extent of 10 per cent. of the area of each village, and the result showed that out of 48 villages it was requisite to have the lands of only 2 re-classified and of 2 re-measured—the former from the Tarams having adopted an incorrect standard of classification, and the latter from the measurers having neglected to put down such marks as are necessary to prevent confusion taking place hereafter in the boundaries of the fields.

3. The only addition in the work, as compared with the completion of the Maháلكari's division, is the accompanying map on one mile to an inch of the whole taluka. This, so far as fixing the villages and their boundaries is concerned, has been constructed on scientific principles, the trigonometrical points having been furnished me by Lieutenant Jacob, of the Trigonometrical Survey, and the detail has been filled in by a comparison of my sketches with the village plans, the latter of which for such purposes being, I presume, as good a source as could be resorted to. Besides the boundaries of each village, the boundary disputes are shown; and as the Ropla Division is included, I trust the present will fully make up for the sketch map which was required with my report on that division, and be allowed to form a substitute for that required with this.

4. The division on which I now report is bounded on the east by the Sina River, which, with few exceptions, divides it from the territories of His Highness the Nizam; on the south-west the Bhima separates it from the pargana of Indápur, in the collectorate of Poona; and to the south and north-west, respectively, there are the petha of Ropla forming apart of the taluka itself and the taluka of Karjat in the collectorate of Nagar. It comprises an extent of 196,204 acres, 9,680 of which are held free and 31,854 more are unculturable, leaving 154,670 acres open to assessment. The highway by which the traffic between Poona and the Balla ghát is conveyed, passes through it, as also do the highways from Nagar to Sholápur and Pandharpur. There are no hills of any height in it; but its surface is not by any means so regular as to admit of wheeled conveyances passing through it in every direction, and hence the proportionally large quantity of unculturable land in a taluka comparatively flat.

5. The part in question comprises the whole of the Wángi and portions of the Shrigonda and Kodovalat parganas—divisions connected with the original management of the country; and of these, until the close of 1818, when the Peshwa's territory became a part of the British possessions, the villages of Wángi had for sixteen years been held by Sadaseo Pant Mánkeshwar. Those of the other two parganas did not revert to our Government till 1821, and if we except an interval of one year, during which they had lapsed to His Highness the Nizam, had been held for upwards of 120 years as jaghirs by the family of the Nimbálkars.

6. Considerable difference appears to have existed in the modes of management adopted by Mánkeshwar and Nimbálkar in their respective villages: that of the former being marked by a moderation in reference to the collection of the revenue which the yearly state of the crops would seem to call for, whereas the expenses of supporting a large train of military followers rendered it necessary for the Nimbálkars to be constantly pressing their ryots beyond the powers of payment. Little difference, however, appears to have existed in the condition of the ryots of each party when they fell into our hands. The grasping propensity of the last Nimbálkar, even after an interval of 12 years, prevented his ryots from gaining much ground upon the condition they were reduced to by the famine of 1805; and what improvement the management of Mánkeshwar was likely to effect in his villages, was rendered abortive by the Pindáris, to whose ravages their unprotected state constantly exposed them. The commencement of our rule, when these evils ceased, must then, so far as they are concerned, have been extremely propitious to the ryots; and I have no

doubt in saying that, whatever have been the failings of our own management since, their present condition is a somewhat improved one.

7. The principal features of the two periods appear to be briefly these:—During the time of the Native governments the limited cultivation, compared with the number of consumers, made grain scarce, and hence dear and easy of disposal. At present the increased cultivation has made it plentiful, reduced its price, and rendered a profitable disposal of it a matter of difficulty. It is, indeed, a fact admitted by all, that at present there is sufficient grain in this part of the country to meet the exigencies of, at least, one year's total failure, whereas during the Native governments such an event invariably had the effect of almost desolating it. Witness the famines of 1793 and 1805.

8. This is undoubtedly a source of gratification. How much more so would it be were I able to say that most of the grain thus laid up, is in the hands of the ryots. This, however, is not the case. With a few exceptions, it is in the hands of the Banians, while our ryots live by a ruinous system of borrowing.

9. With regard to this—the condition of our ryots—I would remark that, although it is usual to trace the cause of their poverty to the existing heavy assessment, and that this in one respect is admissible, inasmuch as it necessitates Government to adopt a mode of settlement which opens a wide field for the grossest corruption imaginable, yet to lay the charge exclusively to the heavy assessment is, I think, more than a strict inquiry into the matter will admit. The assessment in question has not, since the taluka fell into our hands, formed the basis of a single jamábandi. We commenced by resorting to the kowli tenures, and subsequently allowed a tahakub in some villages; and what with these—the ukti tenures—and the remissions, I find at an average that during the last twenty years very nearly one-half of this high, but merely nominal, assessment has been remitted. This, by applying the Ropla rates to the classification now completed, and making a proportional deduction on account of waste land, I find to be about the sum which would have been allowed had the proposed assessment been in force during that period; and may we not, therefore, conclude, and that justly, that the ryots have not had the full benefit of the remissions hitherto granted, for otherwise is it possible they could be so poor as we now find them.

10. In offering an opinion on the subject, I know it is necessary to take into consideration the loss which the ryots have been annually exposed to by having to keep their crops standing, an unreasonable period, so as to admit of their being surveyed; but the most liberal allowance is not by any means sufficient to

clear the surveying kárkuns and village officers from the suspicion of most gross corruption in this respect. In fact, when it is considered that, even at this comparatively honest period, the ryots, during the year just passed by, paid largely to have an underestimate made of their crops, what must have been the state of matters some years ago when it was not considered necessary even to consult them on the matter, but merely to give them as much of the remissions as could not be screwed out of them.

11. It is very evident, then, that, keeping in view what has been hitherto credited to Government in the name of the ryots, and judging from it and their present condition what may with safety be collected from them hereafter, considerable care must be observed, for otherwise the errors of making the proposed rates too low, and thereby subjecting Government to an unnecessary loss, will undoubtedly be the consequence. It is well, however, in the present case, that we have the pargana of Indápur in the immediate neighbourhood, inasmuch as, by a comparison of the two, we can arrive at a tolerably correct conclusion as to what rates we should adopt for Karmála.

12. Before, however, I make the comparison, I beg to allude to a few facts, the result of late inquiry, which tend to strengthen the opinion already formed, that the assessment of Indápur is sufficiently equitable to admit of inference being drawn from it as to what the parganas in the neighbourhood ought to pay when their respective capabilities are taken into consideration. The present increased population and improved state of the market of Indápur immediately intrude themselves upon the notice of an observer who has any idea of the state in which these were a few years ago, and in common with Indápur the population of its villages, both as regards their number and apparent comfort, is most striking. The inhabited state of two villages, formerly quite deserted, which I had an opportunity of seeing, speaks volumes in this respect, and, so far as I could ascertain, these gratifying changes, even by the most prejudiced of the people—the Brahmins—are considered as effects of the survey.

13. The opinion of the people in regard to the assessment itself is, that it is neither fitted for the indolent, nor those who wish to live upon the fruits of the labours of others; whereas those who, with a competent supply of the implements of husbandry, have the heart to work hard, without fail, become cultivators of substance under it. This opinion—the result of five years' experience—argues that the assessment is calculated, in the absence of ill-timed remissions, to cure the cultivators of the baneful inertness for which the generality of them are noted, and from the examples which have been brought to my notice of industrious ryots, who on

the introduction of the survey commenced with small beginnings having greatly improved since, I feel no doubt, on the other hand that the assessment is not by any means too heavy.

14. In proceeding to compare Karmála with Indápur, I find that the soils, implements of husbandry, modes of cultivation, periods of sowing and reaping, and the kinds of produce, are precisely the same in both. The only points in which they differ are that the fall of rain during the rabi crop is more plentiful in Karmála than in Indápur, and that its market is a better one. This greater fall of rain is common to Ropla, and for it Government allowed that the rates of Indápur should be increased at 5 per cent. and applied to that division. I therefore propose that a similar measure be adopted for Karmála, and that, besides this, an additional increase of 5 per cent. be made on account of the market, that being the advantage it has over the Indápur one as estimated in your report on Ropla.

15. Should this meet with your approval, and the sanction of Government, the rates per acre for each kind of soil will be as follows:—

Soils.	Reas per Acre.	Soils.	Reas per Acre.	Soils.	Reas per Acre.
1st Black	330	1st Red ...	220	1st Brown...	110
2nd „	265	2nd „ ...	145	2nd „ ...	65
3rd „	190	3rd „ ...	85	3rd „ ...	40

I would not, however, recommend that these rates be applied to all the villages subject to Karmála itself.

1. Kem.
2. Mallowri.
3. Nimbori.
4. Wángi.
5. Shelgaon.
6. Bittargaon.
7. Dokri.
8. Surli.

- *1. Margawan.
2. Hewra.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of the villages named in the margin, as will be seen by the map, are so much nearer Ropla that I propose they and Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 which, from their comparative locality as regard the markets, appear rather to class with it than Karmála, be assessed according to the rates fixed for that division. On the other hand, there are two* villages attached to Ropla which ought certainly, from their contiguity to Karmála to be assessed according to the rates which may be fixed for it, but as the Ropla assessment has been read off to the people, I would likely give them a bad opinion of our adherence to settlements once made by us to reverse it in these villages—an error above all things to be avoided among characters so suspicious as the kunbis.

16. To show what the assessment will be according to the rates proposed in the last paragraph, I have drawn out the Appendix B, by which it will be seen that jerayet assessment of the whole division will amount to Rs. 68,844, and that of the ináms to Rs. 3,531, leaving Rs. 65,313, the sum derivable from the Government lands. This sum is about Rs. 10,000 in excess of half the present assessment, Rs. 24,158 in excess of the average collection for the last twenty years, and Rs. 22,454 in excess of that for the last five. The two last show that when the whole of the lands come under cultivation, Government will derive much more from this portion of the district than it hitherto has—a very pleasing circumstance, when it is considered that in the talukas already assessed it has been a point to adjust the rates so as not to allow the assessment on the whole land to fall short of the average amount of past collections made on the cultivated part only.

17. The average rate of the assessment I propose will be 6 annas and 9 pies per acre. This applied to the extent of land in cultivation in 1251 Fasli will amount to Rs. 60,753, a sum—Rs. 3,474—in excess of the jerayet collections, including gugri, for that year. It is, therefore, evident that without allowing any increase for the circumstance of the best kind of land being now in cultivation, or for what additional land it is very probable will be taken up immediately, Government will, on the introduction of this assessment, derive an increase of revenue equal, at least, to Rs. 3,474.

18. In speaking of the bagayet cultivation, I beg to remark that Rs. 210-0 an acre is about the rate hitherto collected in the taluka. This, I presume, from the number of neglected wells, which in my opinion could be turned to good account, is too high, and I would therefore, and from the fact that there is not the slightest reason for making a difference, recommend that Rs. 2 per acre—the Indápur and Ropla rate—be adopted for Karmála also. This will make the assessment on bagáyét equal to Rs. 2,658, which, added to the jerayet assessment, as exhibited in Appendix B, makes the total assessment of the division Rs. 67,971.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. S. PRICE,
Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

*Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey Office,
Camp Poona, 18th July 1843.*

APPENDIX A.

Statement of the Cultivation, Assessment, and Collections in the latdár's Division of the Karmála Taluka for the last 20 years showing also the amount which might have been collected for the same extent of Cultivation had the Rates of Ropla been in force.

No	Fash Years	Extent of Jeryas cultivation with Acres.	Due by the Ryots according to the Karmála Assessment.				Deduct not paid by them.			Amount actually paid on account of Jeryas cultivation.	What might have been paid at the Ropla rate of Assessment.	Difference.	
			On account of Assessment	On account of Nagdi Bad.	On account of Gtgr.	Total.	On account of Lisawa, &c	On account of Remission.	Total.			In favour of present Assessment.	In favour of the Ropla rate of Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	1332	1,33,786	1,01,574	1,026	4,112	1,06,714	32,673	16,323	48,996	57,719	52,581	5,137	..
2	1233	1,13,934	93,342	1,502	6,008	1,00,852	27,160	10,297	37,457	63,395	48,304	15,091	..
3	1334	1,29,320	1,00,706	275	1,100	1,02,081	29,838	64,147	93,985	8,596	52,115	..	42,520
4	1335	1,17,667	90,363	956	8,824	95,143	23,208	13,732	36,940	58,203	46,684	11,519	..
5	1236	1,25,121	82,189	1,043	4,172	87,354	15,172	7,046	23,118	64,236	42,507	21,729	..
6	1237	92,138	67,012	596	2,384	69,992	8,541	29,457	37,998	31,994	34,652	..	2,658
7	1238	87,552	62,307	723	2,892	65,922	5,220	15,399	20,619	45,303	32,217	13,086	..
8	1239	1,10,848	67,911	669	1,472	69,751	10,930	45,269	56,199	13,552	35,148	..	21,591
9	1240	94,898	67,789	755	3,020	71,661	17,182	15,853	33,040	38,524	35,080	3,444	..
10	1241	1,00,653	71,878	878	3,512	76,268	13,531	17,447	30,978	45,290	37,200	8,090	..
11	1242	1,01,648	72,886	575	2,300	75,761	9,672	54,753	64,425	11,336	37,688	..	26,35
12	1243	98,331	71,284	1,175	4,700	77,159	6,485	17,276	23,711	53,448	36,858	16,590	..
13	1244	85,765	63,027	1,093	4,012	68,042	9,035	15,278	24,313	43,729	32,626	11,103	..
14	1245	83,270	62,959	490	1,960	65,409	12,198	20,956	33,154	32,255	32,591	..	38
15	1246	86,330	64,018	591	2,364	66,973	14,306	11,433	25,739	41,234	33,130	8,104	..
16	1247	1,00,444	70,191	..	2,500	72,691	18,637	14,644	33,281	39,410	36,355	3,075	..
17	1248	1,22,298	83,645	..	2,500	86,145	26,811	23,528	50,339	35,806	43,407	..	7,6
18	1249	1,31,826	86,345	..	2,500	88,845	17,455	25,773	56,228	32,617	44,667	..	12,0
19	1250	1,45,388	95,104	..	2,500	97,604	14,772	33,648	48,420	49,184	49,332	..	..
20	1251	1,43,796	1,01,483	..	2,500	1,03,993	11,090	35,594	46,684	57,279	52,385	4,894	..
Total ..		22,05,272	15,75,943	11,958	60,332	16,48,233	3,23,366	5,01,758	8,25,124	8,23,109	8,15,613	1,21,862	1,14

(Signed) W. S. PRICE,
Assistant Superintendent, Revenue,

S t a t e m e n t .

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT of the Jerayet and Bagayet Assessment of the Mámlatdár's Division of the Karmála Taluka, according to the Rates proposed in the accompanying Report.

No.	Village Names.	Extent of Land in Acres.	Deduct Unculturable.	Culturable Land, Acres.	Assessment.			Deduct Ináms.			Government Land.				
					Jerayet.	Bagayet.	Total.	Acres.	Assessment.		Acres.	Assessment.			
									Jerayet.	Baga-yet.		Total.	Jerayet.	Baga-yet.	Total.
1	Kasba Karmála .	7,202	1,557	5,645	2,426	168	2,594	1,068	448	36	484	4,577	1,978	132	2,110
2	" Pana . . .	9,032	903	8,129	3,241	177	3,418	1,447	220	12	232	6,682	3,021	165	3,186
3	" Eatad . . .	9,313	2,494	6,819	2,865	162	3,027	320	96	...	96	6,499	2,769	162	2,931
4	" Wangi . . .	11,409	1,461	9,948	4,347	137	4,484	881	399	...	399	9,067	3,948	137	4,085
5	Mouzeh Gargoan . . .	1,927	138	1,789	728	7	735	117	59	...	59	1,672	669	7	67 ^a
6	" Bhoosa . . .	992	28	964	459	56	515	42	19	...	19	922	440	56	4
7	" Kolgaon . . .	1,815	223	1,592	736	8	744	106	91	...	91	1,396	645	8	6
8	" Nilas . . .	475	2	473	272	..	272	46	27	...	27	427	245	..	2
9	" Kamona . . .	2,864	911	1,953	810	..	818	44	20	...	20	1,909	790	8	7
10	" Punwad . . .	2,593	346	2,247	1,237	48	1,279	54	37	...	37	2,193	1,200	42	1,2
11	" Nimbore . . .	5,250	305	4,945	1,661	52	1,715	54	23	...	23	4,891	1,638	54	1,6
12	" Shelgaon . . .	4,073	468	3,605	1,605	24	1,628	25	12	...	12	3,580	1,593	23	1,6
13	" Dhokri . . .	2,020	125	1,895	897	3	897	104	45	...	45	1,791	852	..	8
14	" Surli . . .	2,109	420	1,689	897	..	897	35	20	...	20	1,654	817	..	8
15	" Aljapur . . .	2,406	220	2,186	887	1	900	48	30	...	30	2,138	867	13	8
16	" Karanja . . .	3,732	662	3,070	1,447	3	1,447	20	8	...	8	3,050	1,439	..	1,4
17	" Kergaon . . .	3,934	948	2,986	1,219	37	1,256	95	41	...	41	2,891	1,178	32	1,2
18	" Kondeja . . .	2,207	697	1,510	520	176	696	120	19	13	32	1,390	501	163	6
19	" Padli . . .	2,060	380	1,680	803	28	831	23	13	...	13	1,657	790	23	81
20	" Shetphal . . .	4,118	330	3,788	1,598	3	1,601	88	40	...	40	3,700	1,558	3	1,5
21	" Wassumb . . .	4,624	842	3,782	1,712	39	1,751	75	30	...	30	3,707	1,682	39	1,7
22	" Undirgaon . . .	2,595	613	1,982	937	...	937	51	27	...	27	2,931	910	..	91
23	" Pnsra . . .	2,021	266	1,755	749	46	795	...	...	...	...	1,755	749	46	7

24	..	Goyegaon	1,543	287	1,256	663	..	663	22	10	10	1,234	653	..	653	
25	..	Pophluj	3,312	228	3,084	1,328	49	1,377	54	19	19	3,030	1,309	49	1,358	
26	..	Wadgaon	3,626	615	3,011	1,281	40	1,321	137	57	61	2,874	1,224	36	1,280	
27	..	Hisra	4,905	307	4,598	1,954	33	1,987	401	198	198	4,137	1,756	33	1,789	
28	..	Angundha	3,863	692	3,171	1,405	70	1,475	348	120	120	2,823	1,285	70	1,354	
29	..	Jhara	6,896	854	6,042	2,291	135	2,426	123	48	53	5,919	2,243	130	2,373	
30	..	Monjaum	1,555	464	1,091	404	10	414	12	5	5	1,079	399	10	409	
31	..	Vialal	3,254	1,204	2,050	879	7	886	24	11	11	2,026	868	7	875	
32	..	Arjunnagar	2,453	123	2,335	939	12	951	48	26	26	2,287	913	12	925	
33	..	Lawha	3,023	540	2,483	996	65	1,061	11	3	3	2,472	993	65	1,058	
34	..	Jatehgaon	4,304	433	3,871	1,793	7	1,800	76	41	41	3,795	1,752	7	1,759	
35	..	Warkutna	3,645	205	3,440	1,331	65	1,396	121	48	48	3,319	1,283	65	1,348	
36	..	Gulsada	4,792	1,345	3,447	1,274	53	1,327	134	36	36	3,313	1,238	53	1,290	
37	..	Murwad	1,941	336	905	550	62	612	32	15	15	873	535	62	597	
38	..	Pothra	4,879	698	4,181	2,316	33	2,349	607	511	6	517	3,574	1,805	27	1,832
39	..	Malowdi	4,177	681	3,496	1,006	11	1,017	22	10	10	3,474	996	11	1,007	
40	..	Sowdar	3,289	427	2,862	1,013	24	1,037	61	17	17	2,801	996	24	1,020	
41	..	Jear	3,781	369	3,412	1,496	58	1,554	11	5	5	3,401	1,491	58	1,549	
42	..	Kem	12,444	2,193	10,251	3,717	238	3,955	360	110	2	113	9,891	3,607	235	3,842
43	..	Deolali	6,936	2,647	4,289	1,572	206	1,778	215	79	22	101	4,074	1,493	184	1,677
44	..	Powgaon	10,947	2,034	8,913	3,994	238	4,232	433	301	14	315	8,480	3,693	224	3,917
45	..	Pottergaon	4,748	431	4,317	1,762	28	1,790	143	59	59	4,174	1,703	28	1,731	
46	..	Pimpalwada	2,367	713	1,654	632	28	660	40	13	..	1,614	619	28	647	
47	..	Kirkee	3,509	296	3,213	1,518	8	1,526	39	24	..	3,174	1,494	8	1,502	
48	..	Sbelgaon	1,939	459	1,480	737	126	863	139	51	12	63	1,341	686	124	800
		Total	1,96,234	32,920	1,63,284	63,844	2,790	71,634	8,626	3,531	132	3,663	1,54,658	65,313	2,858	67,971

(Signed) W. S. PRICE,
Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

No. 330 OF 1843.

FROM

E. M. SUART, Esq.,
First Assistant in charge S.S.,

TO

D. BLANE, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner, S.D.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward original letter from the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, with one from his Assistant, Mr. Price, on the subject of rates to be fixed in the Subha Division of the Karmála Taluka.

2. Mr. Price in his 14th paragraph recommends the rates should be 5 per cent. above those of the *Petha Division*, on the grounds of a better market; but it appears altogether to have escaped notice that this is caused by a scanty supply, that it is only beneficial to a few villages, and is most likely of a temporary nature.

3. The first arises from only a few villages to the north bringing their grain to Karmála for sale, all to the south selling it to travelling merchants, who cart it themselves direct to Poona and Bombay, and of this fact I am aware from personal observation. The second is a sequence of the first, the ryots preferring to sell at a loss at their own doors to seeking a higher remuneration at a more distant market, and to which if all were to resort prices would at once be reduced.

4. The third will arise the moment the contemplated maca, damized road is made from Poona to Sholápur, as it will divert the immense traffic from Bársi, which now passes through Karmálae to the coast, and being the last large town for forty miles, all the cart and bullock-men purchase there their four days' supply of grain, &c.; but the quantity brought to the market being from the first cause not equal to so large a demand, prices are locally enhanced. The diversion of the traffic may not even be dependent on the new road; causes are working which may at once raise Bársi as an emporium for the produce of the Nizam's dominions, and to which it does not appear easy to apply any remedy.

5. The traders are chiefly of the Lingáyet caste, and have been in the habit yearly of making among themselves a large contribution for their guru or spiritual teacher; this person has lately

been very extortionate in his demands, giving great dissatisfaction, and obliging many to resort with their merchandise to the Sholápur market in order to avoid him. I have myself fancied there was a diminution of the trade of Bársi, and there certainly has been a great increase in that of the former, for which it would otherwise be difficult to account, the latter being much the nearest route to the coast from the larger portion of the Nizam's dominions.

6. For the above reasons I am averse to fixing a higher rate than that of Ropla, which is the same as Mádha, or 5 per cent. above that of Indápur; and that my deductions are not unnatural or far wrong may be concluded from this consideration: how comes it that in Karmála, in which town duties were abolished because its trade did not yield Rs. 1,000 of revenue, which is 90 miles from Poona and 70 from Sholápur, prices should be higher than in Mádha, only 30 miles from Sholápur?

7. With reference to paragraphs 9 and 15 of Lieutenant Nash's and Mr. Price's respective letters, it appears to me the course therein proposed is inexpedient, as it will be certain to cause discontent in the other villages of the Subha Division paying a higher rate; it has never been adopted in other talukas, where, as must naturally be the case, some villages are at a greater distance than others, very likely resorting to an inferior market to the one on whose prices all the calculations were based, and is destructive of that uniformity which it is advisable should not be departed from, except on most urgent grounds. If, however, my reasons against an increased assessment are considered valid, and those of the Ropla Division are fixed on, this point will cease to be one for discussion.

8. The subject of Lieutenant Nash's 7th paragraph is now under inquiry, and will be brought to notice in a separate communication. I had, in a letter of yesterday's date, the honour of informing you that the Mámlatdár and his whole establishment had been suspended.

9. Though I agree with Lieutenant Nash that the highest rate of assessment should be the same as that of Indápur, it is on the grounds that well cultivation requires fostering, not that the produce is of necessity consumed on the spot; when the supply is in excess of the demand the balance must be exported, which will also be the case with the more valuable products.

10. It does not appear there are any other points requiring specially to be noticed. The theory in paragraph 4 *et infra*, I may not perhaps coincide in, but the general question of rates is not affected by it.

11. The compensation to be granted in lieu of hâks cannot be determined on till the rates are settled, but it should be of such an amount as will, in conjunction with the value of the inâm land, give remuneration at not less than the scale approved of in Government letter to the Revenue Commissioner, No. 481 of 1839, dated 9th February. I may here remark that compensation for hâks to the Ropla village and district officers has not yet been determined on; the consequence was that last year they were collected in addition to the full amount of the new assessment; the new bagâyet rate also was not introduced.

12. The map which accompanied Lieutenant Nash's letter will be forwarded by banghy, and though it is not my province to pass comment on Mr. Price, I cannot help remarking that it, as well as his report, reflects great credit on that gentleman.

I have, &c.,

E. M. SUART,

First Assistant Collector.

Sholâpur Collectorate, Camp at Indî,

5th August 1843.

Extract paragraphs 4, 5, 6, and 8 of a letter from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Chief Secretary Reid, dated 30th August, No. 926 of 1843.

Para. 4.—Mr. Suart, it will be observed, objects to the proposed increase, considering that the difference of price "is caused by a santy supply," that it is only beneficial to a few villages, and is most likely of a temporary nature, which he explains more at length in paragraphs 3 and 7.

5. The existence of an advantage in this respect would seem, from paragraphs 13 and 14 of Lieutenant Nash's report, No. 226 of 17th September 1842, on the assessment of the Mahâlkari's division, to have been ascertained by a careful inquiry. It is attributed by Mr. Suart, paragraph 4, to Karmâla being the last large town for 40 miles on the route by which the traffic from Bârsi passes to the sea-coast, where, in consequence, all the cart and bullock-men purchase their four days' supply of grain, and the fact is difficult to explain, except on the supposition of some local activity in the retail sale. If arising from this cause, the benefits are chiefly perhaps reaped by the Wânis, or retail dealers, but they may by that means be enabled to afford a somewhat

higher price to the producer in their neighbourhood from whom they are in the habit of obtaining their supply, and such, from the inquiries above noticed, would appear to be the case. Circumstances might deprive them of this local advantage, though probably not within the period of the leases now about to be granted, and I see, therefore, no great objection to the small enhancement of the rates recommended by the Survey Department on the grounds of the actual state of the markets, as a re-adjustment can be made on the renewal of the leases should the advantages in the price of grain have then disappeared.

6. From the enhancement in question eight villages are proposed to be excluded in consequence of their being situated at a distance from Karmála, which is also objected to by Mr. Suart in paragraph 7. As I think the increased rate should only be imposed where the Survey Department are quite satisfied that some commensurate advantage does exist, I concur in the proposed exclusion, and am likewise of Lieutenant Nash's opinion, paragraph 9, respecting the two villages in the Ropla Petha, in which the rates have already been declared under the sanction of 3rd December 1841.

8. For the land actually under cultivation, the new jerayet assessment gives an amount of Rs. 60,753.

Collection for 1841-42	.....	57,279	0	0
Excess in favour of new assessment.		3,474	0	0

The above figures include in both instances the "gugri" hâk, for which compensation is to be given, and the new rate is stated to average on the whole 6 annas and 9 pies per acre.

(True Extract)

D. BLANE,
Revenue Commissioner, S.D.

No. 3302 of 1843.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

To

D. BLANE, Esq.,

Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

SIR,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 926, dated the 30th

August last, with its enclosures, being a letter from the Acting Collector of Sholápur submitting reports by the Superintendent of the Deccan Revenue Survey, and his Assistant, Mr. Price, on the new rates of assessment proposed to be introduced into the Subha Division of the Karmála Taluka.

2. His Honour in Council desires me to observe that the map accompanying your letter, which has been prepared by Mr. Price, does him much credit. It is precisely of the kind by which the Government has long desired that each survey report should be accompanied; and copies of it will be sent, as soon as they can be prepared by the Chief Engineer, to the Superintendents of the Násik and Southern Maratha Country Surveys, as showing the description of map which should, if possible, be submitted with the survey report of each district.

3. On the question of the rates of assessment, whether they should be fixed at the scale adopted for the Ropla Division of this Taluka and for the Taluka of Mádha, *i.e.*, 5 per cent. above those of Indápur, or at that adopted in Mohol, *i.e.*, 10 per cent. above those of Indápur, His Honour in Council is rather disposed to side with Mr. Suart, who advocates the lower scale. The higher rates are supported by Mr. Price and Lieutenant Nash, and objected to by Mr. Suart on the grounds that the difference of the price of grain in the Subha Division is not general, and is likely to be temporary. You have given, the Governor in Council observes, but a cold support to the higher rates, to which you state in paragraph 5 that you see no great objection.

4. Mr. Suart's arguments seem founded on reasonable grounds; and as the Indápur Taluka is entirely bounded on the east and north-east by Karmála and Mádha, His Honour in Council considers it expedient that, unless there are very urgent reasons for a contrary measure, the rates along this line of boundary should be uniform; under this view the rates fixed for the Ropla Division should be extended to the whole taluka of Karmála.

5. Deducting 5 per cent. from the estimate made of the rental of the cultivated jerayet by Mr. Price, Rs. 60,753, the amount will stand at Rs. 57,716. This, I am desired to notice, affords a slight increase of Rs. 437 above the collections for the year 1841-42, instead of Rs. 3,474 as calculated by you in the 8th paragraph of your letter under reply.

6. This decision will render unnecessary the consideration of the question treated in your 6th paragraph; but with reference to the local position of the villages of the Subha Division, which Mr. Price and Lieutenant Nash have recommended to be admitted

to the lower rates of the Ropla Máhal, you are requested to ascertain whether a more convenient distribution of the villages between the two divisions might not be made: according to the map it would appear that Kem and Malowri, and probably also Nim-bore, Wángi, Dokri, Bittargaon, and Surli, could be best managed from Ropla, while Mirgaon and Hewra are nearer to Karmála.

7. His Honour in Council approves of the bagáyet rate of Rs. 2 per acre.

8. The settlement of the háks and perquisites of the district and village officers should, I am instructed to state, be made at the time of fixing the jamábandi according to new rates; and you are requested to call upon the officer in charge of the collectorate to explain why this process has not been carried on in the Ropla Division, and why also the bagáyet rates sanctioned have not been introduced there. The Governor in Council trusts that during the present jamábandi settlement the introduction of the new system will be rendered complete in both the Subha and Máhal divisions.

9. I am on this occasion instructed to point out to you that Mr. Price's report is unaccompanied by any statistical tables of useful information relative to the population, the numbers of cattle, ploughs, &c., &c., and, on this point, to refer you to the correspondence which took place on the subject on the occasion of your handing up, with your letter of the 31st January last, No. 84, the survey progress report of Lieutenant Davidson for 1841-42.

I have, &c.,

L. R. REID,

Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 12th October 1843.

No. 2297 of 1873.

Násik Districts, Camp Yeola, 13th December 1873,

The papers herewith forwarded contain proposals by the Superintendent of the Poona and Násik Survey for a revision of the assessment of 93 villages belonging to the Karmála Taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate.

2. As shown by the statement in paragraph 4, there are altogether 123 villages in the district as now constituted, which are accounted for as follows :—

Government villages for settlement as per Report...	93
Do. do. being former alienations which lapsed in 1869-70	3*
Do. do. transferred from the Ahmednagar Collectorate in 1862-63, present lease of which has not yet expired	15
Total Government villages...	108
<i>Add—</i> Alienated villages	15
Grand Total...	123

3. The subjoined statement shows the area of the 93 villages to be settled according to the recent and former survey :—

Heads of Comparison.	Government Land.					Alienated Land]			Grand Total.
	Culturable assessed.	Unculturable.	Kuran.	Gairan, Roads, &c.	Total.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	
Present survey	2,95,662	21,632	237	11,289	3,28,820	16,815	968	17,783	3,46,603
Former survey	2,71,892	59,676	304	17,863	3,29,355	15,767	1,497	17,264	3,46,619
Increase	23,770	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,048	.. .. .	519	84
Decrease .. .. .	.. .. .	18,044	67	6,084	435	.. .. .	529	.. .. .	.. .. .

On examining this return† it will be observed that there is a difference of only 84 acres in the total area of the villages concerned as found by the two surveys. It will be noticed from the report that the former survey of this district was done in a more complete manner than had heretofore been adopted in the case of the earlier settled districts. This will, of course, have had some effect in bringing about the close agreement noticed above, but the work cannot be credited with the accuracy which the result of the comparison

* These are to be settled, but their rates are not shown in the Report.
 † Taken from Statement appended to Report.

of the two surveys exhibits ; for on examining the statement it will be seen that there are considerable differences of area under some heads, though the total of the whole combined agrees so closely. It would have been more satisfactory had the Superintendent reviewed the results of this comparative area statement, and explained the causes of the increase and decrease which it shows under particular heads.

4. In paragraph 9 the Superintendent gives an account of the manufacture of saltpetre, which is carried on in a rude and primitive manner to a limited extent in this district. He seems, however, to think that it might be considerably increased and turned to a profitable account in supplying the Powder Works at Kirkee with the saltpetre they require. I should apprehend, however, from the inquiries I have made in the matter, that the works cannot be relied upon as a regular source of supply for the Powder Works. The officer in charge of the latter might, however, be referred to for an estimate of the quantity annually required by him, and furnished with a sample of the different kinds manufactured in this district, and we should then be able to judge whether anything can be advantageously done by way of carrying out the Superintendent's suggestion in the matter.

5. It may, I think, be said that the district has been somewhat neglected during the lease in regard to traffic requirements ; for until the construction of the railway, which passes nearly through the centre of it, not a single rupee had been spent in opening out communications for the export of produce ; and now at the present day it has only one made road of about ten miles in length connecting the town of Karmála with the railway at the Jeur Station. Karmála has always been rather an important place of trade, and, as it is situated in the direct line of route from Sholápur to Ahmednagar, it seems to me to be a matter of some surprise that no attempt was made to connect these two stations by a made road during the early period of the lease when Sholápur and Nagar were important military stations.

6. The railway no doubt now carries most of the produce to Poona and Bombay which used formerly to be exported from Karmála to Bársi, Sholápur, and Nagar according to the range of prices at the respective markets. But there is still at times a not inconsiderable cart traffic passing through Karmála from Sholápur and Bársi, to Nagar ; and I think the local funds might be advantageously expended in the construction of a road from Karmála to Bársi, whence there is already a made road to Sholápur.

7. The proposed road would pass by Ropla, and might thence be taken across to the present line of road from the town of Bársi to the railway, and connected with it at a point near the Sina Bridge

in order to take advantage of that bridge for the river crossing. I commend the project to the district authorities as a desirable measure for opening out the traffic of this district and giving it easy access to the important markets of Bársi and Sholápur. The extension of the road from Karmála to Nagar might be left for future consideration.

8. In summing up the results of the statistical returns and of his information generally regarding the condition of this district, the Superintendent has come to the conclusion that it has not improved so much as might have been expected after thirty years of a light assessment, and my own inquiries and observations lead me to think he is correct in the view he takes of the case. It certainly shows somewhat unfavourably as compared with the present state of the adjoining districts of the collectorate of which the settlement has been recently revised, but still if we examine the returns we find evident signs of improvement since the first settlement was introduced.

9. An increase of 24 per cent. in population, for instance, is not considerable, though somewhat less than might be looked for, as 1 per cent. per annum is the ordinary rate of increase in districts not afflicted by famine or affected by malarious influences as has been the case with this. 184 per cent. in carts is also a fair show of increase; but it is in agricultural stock that the proportionate increase is less than was to be expected, being but 6 per cent., which is not at all commensurate with the extension of cultivation that has taken place during the lease.

10. The Superintendent refers particularly to the deficient number of working cattle as one of the causes of the slovenly cultivation noticeable generally in the district, and there is no doubt the present stock of cattle is insufficient for the proper tillage of the land. There are, I am informed, many cases of cultivators holding 50 and 60 acres of land without a single working bullock in their possession; the land cannot, of course, be properly worked in cases like this, where a man has to trust to the chance of getting the use of bullocks in the sowing season. The uncertain and scanty rainfall, as mentioned by the Superintendent, is another cause of the bad system of tillage obtaining, but this is not peculiar to Karmála, but affects almost all the districts of Sholápur, as I have before had occasion to notice.

11. One of the chief points showing the accumulation of capital to have been less than in other recently settled districts, is to be found in the comparatively small value attaching to the occupancy right of land. According to the information on this head given in paragraph 16, 10 rupees per acre for dry-crop and 4

per acre for garden land are the highest rates obtaining, whereas in Indápur Taluka the value taken from deeds of sale is shown to be on the average about 17 years' purchase of the assessment, and in Mádha it was as high as 20 Rs. for jerayet and 80 for garden land, according to information taken from the same source.

12. It will be observed from his remarks in paragraph 18, the Superintendent attributes the circumstance of improvement not being so marked here as in adjoining districts "to the uncertainty of the rainfall," which he says renders the people "careless in the preparation of their land and content to trust to the vicissitudes of the season, and also to the fact that many of the ryots hold more land than their means can enable them to cultivate." He adds, however, that, "whatever the cause may be, he has no reason to suppose that the comparative want of progress is in any way due to over-assessment, inasmuch as the average rate per acre has been only 6 pies higher than in the neighbouring taluka of Indápur, the condition of which was so greatly improved by the introduction of the survey." My own inquiries on this subject lead me to think that dealings with the sowkar, who seems to have retained more hold on the cultivators than in other districts, has been the retarding influence at work in this case.

13. But, notwithstanding the demands of the sowkar, the analysis of cultivation and collections during the lease given by the Superintendent shows a steady and progressive increase of revenue from the introduction of the settlement, if we except a slight downward tendency from 1847 to 1850. From that time, however, cultivation rapidly increased, and at the close of the second decennial period there were only 758 acres of unoccupied waste. It is satisfactory also to find that the bad season of 1871-72, notwithstanding the small remissions given, amounting to Rs. 4,369, was followed by the relinquishment of only 237 acres of land.

14. The summary of collections during the thirty-years' lease which is to be found in para. 26 shows that in the first decade they fell short of the average annual payments of the five years preceding the first settlement by about 3,495 rupees, but that in the next two decades they were 17,211 and 24,541, respectively, in excess of the revenue of that period. In a financial point of view, therefore, the old settlement has been quite as successful as it has been shown to be in any of the re-settled districts.

15. With regard to the proposed rates, the Superintendent explains* that as Karmála lies between the Indápur and Mádha talukas, of which the

* Paragraph 27.

settlement has been revised, it has, therefore, been merely a question with him as to whether the rates of the former or latter district should be applied to it. In discussing this point he shows that Karmála has advantages over Indápur, both in regard to rainfall and communications, but that it is inferior in both respects to Mádha; that it occupies, in fact, an intermediate place between the two; and after a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case he has come to the conclusion that Karmála should have a "maximum rate intermediate between that of Mádha and that of Indápur;" and he, therefore, proposes to have a maximum of Rs. 1-2-0, putting Jehur and Kem, which are railway station villages, under Rs. 1-4-0.

16. I agree with the Superintendent that, for the reasons stated by him, the maximum rate for Karmála should be somewhat lower than that fixed for Mádha, and am of opinion that his proposals are appropriate. I think, however, the case is not quite correctly stated in showing the Karmála and Mádha maximums to be Rs. 1-2-0 and Rs. 1-4-0 respectively, for these are *both special* rates applied to a few villages on account of *proximity* to railway. The comparison should have been made upon the general rates of the two districts, which are Rs. 1-2-0 for Mádha and Rs. 1 for Karmála. Instead, therefore, of the maximum for the latter district being an intermediate one between that of Mádha and Indápur, as represented in the report, it is, in fact, the same as was imposed on the latter district. But, taking the case as here stated, I would not advocate any change in the proposals, as I think it is advisable to give a favouring turn in the scale of rates when we are re-setting a district in which we find the improvement to be less than was to be expected under its former light assessment.

17. The only change that I would propose in the Superintendent's grouping is to add the village of Dehlali,* situated half way between Karmála and Jehur and upon the road to the latter station, to Class II., and to include also the two† small villages lying round the town of Karmála, and being hamlets of the latter, under the same class. The Superintendent approves of these modifications of his proposals. He informs me, moreover, that it was his intention at first to put the villages concerned under the class to which it is proposed they should now be added.

18. It is questionable perhaps whether Ropla, which is beyond the limit of distance fixed for Class II., should have been brought under the class, as it has become a place of no importance since the reduction of the Máhal Katcheri which was formerly stationed there; but as I find the rate fixed for it is

only a very moderate increase on former payments, I think it may be left as arranged by the Superintendent. I am also of opinion that Kem and Jehur would have been more appropriately ranged under the Rs. 1-2-0 rate with the other villages put under that class, on account of proximity to railway. But as the increase in their case under the Rs. 1-4-0 rate is also moderate, there is no occasion to interfere with the arrangement affecting them.

19. For the páthasthal lands, which are of very limited extent, the statement showing a return of only 628 acres under this head, the Superintendent proposes to have a maximum water-rate of Rs. 3-12-0 per acre. This, however, can have been applied only in a few exceptional cases, as the whole assessment gives an average of but Rs. 1-9-9 per acre. I recommend the adoption of the Superintendent's proposals for this kind of irrigation, which is confined to cold-weather crops.

20. I consider the rate of Rs. 3 per acre which the Superintendent proposes for rice land to be appropriate. The cultivation is poor and insignificant in extent, comprising only 34 acres.

21. The usual plan of imposing only the maximum jerayet rate on lands irrigated by wells will be adopted in this district.

22. The assessment by proposed rates will amount to Rs. 1,47,757 upon the area under cultivation, which, as shown below, is an increase of Rs. 40,860 on the present demand :—

Head of Comparison.	Assessment.		Total.	
	On cultivation of 1872-73.	On Waste.		
Proposed settlement ...	1,47,757	639	1,48,396	
Present do. ...	1,06,897	239	1,07,136	
Increase ...	40,860	400	41,260	Being about 38 per cent.

The increase, it will be observed, is considerably less than has resulted from the settlement of the adjoining district of Mádhá. This is owing almost entirely to the adoption of a higher standard of classification at the first settlement than was carried out in the former district. The Superintendent notices particularly in paragraph 29 the careful manner in which the Karmála classification was done, and its close agreement with our present scale of valuation. The contrasted statement also furnishes evidence on

this point; for it will be seen, on examining the percentage increases shown under column 19, that there are several cases which the revised settlement is under 20, and a few in which is under 10 per cent. in excess of the present assessment. The difference between the former and present maximum rates is 2 per cent. in villages where the 1-rupee rate is now fixed, and 36 where the Rs. 1-2 is to be applied. The present and former classification may, therefore, be said to agree in all cases where the increase is not in excess of the percentage difference between the maximum rates adopted at the respective settlements.

23. It will be seen from the Collector's remarks* in reviewing the proposals, that he supposes the matter of the percentage increase being considerably less in Karmála than in Mádha to be attributable to deductions for pot kharab having been made in Karmála and not made in Mádha. As a proof, however, that he is entirely wrong in supposing that there was any difference in the practice followed in the classification of the two districts in respect to kharab deductions, I would call attention to the following statement, showing the area deducted as unculturable in the two districts, which is as follows:—

District.	Culturable Area.	Area deducted as unculturable.	Total Area.	Percentage of unculturable to total area.
Mádha	3,39,967	22,565	3,62,512	6½
Karmála	2,95,662	21,632	3,17,294	6½

24. The close agreement of within one-half per cent. in the proportion of area deducted as unculturable in the respective districts which this statement exhibits, affords conclusive evidence of the Collector being in error in supposing the comparatively smaller rate of increase in Karmála to be due to the cause indicated by him. But as it might perhaps be asserted that the agreement affords no proof of the work being correctly done in either case, I would mention that I am informed by the Superintendent that the Classing Assistant was particularly enjoined to be most careful in his kharab deductions in Karmála, and that he has satisfied himself by personal examination of the correctness of this part of the work. But as the question raised by the Collector does not affect the Karmála settlement, I need not go further into it in this place, nor need I notice the remarks in which he represents the rates on the poor soils of Mádha to have

left very nearly as they were before, whilst the rates on the inferior soils were much enhanced; except to mention that the statement is at variance with the facts of the case, which I shall be able to

No. 4804, dated 23rd August 1873. show in the report about to be submitted regarding certain matters affecting the Mádha settlement referred to in the Resolution marginally given.

25. Reverting to the consideration of the proposed settlement, it is questionable, perhaps, whether a somewhat higher rate of increase ought not to be adopted, especially when we look to the rise in prices, which has been quite as great here as in the other districts already settled. For, according to the information on the subject given in paragraph 19, the average price of jowári and bájri for the first 15 years of the settlement, from 1843 to 1857 inclusive, "was 56 and 45 seers respectively, whilst that for the 10 years comprised between 1858 and 1862 and 1868 to 1872 was 31 and 25, being a percentage increase on price of 80 per cent. on both grains."

26. But as Karmála, as has been before mentioned, has not improved to the extent expected after the enjoyment of light rates for thirty years, I think it will be admitted that it is not expedient to impose a higher scale of rates than it should bear, according to the general standard adopted at the revision of adjoining districts for the purpose of bringing up the percentage increase to the same rate as has been imposed in those cases. We have evidence, moreover, that it is not being assessed relatively lower than other re-settled districts under the proposed settlement, its average rate being 8 annas, whereas the Indápur average is but 7 annas 6 pios.

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 149 of 1874.

*Kaládgi District,
Camp Hungund, 14th January 1874.*

MEMORANDUM.

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D., has the honour to submit

1. From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 921, dated 3rd October 1873, and accompaniments.
2. From the Collector of Sholápur, No. 2695, dated 25th November 1873, and accompaniment.
3. From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., No. 2297, dated 13th December 1873.

mála Taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate.

correspondence as per margin, containing proposals for the revised assessment of 93 villages in the Kar-

2. The report of the Superintendent, Colonel Waddington, and its accompaniments, supply a valuable analysis of the cultivation and collections for some years previous to the introduction of the Survey Settlement in 1842-43 and 1843-44, and during the progress of the thirty-years' lease. An account of the climate and rainfall is also furnished, agreeing, in general features, with the observations recorded by the earlier pioneers of the revenue survey system. The return of the rainfall for nine years in Colonel Waddington's 17th paragraph, shows an average for Karmála very much in excess of Indápur, and very little less than the average rainfall for those years of Mádhá Taluka in Sholápur, and Karjat in Ahmednágár, the former lying to the south, and the latter to the north, of Karmála.

3. The valuable statistical table showing the comparative numbers of the population, houses, wells, cattle, &c., in the Karmála Taluka in 1842-43 and 1872-73, is properly regarded as not indicating so large an increase in general prosperity as has been observed in other of the revised districts.

4. These points have been reviewed by the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement in his paragraphs 9 @14; and, in expressing general concurrence in Colonel Francis' remarks, the Revenue Commissioner does not deem it desirable to make further repetition of details. One of the worst features of the present agricultural position of the district is that specially noticed in Colonel Francis' 10th para.; the small increase of 6 per cent. in the stock of agricultural cattle. The Revenue Commissioner believes that the paucity of the population, 125 to the square mile, and the other feature of land being held in excess of the means of the cultivators, will be found to tally more nearly with the Nagar Districts since the early survey settlements and the Indápur Taluka in Poona than with the more southern talukas of Sholápur, which approach the Carnatic, and the more densely-populated talukas of the Satara Collectorate. The conditions point to a necessity for caution in raising the assessment, and the Revenue Commissioner believes that this has been duly observed in the proposals now submitted.

5. In paragraph 3 of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's Memorandum there is an abstract of the area under different heads of the whole area of the 93 villages according to the present and former surveys. Notwithstanding the apparent omission on the part of the Superintendent, as noticed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, to review the results of the comparative area statement, and the causes of increase and decrease under different heads, the main facts are simple enough. In an area

of nearly 350,000 acres the new measurements give an increase of 84 acres, and there are 519 more acres at present shown as Inám or alienated than at the time of the pervious survey. Without explanation, it is not practicable to state from what causes this increase of alienation has arisen. But the principal feature is the increase of culturable area of 23,770 acres of Government land due entirely to land formerly deducted as "kharab" or unculturable, being now brought under assessment, these gross figures being again somewhat reduced by the increased area thrown into kurans, gairan or village grazing ground, roads, &c., under the operations of the recent survey.

6. In paragraph 22 of the memorandum of the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement will be found the comparative total assessment of the 93 villages under the former survey and that which is now submitted for the sanction of Government. The former total, inclusive of a trifling area of waste, assessed at Rs. 239, is Rs. 1,07,136, and the new total, inclusive of Rs. 639, the new assessment of the waste is Rs. 1,48,396, representing an enhancement of Rs. 41,260, or about 38 per cent.

7. In his 25th and 26th paragraphs, Colonel Francis reviews the question of former and present prices, of which very useful details are furnished by the Superintendent; and while apparently leaning to a doubt, from the comparison of prices, whether a somewhat higher rate of increase ought not to be adopted, the Commissioner finally recommends for sanction the more moderate rates, which the total above mentioned represents. In this recommendation, inclusive of the slight modification in Colonel Francis's 17th paragraph, the Revenue Commissioner entirely concurs, and observes that the Collector in his 7th paragraph regards the enhancement as very reasonable, "considering how the value of money has decreased since 1842-43."

8. The Collector appears to have fallen into an error in his 8th and 10th paragraphs regarding a large portion of the former "kharab" or unculturable area having been brought to account in Mádha, and not in Karmála, and attributing to this cause the difference of the total enhancement, 75 per cent. for Mádha and 38 per cent. for Karmála. This error has been corrected in Colonel Francis's 23rd paragraph. It is probable that whereas in both Mádha and Karmála formerly deducted land has been brought under assessment as follows:—

	Former area assessed as culturable.	"Kharab" or unculturable brought under assessment.	Proportion of newly assessed land to former assessed area.
Mádha..... Acres	3,04,367	35,600	11·4
Karmala..... "	2,77,618	18,044	6·5

and there is still an area deducted as unculturable in proportion to the new assessed area as shown in Colonel Francis's 23rd paragraph, Mr. Bosanquet may have been quite in error as to the precise *modus operandi* described by him, and yet not been very wide of the mark as to the fact of the proportion of former "kharab," or unculturable, now brought under assessment, and to the mode of assessment of the same being potential elements in the relative proportion of increase in the assessments of the two talukas, Mádha and Karmála.

9. But while recognizing this error, and the correction, the Revenue Commissioner is compelled to call attention to the fact in much the same manner as the Collector, that when in paragraph 9 of his report No. 1441, dated 13th April 1871, the Revenue Commissioner submitted a qualified assent to the revised assessment then proposed for the Mádha Taluka, though fully aware of the large area of land previously held free being then brought under assessment, he was entirely uninformed regarding the disproportionate and extraordinary additions which the revised assessment would impose on separate villages, and the still more extraordinary and, as regards the general rate of enhancement, more disproportionate additions which the revised assessment would impose on individual fields. It was not until the revised assessment for 53 villages in Bhimthari in the Poona Collectorate were submitted for the sanction of Government, that the degree of variation of incidence, even on separate villages, became apparent, an explanation was afforded in paragraphs 25 @ 28 of the report of Colonel Francis, No. 1636, dated 28th November 1871, which traced the cause to the faulty classification of the previous survey.

10. It was not even then known to what an extent the former assessment on individual survey fields had been multiplied by the revised assessments. It is this feature in the revision, which though susceptible of the explanation furnished by the Survey Department, has caused wide-spread dismay among ryots of all classes, from the merchant who has invested in land as a good speculation and permanently safe security for money, to the poorest cultivator who, with one pair of bullocks, or perhaps not even that amount of agricultural stock, has under the former light assessment been holding an extent of land, the proper cultivation of which is quite beyond his means. Doubtless also it is the same explanation which has induced Government to over-rule the objections from time to time raised by the Revenue Commissioner to this prominent feature in the revision assessments.

11. In connection with this subject, the undersigned begs

* *Para. 8.*—"It is only lately that I have become aware that, while the rates on the good soils were left very nearly as they were before, the rates on the very inferior soils were much enhanced."

Para. 11.—"Persons who have spoken to me regarding the new rates in other talukas have said that no discontent would have arisen had the rates been raised proportionately all round, instead of having been left nearly the same on superior land, and raised so heavily on inferior land."

to invite attention to the following extracts *from paras. 8 and 11 of Mr. Bosanquet's accompanying report.

12. • The Revenue Commissioner is aware that the theory of the Survey Department is the very reverse of the

above, and the Revenue Commissioner has prominently recognized (para. 4 of memorandum 9, dated 3rd January 1872, transmitting the revision report of 53 villages in Bhimthari) with concurrence the desirableness at revision of raising the assessment of the best class land in a higher proportion than that of the lower classes, which has been the expressed object of the Survey Officers. But it is difficult to avoid some degree of credence to the general opinion of practical cultivators opposed to that of the official theory, which now finds expression in the opinion of the Collector of Sholápur.

13. It is quite comprehensible that, owing to errors in the previous classification of the talukas of Mádha, Sholápur, Pandharpur, and Bársi in Sholápur, and of Bhimthari in Poona, which did not exist in Karmála, the proportions of enhancement, which would arrive by the increase of maximum, are more rarely exceeded in Karmála than in the other districts mentioned; but the Revenue Commissioner believes, from recent personal inspection, that there have been a great many cases of over-assessment in fields in the Bársi Taluka, and from general information that there are many similar instances in the other talukas above named. It should, however, be clearly understood that the enhancements in the cases referred to, as having been necessary in Sholápur and certain adjoining villages, in para. 19 of Colonel Francis's report No. 436, dated 30th March 1872, are recognized as quite exceptional, and not liable to the general criticism now submitted for consideration of higher authority.

14. As respects Karmála, the Revenue Commissioner has great pleasure in pointing out that the statement contrasting present and proposed assessment for the different villages of Karmála, shows few cases of enhancement very much in excess of the general rate of the taluka, and that in certain exceptional cases a satisfactory explanation is furnished in Colonel Waddington's 30 para. Jákla should apparently be substituted for "Nimbore" at the end of para. 30.

15. The Revenue Commissioner sees reason to believe, from the remarks in Colonel Waddington's 29th paragraph, and in

Colonel Francis' 19th and 24th paragraphs, and the general moderate increase of the rate per acre in individual villages, that when due allowance is made for the increase of maximum and the bringing to account the "kharab," formerly deducted as unculturable, the settlement, now submitted for approval, will be found to contain few, if any, of the startling enhancements of assessment on inferior soils, which have, it is understood, principally tended to render the other settlements generally unpopular. Assuredly, the general rate of enhancement is the most moderate yet recommended for the Sholapur District. The experience of two years can afford no sure criterion for assessment, but jowári has remained since last year lower than the rate of 26 seers per rupee, and that grain is now cheaper in Sholapur than it has been since 1861-62, the year in which the price of cotton during the American War began to tell upon the relative value of money and agricultural produce and labour to the extraordinary extent illustrated in the comparison of averages of the 2nd and 3rd decades of Colonel Waddington's statement of the prices of grain.

16. The following is a comparative statement for the different talukas of Sholapur which have undergone revision of the Jerayet maxima, the average rate per acre, and the increase per cent. of total assessment, also the maximum and the average rate per acre as closely as they can be ascertained under the former survey:—

	Mádhā.			Sholapur.			Pandharpur.			Bársi.			Karmála.						
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.				
Maximum Jerayet rates in classes ...	*	1	4	0	†	1	8	0	1	2	0	‡	1	8	0	§	1	4	0
		1	2	0		1	6	0		...		1	6	0		1	2	0	
		...				1	4	0		...		1	4	0		1	0	0	
		...				1	2	0		...		1	2	0		...			
Average rate per acre.	0	9	4	0	11	4	0	11	1	0	11	9	0	8	0				
Percentage increase.	77			77			74			66			38						
Maximum Jerayet rate of former Survey ...	0	13	2	1	0	0	...	...	1	0	0	0	12	7½				
	0	12	7½	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	13	2½				
Average rate per acre of former Survey...	0	6	1	0	7	0	0	6	6	0	7	6	0	6	0				

* 15 villages only.

† Only 1 village (Sholapur).

‡ One village only (Bársi).

§ Two villages only (Keim, Jehur).

17. Now, if these figures are correct, or approximately correct, they show not only that the enhancement for the whole taluka in each case, except Karmála, is much greater than the percentage increase of the maximum and somewhat greater than the percentage enhancement per acre, which is capable of simple explanation by the increase of the number of acres due to the land newly brought under assessment; but they prove also that the new average classification is higher than the old in all except Karmála, and that this result is not due to former very low classifications, which have a singular uniformity of system, but to new high classifications in all except Karmála.

I.—Karmála.	{	Former average classification ...	7	6
		Present do. ...	7	6
II.—Mádha.	{	Former do. ...	7	6
		Present do. ...	8	4
III.—Sholápur.	{	Former do.	7	6
		Present do.	9	1
IV.—Pandharpur.	{	Former* do.	7	10
		Present do.	9	10
V.—Bársi.	{	Former do.	7†	6
		Present do.	9†	5

I. *Karmála*.—The former maximum is taken from the reports at an average of 13 annas, which, at an average assessment per acre of 6 annas, gives an average classification of 7 annas 6 pies.

The present maximum, leaving out two villages of Kem and Jehur, is taken at a medium rate of 1 rupee and 1 anna, which with an average rate per acre of 8 annas, gives an average classification of 7 annas 6½ pies, or much the same as the former average classification.

* Estimate.

† The classification should be on one rupee maximum with an assessment of 7 annas 6 pies per acre (*vide* paragraph 16 of Captain Wingate's report No. 122, dated 16th September 1840) 7 annas 6 pies, but Colonel Waddington has taken it at 8 annas. The relative difference of

<i>Former.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
7 annas 6 pies.	9 annas 5 pies
8 "	8 " 11 "

is very great, but in classification even the lesser difference is anything but a "homeopathic" one.

‡ Colonel Waddington shows the present average in paragraph 24 of his letter No. A-564, dated 14th August 1872, to be 8 annas and 11 pies, but this is believed to be an average of the averages of the different classes under different maxima, and this is much in excess of Captain Wingate's average, the former classification being credited with Captain Wingate's personal supervision.

II. *Mádha*.—The former maximum is taken from the reports at an average of 13 annas, which, at an average assessment per acre of 6 annas and 1 pie, gives an average classification of 7 annas and 6 pies.

The present maximum, leaving out 15 special villages, is 1 rupee and 2 annas, which, with an average assessment per acre of 9 annas and 4 pies, gives an average classification of 8 annas and 4 pies, or somewhat in excess of the old classification.

III. *Sholápur*.—The former maximum is taken from the reports at an average of 15 annas, which, at an average assessment per acre of 7 annas, gives an average classification 7 annas and 6 pies. The present maximum, leaving out Sholápur (which has a special rate), is taken at the medium of 1 rupee 4 annas, which, with an average assessment per acre of 11 annas and 4 pies, gives an average classification of 9 annas.

IV. *Pandharpur*.—The former maximum is taken from the records at an average of 13 annas, which, at an average rate per acre of 6 annas and 6 pies, gives an average classification of 7 annas and 10 pies.

The present maximum for Pandharpur is Rs. 1-2-0, which with an average assessment per acre of 11 annas 1 pie, gives an average classification of 9 annas and 10 pies.

V. *Bársi*.—The former maximum was 1 rupee, which at an average assessment per acre of 7 annas 6 pies, gives an average classification of 7 annas 6 pies.

The present maximum of Bársi, leaving out the town of Bársi itself, may be taken at the medium rate of 1 rupee 4 annas, which, at an average assessment per acre of 11 annas and 9 pies, gives an average classification of 9 annas and 5 pies.

The argument, which as a logical sequence presents itself from these figures, is that the average classification has been increased in each case, except Karmála. But the total quotient of the new operation ought, from the fact of there being introduced the new element of many thousand acres of the worst soils, formerly deducted as unculturable, to contain a large number of classifications of a very low calibre, and if in the face of this indisputable fact the average classification exhibits an increase, one of the following conclusions is inevitable, either the newly assessed land has not been put into a sufficiently low class, such as from its nature was imperatively demanded, or the rest of the land

has been classified so highly that it would, but for the modifying element of the newly-assessed land, hold even a higher classification than that which has been shown upon the general average to be in excess of the former general classification. There is a qualifying element in the maximum Jerayet rate applied to land formerly assessed for Virhunda on account of wells, but such land is generally of a high class, and the number of acres would not very materially affect the above deduction.

18. Having expressed himself favourably of the proposals for Karmála, the Revenue Commissioner trusts he will not require any excuse for reverting to his mistrust of some features in the other settlements in connection with the comparison above presented; and his belief that if Government are once convinced that there have been careless assessments in some cases, or misapplication of the system of classification, some method of rectification will still be allowed. The question can only be solved by criticism of the details of the classification, which, through its graduated action on the maximum, establishes the rates of assessment. Mr. Bosanquet has in his 9th para. invited attention to the fact that Mr. Price in 1842-43 reported his rates of assessment on nine different classes of land, whereas the papers now submitted for revision settlements show only the maximum.

19. The scale of classification of the old Násik Survey is published in Government Selection No. CXXX., supplied to all Government offices; the scale of classification of the joint report is published in the volume of "Official correspondence relative to the system of revenue survey and assessment;" but the precise scale of classification adopted in the recent revisions is not published, though frequent allusion to its superiority is found in the correspondence.

20. In paragraphs 15 and 16 of memorandum No. 311 of 1872 from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., pages 62 and 63 of Selection No. CXXX., it is explained that, owing to a change in the classification, the much lower maximum for Chandor and Niphád Talukas in Násik gave a higher average result than the lower maximum for Chalisgaon in Khandosh. The maximum for the 1st class of the former was Rupees ... 2 4 0 for Chalisgaon 2 8 0 yet the average of the 1st class of the former was... 1 11 8 and for Chalisgaon 1 0 3 or in the inverse direction of the maximum, but much in excess even of the "inverse ratio." See also comparison of Chalisgaon and Niphád rates at page 76 of Selection CXXX.

This at least proved that the land in the very highest class did not receive that high assessment in Chandor and Niphád that it did in Chalisgaon, and that the higher average was obtained by raising other classes than the highest class of land, though it may not have been the lowest class which was thus raised. The facts mentioned in Mr. Bosanquet's present 9th paragraph regarding relative maximum conjoined with other incidental matters which have come under observation, and with the very general opinion of the cultivators, lead to an impression that the object of the Survey Officers recognized in theory, and authoritatively approved in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 1031, dated 21st February 1873, may possibly have been missed in practice. It may be that much of the best land has been assessed at the highest rate, and yet that much which is of a middling quality and dependent on an abundant rainfall, rarely obtained, for its productiveness has, by the revision of classification, or by a relatively high classification on the newly-assessed land, whereas it was before left rent-free as unculturable, or by the joint operation of these causes, been made liable to assessment more than double that of the previous survey, and which in fact on an average of seasons it cannot well pay. It is to land not of the highest class to which the Revenue Commissioner believes much of the land formerly deducted as "kharab," and now assessed, would, from the nature of the case, be found to be attached.)

21. Adverting to the remarks regarding unculturable area of the old survey brought to account at the revision in paragraph 8, it is worthy of note that Mr. Grant, Acting Superintendent of Survey, in paragraph 36 of his report on the Mádha revision, No. 40, dated 12th January 1871, estimated the assessment on the 35,600 acres of former "kharab," or unculturable, at 9 annas 4 pies per acre on the average assessment per acre of the whole faluka. It is not intended to be deduced from the above that this new cultivation was, on an average, assessed at the rate mentioned, or anything very near it; but the inadvertent remark of the Acting Superintendent shows the bias of his mind which is further illustrated by the following quotation from page 13 of Selection CXXX:—

"Mr. Grant (under whose superintendence the revision operations were effected) writes thus on the subject "of the old classification as compared with the revised valuation": "Soils from the 3rd class downwards were entered fully two classes too low in the former valuation, and the 8th and 9th orders of soil were very commonly entered as kharab."

Add the following quotation from Colonel Francis at page 67 of the same compilation:—

“But as we know from experience that the Khandesh standard is from 2 or 3 annas lower in the rupee or datum scale than that now in use and according to which our revision settlements are being fixed, we should be unduly increasing the assessment of Chándor and Niphád, were we to calculate it upon the Chálisgaon maximum rate.”

22. Now what is this revised scale which, though increasing the rate on the higher soils, eschews a maximum which was applied to Chálisgaon, and which, though perhaps having one class lower than the 2 annas class of the joint report scale, finds “soils from the 3rd class downwards” of the Násik scale (3rd class 10½ annas) “fully two classes too low,” and “that the Khandesh standard is from 2 or 3 annas lower in the rupee or datum scale than that now in use?”

23. The question to be solved is, apparently, this:—why, when the survey designed to increase the rate on superior soils and lower it on the lowest, the Collector, his Assistants, and the ryots of Sholápur say that the rates have been left nearly the same on superior land, and largely raised on inferior lands? The question is certainly not soluble without a careful examination of the new system of classification, and its practical application to a number of fields compared with the old classification, which has been superseded, and its application to the same fields. The solution which is suggested in the absence of a single opportunity as yet obtained for the comparison, is that there has been an increase in the highest class, and that there may have been though this is very problematical, a decrease in the lowest, which corresponds with the theory, and that the application of the revised classification at too high a rate on the former unculturable, and, on the lands generally lower than the highest to which the former unculturable is often attached, has unduly raised the medium and lower lands, and brought about the abnormal state of things, which in the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner demands further inquiry.

24. On account, then, of misgivings regarding the revised assessment in other talukas, which has been painfully brought to the Revenue Commissioner's personal notice, and not on account of the assessment of Karmála now submitted to Government with very cordial concurrence, the Revenue Commissioner respectfully solicits permission that he be allowed to put himself in communication with the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division, on the points at issue, and that the head of the Survey Department be requested to place at his disposal for examination any of the details of the system of classification in force which he may apply for.

25. It may be that by this means the Revenue Commissioner may be placed in a position to be not only convinced himself but to convince others, and especially the Collector and Assistant Collectors, who are daily in communication with the cultivators, that the impression stated in the extract contained in paragraph 11 of this memorandum is a mistaken one, or, he may, if there be truth in the impression, be able on the other hand to convince the Head of the Survey Department that there is a real grievance to be remedied.

26. The Revenue Commissioner begs leave to endeavour to remove an impression which he fears from Government Resolution No. 1031, dated 21st February 1873, his remarks generally advocating moderation and a limit of enhancement have caused.

27. It had been always the desire of the Revenue Commissioner, though he had been early trained to the study of the joint report and the system of classification of soils and assessment laid down therein, whatever opinions he might hold on the precisely best method of classification, to limit his observations, as far as possible, to the general incidence of the assessment with reference to prices, markets, climate, &c., leaving the details of classification on the stated maximum for the different classes of jera yet land entirely to the survey officers. The reasons for over-stepping the bounds of etiquette by which the undersigned is usually guided in survey questions, are the great discontent caused by the revised assessment in many villages, and the belief that in some instances there are just grounds for dissatisfaction and complaint.

28. The Revenue Commissioner believes that his views were very much in subordinate correspondence with those expressed by Government in the earlier part of paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 5495, dated 3rd October 1873, and he readily admits that this advocacy of a check on the discretion of the survey officers, pointed out in the latter part of paragraph 4, can only be supported after reading that recorded opinion of Government upon the assumption that the survey settlements have, in some cases, failed to introduce the system of classification and assessment based on that classification, which is known to be generally approved by Government, and is specifically laid down in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 1031, dated 21st February 1873.

29. It is represented that in many instances the old defect of the survey settlements has not been remedied by lowering the classification of the worst soils, though the classification of the superior soils has been raised, and that, in fact, the assessment

the land formerly classed as "kharab" or unculturable, added to the enhancement of the rates on soils, not of the lowest, but also not of the highest, and which may be conveniently called the middling class, has had the effect of raising the rates of the middling and bad soils in a greater proportion than the best soils, and that the assessment is, in many cases, oppressive and such as cannot be paid on the average of good and bad years without undue pressure.

30. Complaints of this kind have been, for some time, pressed on the notice of the Revenue Commissioner, and he has lately, in a tour through the revised district of Bārsi, come upon several instances of assessment which appear to support the complaints. The Revenue Commissioner is aware how difficult it is to test complaints of this kind, and he would not venture to give them his official support in a representation to Government without first conferring with the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement, were it not that in order to do this effectively the fullest technical information needs to be held available; the Revenue Commissioner therefore begs that the question may as yet be regarded as under consideration, and solicits attention to the application in his 24th paragraph regarding details of assessment including classification.

31. The Revenue Commissioner begs, with much deference, to point out that he thinks there must have been some error in printing, or omission in the figures at the latter part of paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 1031, dated 21st February 1873. The good field classed under the old system at 14 annas on a maximum of 12 annas would have an assessment of 10 annas 6 pies, and the bad field classed at 4 annas on the same maximum would have an assessment of 3 annas. According to the new system therein mentioned, the classification on a maximum raised to 1 rupee would give, for the good land at a classification of 16 annas, a rate of 1 rupee, and for the bad land, at a classification of 2 annas, a rate of 2 annas. The relative assessments would thus be:—

		Good land.	Bad land.	Total of both lands
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Former...	...	0 10 6	0 3 0	0 13 6
New ...	...	1 0 0	0 2 0	1 2 0

and the increase would be 4 annas 6 pies, or about 33 instead of 50 per cent., and would, in the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner, be equitable and otherwise unexceptionable. If it should so happen that a piece of good land is found which, under

the old classification, ought to have been assessed at 10 annas 6 pies, but through fraud or error was assessed at 5 annas only, the Revenue Commissioner would see no objection on this account to its being raised by the new classification to one rupee or more than 200 per cent. increase in that case. This is not the kind of enhancement which the Revenue Commissioner deprecates, but the more general one, which it is believed to be due to careless or ill-adapted classification of middling and bad soils.

32. But the Revenue Commissioner does not desire, and never did desire, absolutely to limit the increase to 50 per cent., but only to make this a guiding rule, requiring good and sufficient reason to be assigned for exceptional cases of which, no doubt, many can be found.

33. The Revenue Commissioner trusts that these recommendations are in accordance with the principle laid down in the early part of paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 5495, dated 3rd October, 1873. It must be admitted that, if discretion were altogether refused to the survey officers, there would arise danger of the indisputably proper conditions laid down in the latter part of paragraph 4 of the Government Resolution not being fully attained; but, on the other hand, Colonel Francis has, in paragraphs 24 and 28 of his report No. 1636, dated 28th November 1871, on the Bhimthari villages, shown how this discretion can be regulated in theory, and in his recent proposals for certain villages of Bhimthari and Purandhar, on which Government Resolution No. 6377, dated 22nd November 1873, was passed, and those now submitted for Karmála, shown how that discretion can be regulated in practice. It is thus believed that, with the exercise of more moderation as regards the lands newly brought to assessment, which is essentially a judicious application of the principle regarding superior and inferior lands laid down in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 1031, dated 21st February 1873, the entire objects prescribed by Government might be secured, and much of the suffering and discontent with which the district officers actually in contact with the cultivators in the revised districts of Sholápur, Mádhá, and Bársi are becoming daily more painfully acquainted, might be removed.

34. It is presumed that the maximum jera yet rate on land irrigated from wells, mentioned in paragraph 22 of Colonel Francis memorandum, refers only to wells constructed before the commencement of the late thirty years' lease.

35. The Revenue Commissioner respectfully states his concurrence in the recommendation in Colonel Francis' fifteenth par-

graph regarding the Páthasthal rates, and in his 16th paragraph regarding the rate of Rs. 3 per acre for the very small area of ricoland. Adverting to paragraph 31 of Colonel Waddington's letter, the Revenue Commissioner has no doubt that the rates personally fixed by the Superintendent on each separate field will be suitable rates; but he would suggest that the rules of the department referred to should be made public, so that revenue officers should have an opportunity of following the proceedings of the experts of the Survey Department.

36. There are some details in Colonel Waddington's paragraphs 15 and 16 relative to the method of sub-letting land for cultivation and the prices for which in Karmála the occupancy of dry-crop and garden lands is sold. There appears to have been less of the investment in land at high prices, of which conspicuous instances have been adduced in several previous revision reports. The Revenue Commissioner believes that a wider extension of similar statistics in the other talukas of Sholápur and Poona, unless in the immediate vicinity of the large towns, would collect a much more moderate estimate of the purchase value of land than would be derived from the small range for calculating average previously furnished.

37. It is suggested that the statistics of the saltpetre manufacture in Karmála, furnished in Colonel Waddington's report, be referred to the Superintendent of the Government Powder Works, as recommended in Colonel Francis' fourth paragraph.

38. It is feared that there is ground for the complaint in Colonel Francis' fifth paragraph relative to the want of communications for carrying the Karmála surplus produce previous to the construction of the railway. But there was in earlier times great difficulty in obtaining funds for cross roads. The Local Fund road from Karmála to the station of Jehur on the G. I. P. Railway is now the real outlet for the taluka. Paragraph 6 of Colonel Francis' memorandum will be forwarded to the Collector and President, Sholápur Local Funds Committee, for consideration of the recommendations therein contained, and the same shall have the attention of the undersigned: but Karmála has its own separate line of trade with one part of the Nizam's Territory, for another part of which Bársi is the emporium, and seeks for outlet rather by the railway or the roads through Nagar and Poona to the west than back upon Bársi and Sholápur. At present the Karmála Taluka Local Funds can find very full employment on the section between Karmála and the railway at Jehur, which requires expensive improvements to make it fit for cart traffic in the monsoon, without which it cannot be classed as a satisfactory railway feeder.

39. It is respectfully suggested that if the proposed rates are approved by Government, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner be requested to prepare a notification, as ordered in Government Resolution No. 4684, dated 22nd September 1871, for publication in the *Government Gazette*.

W. H. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

No. 707.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th February 1874.

RESOLUTION.—These papers refer to proposals for the revision of the assessment in the ninety-three Government villages comprised in the Karmála Taluka.

2. Judging from the statistics relating to agricultural stock and to the selling price of occupancies, this taluka has not made, during the period of the past settlement, the progress in the direction of material prosperity that might have been expected, and is represented to have taken place in the adjoining talukas. The increase in the number of stock is shown to be only 6 per cent.; dry-crop land is saleable at from 1 to 10 rupees; garden at from Rs. 15 to Rs. 46 per acre; and the cultivators are represented to be heavily in debt and callous and indifferent as to the results of their labours, feeling assured that a good harvest will only benefit their creditors and not themselves.

3. There is, however, another side to the picture, which is to be found in the steady and progressive increase in the cultivation, and in the amount of revenue realized during the period of the settlement, and in the value of produce. The increase in the revenue in each decade during the last thirty years is thus shown:—

Ten years from 1843-44 to 1852-53.....	Rs. 73,488
Ditto 1853-54 to 1862-63.....	" 99,194
Ditto 1863-64 to 1872-73.....	" 1,06,524

During these three decades the prices of the two principal staples, jowári and bájri, were respectively (1) 64 and 50, (2) 40 and 33, and (3) 21 and 17 seers.

4. Considering the condition of the taluka, it is satisfactory to find that the proposals now submitted will result in a comparatively moderate increase. Under the former assessment, a maximum of 315 reas, or Rs. 0-12-7 $\frac{1}{2}$, was adopted in the case of certain villages, and of 330 reas, or Rs. 0-13-2 $\frac{2}{5}$, in the others. It is now proposed to group two villages, exceptionally favourably situated, under a maximum of Rs. 1-4-0; twenty-one under Rs. 1-2-0; and the remaining seventy villages under a maximum rate of Re. 1.

5. The occupied area, according to last year's accounts, was 271,194 acres, and the collections amounted to Rs. 1,06,897. By the revised survey, the occupied area is 293,487 acres, and the proposed assessment thereon is 1,47,757. There is, besides, a small quantity of unoccupied land which has been assessed at Rs. 639, making the total assessment amount to Rs. 1,48,396. The result is a percentage increase on the entire assessment of Rs. 38, and an average assessment per acre of 8 annas, that under the former assessment being 6 annas and 1 pie.

6. The proposed rate of Rs. 3 per acre on the small area of rice land is approved, as is also that on Páthasthal land, the highest rate for which has been fixed at Rs. 3-12-0. Government presume that the maximum jerayet rates on lands irrigated from wells have only been imposed in cases where the wells were in existence anterior to the period of guarantee.

7. These proposals have the approval of the Collector and Revenue Commissioner, and cannot be considered otherwise than very moderate. His Excellency the Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to sanction the rates for the usual period, with the slight modifications proposed by the Survey Commissioner, in respect to the grouping of Deoláli and the hamlets adjoining Karmála.

8. It is to be noticed that there is an increase in the assessable area of 23,770 acres; and that, consequently, a good deal of the enhancement of the revenue is due to this cause. At the time of the original survey it was not only the practice to make a liberal allowance on account of what was then considered to be the "kharab" or unculturable portions included in each separate number, but also to leave unmeasured and unassessed large areas of light poor soils on the slopes of hills and elsewhere. It would have been well had the report specified how much of the former and how much of the latter description of land had been included in these 23,770 acres. For the future, this information should be

distinctly given. His Excellency in Council cannot doubt that care has been taken to exclude from assessment all land included in numbers at the former survey as unarable, but which has since then been reclaimed and brought under the plough at the expense of the ryots.

9. Mr. Havelock has, in reviewing the proposals in respect to Karmála, taken the opportunity of stating at great length and with much moderation and care, the grave doubts he entertains regarding the suitability of the rates; especially on the poor soils, which have been imposed in the other talukas of the Sholápur and Poona Collectorates lately brought under revision. He states his participation in the general belief that whereas the valuation on the better soils has been left very much as it was, that on the poorer has been unduly and disproportionately enhanced.

10. His Excellency the Governor in Council has not failed to be much struck with the marked difference between the results of the last revision proposals and those that were first sent in. The Karmála and Supa revised assessment gave an average increase of 38 and 42 per cent. respectively, while the prior ones of Mádha and Sholápur resulted in an increase of 77 per cent. The Commissioner of Survey, Colonel Francis, attributes the comparatively small amount of increase observable in the proposals now submitted to the fact of a higher and more correct system of classification having been adopted at the first settlement of the Supa and Karmála villages than was observed when the survey operations were first commenced. If this is the correct explanation, it is somewhat remarkable that so sudden and marked an improvement should have characterized the work of the early survey officers within a period of two years from the commencement of the operations.

11. If, on the other hand, the true explanation is, as Mr. Havelock implies, to be found in the valuation scale having been lowered, in order to comply with the policy of moderation recently inculcated by Government, then it becomes a serious question how the rates in the other and earlier revised talukas can best be assimilated and equalized. That this is the case is clearly contradicted by Colonel Francis in the 24th paragraph of his forwarding memorandum, in which also he promises to prove his assertion in a report about to be submitted with regard to the Mádha settlement; but as an officer occupying the responsible position of a Revenue Commissioner is fully entitled to have his apprehensions in a matter of such importance set at rest, Mr. Havelock is at liberty to call for such information and to take such

steps as he may deem necessary to obtain the particulars referred to in paragraph 24 of his report. It will probably be the best and most convenient plan if he can arrange to meet the Survey Commissioner and personally satisfy himself as to the principles on which the classification has been arrived at. A copy of the Revenue Commissioner's report should in the meanwhile be forwarded to Colonel Francis for any remarks he may have to make on this particular point.

12. Government have again to notice with dissatisfaction the delay in the submission of this report, the dates of forwarding which by the several officers are noted in the margin.

Superintendent of Survey, 3rd October 1873.
 Collector of Sholapur, 25th November 1873.
 Survey Commissioner, 13th December 1873.
 Revenue Commissioner, 14th January 1874.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
 Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 792 OF 1874.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 21st May 1874

MEMORANDUM.

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner presents compliments, and begs to forward for publication in the *Government Gazette* draft * notification of the guarantee given to the revised settlements introduced into 96 villages of the Karmála Taluka.

* Not printed.
 Vide Government Resolution No. 707, dated 7th February 1874.

(Signed) J. FRANCIS, Colonel,
 Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 2781 OF 1874.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1874.

In Government Resolution No. 707, dated 7th February last, revised rates of assessment were sanctioned for 93 villages of the Karmála Taluka, while in the enclosed draft notification 96 villages are shown as those in which the revised rates were introduced. The three additional villages are, it is presumed, those which were stated to have recently lapsed to Government in para. 1 of Colonel Francis' Report No. 2297, dated 13th December last, but no distinct proposals were made for these villages, nor were there any orders given regarding them, and it is not understood why they have been included in this draft notification. The undersigned is, therefore, directed to request the Survey Commissioner will favour Government with explanation on this point.

(Signed) J. MONTEITH,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 965 OF 1874.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, June 19th, 1874.

In submitting the accompanying explanation by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik, called for in Mr. Under-Secretary Monteith's memorandum No. 2781 of the 3rd current, the undersigned has the honour of reporting that the villages of Nimbgaon and Sangwi, Taluka Karmála, were formerly held as personal Inam by Bhágwantrao Govind Pingle, and on his death lapsed to Government in A.D. 1869-70.

2. Nimbgaon comes into the 2nd class group of the Karmál villages, the maximum dry-crop rate of which is Rs. 1-2-0 (*vid* para. 28 of Superintendent's Report No. 921 of the 3rd of Octobe last), and SÁngwi comes under the 3rd class, the maximum jeraye rate of which is 1 rupee.

3. The highest maximum imposed on páthasthal land in th taluka is Rs. 3-12, which, as explained in para. 31 of Colon Waddington's report, has rarely been reached in any fields, th average for the whole taluka being Rs. 1-9 per acre.

4. In Nimbgaon, one of the villages under report, the average pátasthal rate on the 19 acres of this kind of cultivation is 7 annas and 7 pies only against a jerayet average of 5 annas 9 pies.

5. The result of the survey settlement in these two villages is as follows :—

Names of Villages.	Acres.	Total Assessment.			Mean Average Rate		Assessment of Waste Land			Survey Kamal		
		According to the Old System	According to the Survey.	de-crease by the Survey	Old system.	Survey System.	Acres.	Assessment	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs.	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs.	Rs a p	Rs. a p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Nimbgaon ..	4,519	2,432	1,640	67 8 0	0 8 9	0 5 9	604	80	0 2 1	5,123	1,720	0 5 4
Sangwi ..	2,308	1,495	1,172	78 4 0	0 10 4	0 8 1	..	..	..	2,308	1,172	0 8 1

All the details of the assessment of these 2 villages will be found in the comparative statement* attached to the Superintendent's report.

* Not printed.

(Signed) C. J. PRESCOTT,
Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 478 of 1874.

Poona, 11th June 1874.

With reference to No. 2781, dated 3rd June 1874, Revenue Department, from the Chief Secretary to Government (memorandum and accompaniments herewith returned), forwarded for report under Survey Commissioner's memorandum No. 872, dated 5th instant, the Acting Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, has the honour to state that the three additional villages entered in the notification are those of Nimbgaon and Sàngwi (Government), and Temburi (Inám).

2. The Inám village has now been struck out of the notification, as it sometimes happens that a modification of the settlement is subsequently rendered necessary in Inám villages; it seems therefore advisable that it should not be shackled by a Government guarantee.

3. The two Government villages were omitted by mistake in the original report. They had been formerly Inám; when it was found they had lapsed to Government, Colonel Waddington applied

to Colonel Francis, who authorized the introduction of the settlement probably under Section XXV of the Survey Act, intending, no doubt, to mention them in the final report.

4. The usual contrasted statement * of area and revenue together with the census return available (that of 1856) and the * result of classification test taken (of the measurement none was taken) have now been compiled to meet the requisition of the compilation ordered in para. 9 of Government Resolution No. 2446, dated 15th May 1874, and it is hoped that Government will now accord its sanction to the settlement of these two villages and permit their names to remain in the notification under reference.

(Signed) E. L. TAVERNER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey.

STATEMENT of the Number of Houses, Inhabitants, Wells, Cattle, &c., of the villages of Nimbgaon and Sângwi, of the Karmála Taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate, according to Census taken in 1856.

No.	Names of Villages.	Houses.	Inhabitants.			Wells.				Cattle.							
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Agricultural.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Cows and Calves.	Bullocks and male Buffaloes.	She-Buffaloes and their young ones.	Sheep and Goats.	Horses and Mares.	Donkeys.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Nimbgaon, Tarf Temburni ..	166	401	354	755	..	..	..	..	..	1	232	330	93	1,660	21	4
2	Sângwi	80	156	159	315	..	..	..	..	..	6	185	218	27	62	10	2
	Total .	246	557	513	1,070	..	..	..	..	..	7	417	548	120	1,722	31	6

507

(Signed) E. L. TAVERNER,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 3494.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1874.

RESOLUTION.—The proposed settlement of these two villages is sanctioned.

2. The notification may now be published.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 629 OF 1874.

FROM

THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,
REVENUE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT,

TO

THE ACTING SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT
COMMISSIONER, N. D.

Poona, 3rd August 1874.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the final report of the introduction of the revised settlement into 95 Government villages of the Karmála Taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate.

2. The revised settlement report for 93 of these villages was sent in to Government in Colonel Waddington's No. 921 of 3rd October 1873, and sanction to the settlement for a period of thirty years was given in Government Resolution No. 707 of 7th February 1874. For the remaining two villages of Nimbgaon and Sângwi sanction was given by Government Resolution No. 3494 of 8th July 1874, and notification of the period of the guarantee for the 95 Government villages was published in the *Government Gazette* at page 575, dated 8th July 1874. The revised rates were introduced by Colonel Waddington in March 1874.

3. As directed in para. 7 of Government Resolution No. 707 of 7th February 1874, the villages of Deolali, Bhosa, and Pimpalwadi have been transferred to the 2nd class.

4. The actual result of the revised settlement for 93 Government villages (those contained in Colonel Waddington's original report and exclusive of the villages of Nimbgaon and Sângwi

subsequently sanctioned) is, as under, showing a decrease difference of 3 per cent. on the former estimate—

Contrast.	Number of Villages.	Acreage.						Assessment.						Percentage increase on former settlement (or occupied land only)
		Jerayet	Mothasthal or Bagayat	Páthasthal	Rice.	Waste assessed (not Part)	Total.	Jerayet and Jera- yet assessment of Páthasthal acres	Included in Jerayet.	Mothasthal.	Páthasthal Water- rate.	Rice.	Part.		Total Assess- ment.
As per Settlement report.	93	2,83,970	8,865	628	84	2,175	2,95,662	1,48,743		981	33	639	1,48,396	88
Final result ..	93	2,82,984	8,918	609	86	1,321	2,93,867	1,36,344	6,850	878	64	597	1,44,713	85
Decrease .. ..	..	986	..	19	..	854	1,795	3,569		103	..	42	3,683	3
Increase .. ..	..	..	63	..	1	..	..	..		..	81	..	..	..

5. There still remain 15 Government villages that were transferred from the Karjat Taluka to be revised, after which the usual statistical table for the entire taluka will be prepared.

6. A statement showing the final results of the revision for 95 Government villages is appended, as is also a separate one for the Dumala village of Temburni.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. L. TAVERNER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and
Assessment, Poona and Násik.

STATEMENT showing the Result of the revised Survey Assessment for 95 Government villages of the Karmála Taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate, revised under the Superintendent's Reports No. 921 of 3rd October 1873 and No. 478 of 11th June 1874.

No	Names of Villages.	Assessment calculated on the area under cultivation in 1873-74.										Maximum Rate.	Percentage Increase.	Remarks.
		Area.					Assessment.							
		Jerayst.	Mothasthal	Fathasthal	Gaddl.	Total.	Jerayst.	Begayst.	Water Cess.	Gaddl.	Total.			
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				13	14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Jeur	3,256	145	15	..	3,416	1,990	123	15	..	2,128	1 4 0	50	
2	Kem	10,989	369	..	..	11,355	4,597	325	..	..	4,922	..	33	
	Total.	14,245	511	15	..	14,771	6,587	448	15	..	7,050	..	38	
3	Karmála	4,925	245	3	..	5,173	2,696	192	8	..	2,861	1 2 0	39	
4	Jhara	5,930	191	27	..	6,148	2,715	140	53	..	2,906	..	31	
5	Wásumb	3,993	79	83	..	4,105	2,132	56	50	..	2,238	..	42	
6	Pophlaz	2,994	115	1	..	3,110	1,498	100	1	..	1,599	..	27	
7	Kedgaon	3,104	59	29	..	3,183	1,413	21	31	..	1,475	..	25	
8	Kondas	1,387	159	3	..	1,546	529	146	0	..	681	..	13	
9	Shetphal	5,695	74	4	..	5,773	1,825	38	2	..	1,866	..	27	
10	Govegaon	1,295	6	..	..	1,300	916	2	..	..	918	..	47	
11	Wangt	2,422	169	46	..	2,637	4,884	140	39	..	5,062	..	24	
12	Nimbara	4,932	104	19	..	5,054	2,594	81	26	..	2,701	..	61	
13	Malánn	3,039	81	1	..	3,121	1,253	42	2	..	1,297	..	30	
14	Sholgaon (Tarr Wángt)	3,717	119	7	..	3,843	2,364	84	10	..	2,458	..	56	
15	Lawia	2,464	84	28	..	2,576	1,083	69	45	..	1,197	..	22	
16	Páthri	2,378	37	..	..	2,443	857	95	..	..	892	..	25	
17	Dhowlas	3,912	39	..	..	3,994	1,877	44	..	..	1,921	..	50	
18	Ropla	6,099	362	..	..	6,452	2,668	369	..	..	3,037	..	30	
19	Pangra	3,171	184	..	..	3,355	1,582	133	..	..	1,715	..	47	
20	Wadeswána	3,242	103	..	2	3,417	1,613	130	..	..	1,747	..	45	
21	Upalwat	3,477	173	..	3	3,583	1,366	63	..	..	1,434	..	51	
22	Satoli	1,626	63	..	..	1,689	701	56	..	..	757	..	52	
23	Dahiwáli	3,757	182	..	..	3,939	1,897	158	..	..	1,855	..	38	
24	Dsoláli	4,717	199	16	2	4,933	1,773	145	16	3	1,936	..	37	
25	Bhosa	826	109	..	..	935	269	94	..	..	463	..	14	
26	Pumpalwádi	1,710	81	..	..	1,791	639	64	..	..	703	..	13	
	Total	86,301	3,084	216	7	89,698	41,001	3,413	283	12	43,708	..	36	

27	Pānda ...	6,845	942			7,187	3,998	278			4,278	1	0	0	4
28	Wāx	7,191	257		30	7,448	2,684	178	43		2,855				4
29	Kājagon	8,686	477		11	9,163	4,000	389	13	12	4,424				16
30	Anjanāho	2,946	93		64	2,938	1,261	69	66		1,407				12
31	Hisra	4,449	97		12	4,358	2,110	63	19		2,192				33
32	Phisra	1,843	85			1,928	808	85			893				21
33	Shelgaon (Kodevat)	1,837	166			1,508	668	167			840				19
34	Kolgaon	1,413	22		4	1,442	856	117	3	6	882				38
35	Karanz	3,869	51			3,420	1,930	33			1,969				49
36	Nīlas	416	3			419	360	3			863				61
37	Pāthra	3,751	123			3,874	2,193	100			2,293				55
38	Alāpur	2,199	34			2,173	1,266	28			1,284				66
39	Funwad	2,230	69			2,301	1,136	56		4	1,196				9
40	Wadgaon	2,770	68			2,838	1,308	47			1,365				29
41	Wāhāl	2,427	62		15	2,506	742	23	15	3	783				5
42	Manargao	1,149	7		10	1,166	359	2	15		376				
43	Kamona	2,089	61			2,150	978	40			1,016				35
44	Arjūn Nāngar	2,360	85		11	2,456	1,381	89	20		1,460				24
45	Morwād	1,656	163			1,819	509	115			624				10
46	Ghargao	1,855	17		2	1,708	331	9		8	860				84
47	Pādī	1,684	59		4	1,738	740	37	3		780				19
48	Khadkī	3,355	44			3,379	1,685	39			1,904				35
49	Jātegaon	3,852	98			3,945	2,060	72			2,132				30
50	Gulsaon	3,818	121		12	3,961	1,433	66	9		1,508				32
51	Warkatna	3,401	67			3,468	1,495	34			1,529				28
52	Undargaon	1,937	49		7	1,993	884	32	12		928				18
53	Bowanda	2,849	40		1	2,890	1,377	27	1		1,405				42
54	Burī (Tarf Wāng)	1,671	31		7	1,709	946	21	17		984				25
55	Bitargao Wāng	4,278	63			4,341	2,216	44			2,260				32
56	Dhokra	1,249	4			1,253	1,270	4			1,274				49
57	Pūmpā	4,805	122		3	4,930	1,207	77	3		2,377				47
58	Bungwādī	1,156	14		4	1,174	894	11	8		918				77
59	Murgowhān	1,859	10			1,869	1,184	9			1,191				38
60	Nūngao Paranda	1,864	15		18	1,897	950	7	38		990				50
61	Awhāzī	2,302	22		10	2,334	1,451	15	9		1,475				58
62	Loni	1,650	36		7	1,673	846	27	7		880				30
63	Salā	3,631	198		7	3,836	1,678	139	6		1,823				43
64	Ghod	3,951	225		19	4,196	1,947	163	31		1,631				60
65	Jākīa	1,338	34		8	1,282	424	12	14	3	453				35
66	Kawha	6,300	180		2	6,488	3,525	166	10		3,691				65
67	Howra	2,484	25		2	2,516	1,139	18	2	9	1,168				36
68	Sada	6,669	280		27	6,976	2,624	261	80		2,856				33
69	Gondra	3,024	49		3	3,146	1,269	28	3		1,330				46
70	Alsunda	1,683	40			1,743	791	60			841				51
71	Nerīa	6,242	95		3	6,342	2,951	61	3	6	3,021				28
72	Bhogewādī	1,383	51		1	1,443	602	29	11	2	643				31
73	Bitargao (Paranda)	1,906	68		13	2,006	1,023	67	14		1,104				48
74	Warkuta	3,582	298		3	3,884	1,644	243	7	2	1,896				34
75	Nāhī	862	3			864	607	2			609				47
76	Mūngal	1,677	9		2	1,698	923	5	4		941				69
77	Sowāri	3,192	1		22	3,215	1,149	1	30		1,180				50
78	Kawitgaon	1,310	87		9	1,406	683	66	18		767				45
79	Tākū	4,090	5			4,074	3,326	3			2,323				47
80	Kanhergaon	3,201	134			3,365	1,112	102			1,214				48
81	Sarala (Tarf Tembura)	2,827	43		10	2,860	1,223	26	13		1,267				46

		Assessment calculated on the area under cultivation in 1873-74.												
No	Names of Villages.	Acres.					Assessment.					Maximum Rate.	Percentage Increase.	Remarks.
		Jerayet.	Mothasthal.	Pathasthal.	Gaddi.	Total.	Jerayet.	Bagayet.	Water Cess.	Gaddi.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p		
82	Akole Khurd ..	2,646	171	5	.	2,822	1,207	142	7	...	1,356	...	43	
83	Chandaz ..	2,669	33	4	.	2,706	1,308	20	3	...	1,329	...	41	
84	Adegao ..	2,241	80	.	.	2,321	1,084	45	...	...	1,079	...	37	
85	Nagori ..	2,240	59	.	.	2,299	1,000	41	...	...	1,041	...	39	
86	Shevri ..	2,313	26	1	...	2,340	1,164	13	1	...	1,178	...	49	
87	Adegao Budruk ..	2,116	...	...	...	2,116	949	...	...	...	949	...	61	
88	Do. Kurd. ..	1,721	...	...	...	1,721	837	...	...	...	837	...	45	
89	Ranjani ..	1,662	12	.	.	1,674	624	7	...	...	631	...	36	
90	Ru ..	863	3	2	...	868	385	1	2	...	386	...	50	
91	Wadoli ..	1,676	3	.	.	1,579	720	1	...	...	721	...	42	
92	Uzani ..	783	4	.	.	787	462	3	...	...	465	...	49	
93	Rhut Jawalgaon ..	967	5	.	...	872	561	4	...	...	565	...	52	
	Total..	182,488	5,323	378	28	188,167	88,756	8,970	860	62	93,368	...	34	
	Total	282,984	8,918	609	35	292,546	1,36,344	6,830	878	64	1,44,116	...	35	
	Assessment of Uncultivated Land...	1,321	.	.	.	1,321	597	...	.	.	597	...	...
	Grand Total.	284,305	8,918	609	35	293,867	1,36,941	6,830	878	64	1,44,713	...	35	
84	Nimbgaon ..	4,128	244	19	...	4,391	1,372	223	9	...	1,603	1 2 0	84	
95	Sangwi... ..	2,209	96	.	.	2,305	1,099	72	...	...	1,171	1 0 0	21	
	Total .	6,337	340	19	...	6,686	2,471	294	9	...	2,774	...	29	
	Assessment of Uncultivated Land	277	...	...	...	277	74	...	...	...	74	...	...
	Total .	6,614	340	19	...	6,973	2,545	294	9	...	2,848	...	30	

Average rate per acre of the 93 Government villages.

Jerayet including Pathasthal.	Bagayet.	Water Cess of Pathasthal.	Total Acreage and Water Cess combined.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
0 7 8	0 12 3	1 7 1	0 7 10

(Signed) E. L. TAVERNER, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nasik.

R 210-13

STATEMENT showing the Survey Assessment for the undermentioned Dumala Village of the Karmála Taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate.

No.	Name of Village.	Assessment calculated on the Area under cultivation in 1873-1874.									Maximum Rate.	
		Acres.					Assessment.					
		Jerayet.	Motasthal.	Pátasthal. *	Gaddi.	Total.	Jerayet.	Bagayet.	Water Cess.	Gaddi.		Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Temburni.	10,958	304	22	...	11,284	4,678	228	24	...	4,930	1 2 0

513

(Signed) E. L. TAVERNER, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Násik.

Poona, 3rd August 1874.

No. 1260 of 1874.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Poona, August 7th, 1874.

The Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., has the honour of submitting the foregoing report and figured statement showing the effect of the rates sanctioned by Government in the Resolution marginally noted for the revised assessment of 95 Government villages of the Karmála Taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate. The proposals for these rates were submitted to Government with Colonel Francis' memorandum No. 149, of the 14th January last, on Colonel Waddington's report No. 921, dated 3rd October 1874.

2. The following statement shows comparatively the old and new assessment :—

Group.	Number of Villages.	By old Rates of Assessment.		By Revision.		Percentage of Increase. Rupees.
		Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	2	13,165	5,124	14,771	7,050	38
II	24	76,844	29,771	89,608	43,708	35
III	67	181,185	72,002	188,167	93,358	34
Total...	93	271,194	1,06,897	292,546	1,44,116	35
III	2	.....	3,927	6,696	2,774	29 (Decrease).
Grand Total ...	95	.....	1,10,824	299,242	1,46,890	32

No. 2.

	Assessed Acres according to the old survey.	Assessed Acres by the revision.	Increase in Acreage.	Increase in Assessment.	Percentage Increase.	
					Acres.	Rupees
I	13,165	14,771	1,606	1,926	11.4	38
II	76,844	89,608	12,764	13,937	16.6	35
III	181,185	188,167	6,982	21,356	3.8	34
93	271,194	292,546	21,352	37,219	7.8	35

3. Taking the *new* acres and the old assessment of these 93 villages, the mean average rate was really 5 annas 10 pies per occupied acre. But taking the old acres and the old assessment, the apparent mean average rate was 6 annas 4 pies per acre.

By the new acres and revised assessment the mean average rate is 7 annas 10 pies per acre.

4. As 15 villages lately transferred to this taluka from Karjat remain to be revised, the statistical tables for the complete taluka cannot be prepared, and are delayed pending the completion of this revision; but the following short statement is appended to show comparatively the pressure of the old and new assessment:—

Number of Villages	Old Assessment on cultivation	New Assessment on cultivation.	* Old average Rate.	New average Rate.	Population at old survey.	Population at revised survey.	Pressure per Head of total population.	
							Former.	Present.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
95 ...	1,10,324	1,46,890	0 6 4	0 7 10	56,303	70,678	1 15 3	2 1 3

5. By this it will be seen that the population has increased during the currency of the old lease, 24 per cent.; that the average rate has apparently been raised 1 anna and 6 pies an acre surreptitiously; the real average rise appears to be, as shown in para. 3, from 5 annas 10 pies to 7 annas 10 pies per acre; but as a considerable area was held, the pressure of the assessment on each head of the total population has been raised from Rs. 1-15-3 to Rs. 2-1-3, or exactly 2 annas per head.

(Signed) C. J. PRESCOTT,
Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 5430.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th October 1874.

RESOLUTION—The total results of this revision are, in respect to moderation, satisfactory.

2. The question of the presumed disproportionate enhancement of the lower and medium soils consequent on the system of

classification that has been adopted, is now under the consideration of Government.

3. Whatever orders may be passed on the representations made by the Revenue Commissioner in his report No. 1466, dated the 20th April, and the discussions that have ensued thereon, will be made applicable to Karmála.

4. The Survey Commissioner should be requested to forward a statement showing the numbers, area, and assessment of land relinquished at the settlement on the revised rates being given out, and to supply similar information in all cases of introduction of rates.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 1843 of 1875.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To

THE ACTING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Poona, 27th November 1875.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following proposals for applying the orders of the Resolution of October 1874 to the Karmála Taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate.

<p>2. The rates fixed for this district were Rs. 1-4, for two vil- 1st Class, 2 villages. 2nd Class, 24 villages. 3rd Class, 67 villages. Total 93 as per report.</p>	<p>lages having railway stations; Rs. 1-2 for the villages adjoining the railway line, the head-quarter station and market town of Karmála and adjoining hamlets being also included in this group; and Rs. 1 for the great mass of the villages of the district.</p>
---	---

3. The assessment, calculated at these rates, amounted to Rs. 1,44,116 against the former settlement of Rs. 1,06,897; the difference of Rs. 37,219 being equivalent to an increase of 35 per cent

4. This percentage increase being very moderate, and less even than that resulting from the reduction already made in adjoining districts of the collectorate, I propose, therefore, to make no modification of maximum rates, with the exception of bringing down

the two villages under the Rs. 1-4 to the Rs. 1-2 rate, which will place them upon the same footing as the railway villages of the adjoining district of Mádha, under the reductions recently sanctioned. I would, however, recommend a reduction in classification scale values from 6 annas downwards as applied in the Bársi Taluka.

5. After making these reductions, amounting to Rs. 7,384, the revised assessment, as shown in statement * accompanying, will amount to Rs. 1,36,732, and the increase on the former assessment to 28 per cent.

* Not printed.

6. There is one village (Singwa)* in which the increase is 74. No. 38 of statement. and six in which it is above 50 percent.; whilst, on the other hand, there are three villages in which the revised assessment as now fixed will be less than the former settlement.

7. The reduced assessment gives an average rate of 7 annas 6 pies per acre for the district.

8. The result of the reduction for two villages* to which the revised assessment was applied subsequently to the general settlement of the district, is shown separately at foot of the statement.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 6967.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th December 1875.

RESOLUTION.—Government consider that no reduction or correction of the revised settlement rates of Karmála is required. The increase on the old assessment finally sanctioned, 35 per cent., is much lower than that contemplated as admissible in Government Resolution of October 1874; and owing to the originally faulty classification of the neighbouring Taluka of Mádha, is lower than the correct increase in that taluka, while the existing maximum and aver-

age rates of Karmála correspond closely with the corrected rates as lately sanctioned for Mádha, and, considering the advantages which Karmála possesses over Mádha, are decidedly not higher proportionately than the Mádha rates. And as regard the classification, Colonel Francis considers it to be good and accurate, and Mr. Havelock expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with it. The revised assessment of Karmála was also accepted by the people without complaint.

W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.
